Twenty Pages And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,163. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Extremely Dull.

Weather for Sunday: FAIR.

Wheat, 98⅝c.; corn, 29¼c.; cotton, 7⅝c.

Page 1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received a description of an engagement between Cubans and Spaniards in Havana Province Dec. 18. The story was written by its special correspondent, who was with the insurgents, and who fired the shot which opened the skirmish.

At Washington, yesterday, the names of Sherman, Goff, Payne, Cullom, Bliss, and Aldrich were discussed in connection with President McKinley's Cabinet. At Cleveland, Long and Draper of Massachusetts and Dillingham of Vermont were considered.

The Commercial Cable Company has purchased the property and franchises of the Postal Telegraph Company. It has filed a mortgage of $20,000,000 for the issue of bonds to pay for the purchase.

Ohio mine operators have developed a scheme to make electricity do much of the work now done by miners. An experiment is to be made by the originators of the schemes soon.

The Lone Star Company of Texas Rangers in the Cuban Army defeated a Spanish convoy last week, and captured a train of provisions, which it took to the insurgent camp.

At a meeting of gold Democratic leaders in Chicago yesterday it was decided to continue the organization for future political work. Gen. Simon B. Buckner presided.

The Central Trust Company yesterday brought suit against the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company to foreclose a mortgage for $930,000.

Richard Croker and Hugh McLaughlin met yesterday in Brooklyn, and it is said they talked of plans to unite the Democracy of New York and Brooklyn.

The Rev. D. M. Kirkpatrick of Rochester, who was arrested for impersonating an officer in his crusade against vice, was acquitted yesterday.

It was said at New Orleans yesterday that Denegre would not contest the election of McEnery as United States Senator.

Sergt. John A. Howard, who was connected with the capture of Jeff Davis, died in Chicago.

The friends of Senator Dubois of Idaho were confident yesterday that he will be elected.

The Furness Line steamer Damara, Cardiff to Halifax, is a week overdue, and alarm is felt.

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At a mass meeting of property owners and citizens in Harlem, strong speeches were made by Henry C. Robinson, George C. Lay, and others against the selection of the proposed school site in Fifth Avenue by the Board of Education, and resolutions were adopted asking the board to defer action and listen to further objections.

Mrs. Lizzie Somers was released from the workhouse yesterday by Justice Lawrence on legal grounds. She was committed Thursday by Magistrate Mott on a policeman's charge of disorderly conduct, and her case was taken before Justice Lawrence on a writ of habeas corpus.

Property owners in One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, between Third and Vanderbilt Avenues, protest that they have not only lost five feet front of their lots, but their assessment is $26 larger than their award, and the street is in very bad condition.

It was said in Republican circles that it was probable that Chester S. Lord, managing editor of The Sun, would be elected Regent of the State University, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of W. L. Bostwick of Ithaca.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District gave a jubilee dinner in honor of the National victory in November. Edward Lauterbach was the chief speaker.

Major Augustine Smith, one of the best-known men in the city, was stricken with apoplexy at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, and died just before midnight.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken and Anthony J. Volk have started weekly papers to fight out their political battle.

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CONGRESS.—The House proceedings against absentees were brought to an end after the usual amusement. The debate on the Pacific Railroads' Funding bill was practically closed. The discussion was animated, friends of the bill reiterating charges of fraud against the companies. On the other hand, the bill was denounced.

William McGlory, a convict in the Kings County Penitentiary, yesterday cut his throat with a knife he had stolen. He will probably die. This was the third attempt of a convict to commit suicide in that prison since the convict labor law went into effect.

Representatives of iron and lead interests were heard by the Ways and Means Committee in Washington yesterday. The tariff on nickel and tin plate was given particular attention.

Mortimer Hendricks of this city yesterday asked the Railroad Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

Over 100 dogs were poisoned by unknown parties at Highland Falls, N. Y.

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F. Oliver Carter, a real estate broker, 59 Liberty Street, was found dead in a room at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, where he registered Friday as George H. Anderson. He has taken strychnine, probably because of business troubles.

A committee from the Jersey City Board of Trade yesterday asked Mayor Wanser to delay action on the water contract until its expert could make his report. He promised to wait until Wednesday.

The injunction forbidding the Staten Island Electric Railway Company to lay tracks in Castleton Avenue, New Brighton, was dissolved yesterday by Justice Barnard.

It is authoritatively stated that President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad is recovering his health and will not decline re-election.

Sale of boxes for the Charity Ball was begun yesterday, and twenty of them were disposed of at good figures.

Howard C. Benham, a prominent young citizen of Batavia, N. Y., has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife.

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The Dime Savings Bank of Chicago, the oldest savings concern in that city, will be sold or will go out of existence. P. O. Stensland and George A. Schilling spent a few hours in jail for refusing to obey Judge Hancey's order with reference to the International Building, Loan and Investment Union. There was a small bank failure in St. Paul yesterday, and one at Alma, Neb.

The Union League committee which has charge of the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the Senate has decided to send an address to the Republican members of the Legislature. As many of the committeemen as possible are to go to Albany, where headquarters will be opened.

The German Liederkranz Society had a banquet at its clubhouse in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, and entertained among its guests Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Carl Schurz. A statue representing Music and Song was unveiled.

The boxing exhibition at the Broadway Athletic Club had only one exciting bout, in which "Joe" Murphy defeated Patrick Kearney in ten rounds. Before the boxing began the pugilists were examined by physicians.

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The graduation exercises of the fifth class, Baron de Hirsch Trade Schools, were held and prizes were distributed and the graduates showed samples of the work done by them.

Hammouda, Effendi, a former Egyptian Army officer, who was forced to retire, has been restored to favor.

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The schooner Tobasco, with seven of her crew was lost recently in Banderas Bay.

The bark Andrina narrowly escaped wreck off Vancouver Island. The schooner John Somes was lost off the Maine coast.

It was said at Albany yesterday that Mr. Platt and his lieutenants would meet in this city Monday night to arrange a list of minor officers of the Legislature.

Francis Frain of Paterson, in eluding policemen who had raided a dogfight, jumped from a second-story window and was killed.

An effort is being made in Austria to prevent the importation of American glucose by placing a prohibitive tariff on the article.

Willie Lindsay of Keokuk, Iowa, arrived in Hammonton, N. J., yesterday, having beaten his way on freight trains.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio is suffering from an attack of grip. His doctors say he will recover in a few days.

At an execution in Brooksville, Ky., yesterday a mob broke down a fence and witnessed the execution.

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The lawyers in the Brooklyn civil service test case have reached an agreement as to the arguments to be made, and it is expected that the case will be brought before the Appellate Division before the January salaries are due.

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In his cable letter to THE TIMES Harold Frederic tells of a revulsion of popular feeling against Cecil Rhodes and exposes the tricks of the Ambassadors in Turkey. The troubles of the Czar, France's increased interest in Egyptian affairs, and the German feeling toward the Kaiser's position on the duello are touched upon. Sir William Harcourt's plan of campaign is outlined, and the importance of the turning down of Dillon as a leader is referred to. The Telegraph's bid for the patronage of Americans makes gossip in England, as does the Prince of Wales's active interest in the Queen's coming jubilee, the Earl Russell case, Ibsen's new play, and other subjects, of which Mr. Frederic writes entertainingly.

Little interest is shown in the meeting of the Prussian Unterhaus, but a great deal is manifested in the coming reassembling of the German Reichstag, when lively debates are expected on Government measures.

The escorting of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, from the station to Madison Square Garden to-day, by the militiamen, in a uniformed parade, has been given up.

The testimony at the hearing of the charges against Police Captain Chapman was given by "Anabelle" Moore and others, witnesses called in behalf of the accused officer.

A long debate on the speech from the throne is expected in Parliament, and Irish questions are to pressed forward. A very lively session is looked for.

The heavy rains in Spain have caused the Guadalquiver and other rivers to overflow, and large tracts of land are submerged in the kingdom.

Rumors are afloat that Don Carlos has decided to withdraw his pretensions to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, Don Jaime.

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The Tammany faction fight in the Second Assembly District was settled, by John C. Sheehan's efforts, by the retirement of both Alderman Brown and ex-Justice Divver as leaders, on, it is said, satisfactory terms to both.

President Cleveland will deliver an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine Jan. 29.

Dr. Potter of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will preach to-day in the Welsh Congregational Church, 206 East Eleventh Street.

A valuable gold and silver chalice was stolen from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Hoboken yesterday.

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At the hearing before the new Charter Commission, Erastus Wiman strongly urged municipal ownership of the ferries; other speakers recommended that all franchises should belong to the city or that grants should be limited to twenty-five years. Commissioner Low announced that the Dock Department was to be called the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Dr. Cassie Harrison addressed the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity on "Some of Our Present Discontents," and made a strong plea for recognition of the efforts of preparatory schoolteachers in fitting applicants for admission into universities for a collegiate course.

Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer yesterday addressed the League for Political Education on the proposed charter. He said that when the charter shall be submitted to the Legislature it will be found to be the nearest approach to the ideal government of a great city that has been seen.

The Rev. Montgomery Hunt Throop of Jersey City yesterday received a communication from Bishop Starkey dismissing him from the pastorate of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He recently obtained a judgment for $1,300 against his Vestry.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he did not like the proposed police chapter draft for Greater New York giving the Police Commissioners the power to reduce superior officers in rank and pay. Commissioner Roosevelt approved it.

Controller Fitch objected to the Chamber of Commerce suggestion of a referendum for the new charter, when completed, on the ground that it would imperil the chances of consolidation.

Dr. James H. Burtenshaw of the Polyclinic Hospital testified yesterday before the Commissioners of Charities that he had bought fifty-two dead bodies of Morgue Keeper White at $6 each.

Henry A. Abell, Assemblyman of Kings County, will introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for the creation of a State gas commission.

The certificate of capitalization of the Compressed Air Power Company was filed. It will probably equip some of the street-car lines with that power.

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Post Office Notices—Foreign Mails—Page 7.
Amusements—Pages 2 and 11.
The United Service—Page 11.
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MAHANY'S CANAL PROJECT.

An Engineer's Favorable Report on the Congressman's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A communication from a Government engineer to the Secretary of War on the Mahany bill to widen and deepen the Erie Canal so as to admit the passage of torpedo and gunboats from New York to the Great Lakes has just been received.

The report is to the effect that the improvement suggested would cost between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, and that it would not only be of great strategic advantage, but it would enormously cheapen the transportation of grain from the West to tidewater, a result of direct benefit to both producers and consumers.

The communication was forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of War, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature bearing on the cheap transportation problem.

New York and St. Augustine.

The famous New York and Florida Limited, composed exclusively of Dining, Compartment, Sleeping, Library, and Observation cars, will be resumed January 18th. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12:10 noon, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Railway, and F. C. & P. Reaches Savannah following day at 11:22 A. M.; Brunswick, 2:10 P. M.; Jacksonville, 3:30 P. M.; St. Augustine, 4:40 P. M. Two other fast express trains, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. Berths can now be secured. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

BEATEN BY TEXAS RANGERS

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE LONE STAR COMPANY.

A Train-Load of Provisions Captured and Taken to the Insurgent Camp—A Terrible Battle on Both Sides.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 9.—News was received here to-day from the Pinar del Rio country to the effect that the Lone Star Company of Texas Rangers in the Cuban Army had again distinguished themselves.

From the reports it appears that they defeated a much larger force than themselves, capturing the Spanish Captain and taking a provision train that the Spanish detachment was guarding. It occurred one day last week, probably on Friday, judging by the date of the letter received, near Palcine, south of San Cristobal.

A detachment of 300 Spanish cavalry was escorting a trainload of provisions along this route, when, near that place, they were halted by a sudden and fierce fire from the hillside, by which they were passing. It was too steep to charge up, and the Spaniards replied as best they could, and took shelter on the opposite side of the road. Hardly had they done this when a crossfire was opened upon them from the side, in their rear, the Texans, (who by the way, only numbered 100 men,) ambushing both sides of the road. The Spaniards then retreated down the road, hoping to draw the Cubans out. The Texans seeing them fly, came out from one side, despite their officers' efforts to restrain them, with reckless courage, and with shouts of "Cuba Libre," dashed after them.

Getting them well out of their shelter, the Spaniards turned and poured in a hot fire and then charged. The "Lone Star" boys met them, and the shock was terrible. Men were unhorsed, horses thrown down, and men and beasts mixed in one inextricable mass. The second detachment of Texans came up at this moment, and the Spaniards again retreated, this time capturing a Lieutenant named Stone and placing him in the rear to prevent his comrades from firing on them. The gallant Texans were greatly enraged at this, and, notwithstanding that the Spaniards greatly outnumbered them, charged upon them with such fierceness that they could not be withstood, and the Spanish troops fell back in disorder and Stone was recovered.

Capt. Pavinia, the Spanish commander, was wounded and fell from his horse. He was instantly surrounded by the enemy, placed on a horse, and taken off the field before his troopers could rally and succor him. The Texans then returned to the train, and, taking possession of it, carried it into the hills to Col. Rogers's camp. Tents, arms, ammunition, and provisions were in the convoy. The Spaniards left five dead and forty wounded on the field, while the Cubans had five killed and fourteen wounded. These they carried off with them.

The Spaniards returned to the field several hours later and buried their dead and took their wounded away.

One of Col. San Martin's detachments had a fight with a force of insurgents near Candelaria Monday, in which the latter beat off the Spanish troops with some loss. The insurgents were taking some cattle into the hills when San Martin's men met them. It was a surprise to each. The Cubans attacked first, and their promptness saved them the day, as the Spanish troops were taken by surprise, and, thinking that Gen. Rivera's advance forces were nigh, they retreated in hot haste, losing ten men killed and wounded. Lieut. Cursedes, well known as the most inhuman trooper in that region and a man whom the Cubans had sworn to kill at sight, and never to take prisoner, was killed. The Cuban loss was slight. Col. San Martin reported it in Havana as a "brilliant victory," and that a "band had been dispersed with great loss."

WATCHING THE DAUNTLESS.

Believed that She Will Sail Without Waiting for Clearance Papers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 9.—Capt. John Myers of the tug Dauntless, in compliance with a request made by the Collector of Customs, filed with Collector Bisbee an affidavit giving the particulars of the last trip of his steamer, when it is alleged that she left this port for No Name Key, and took aboard the arms, ammunition, and men, deposited there by the steamer Three Friends, and carried them, as alleged, to Cuba, where they were safely landed.

The information contained in the affidavit could not be learned officially, but it was gleaned that Capt. Myers denied that the vessel went to Cuba. He stated that she was out on a wrecking expedition, and that nothing criminal was connected with the actions of the vessel or her crew on the trip. The affidavit was at once mailed to Washington, and an answer as to whether or not the Dauntless can be cleared for Neuvitas, Cuba, is expected in a few days.

The local newspaper men and correspondents, however, have an idea that the Dauntless may not wait for the Government's pleasure, as she is very erratic in her movements, hence to-night a close watch will be kept on her till after midnight. There is an unusually large number of Cubans in the city, and from remarks overheard something is on the tapis.

MANY SKIRMISHES REPORTED.

The Trial of Luis Sameillan was Ended Yesterday.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Official advices received here report a number of skirmishes by details from the commands of Gens. Segura, Gasco, and Melguizo, in which the troops suffered small losses.

Official reports also give particulars of the operations of Cols. Alsina and Martin in the Pinar del Rio Province, the troops having destroyed a large number of huts, camps, and plantations, together with all of the rebels' resources of provisions, munitions, &c., found therein. Some of the camps were stoutly defended by the rebels, many of whom were killed.

The Queen Regent has bestowed upon Señor Rafael Montoro, the well-known Autonomist leader, the rank and title of Marquis of Montoro.

The trial of Luis Somellan, a naturalized American citizen, who is charged with conspiring against the Spanish Government, was continued at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Official duties prevented Consul General Lee from being present, but he sent a representative to watch the proceedings in the interest of the accused.

Complete List of New York Churches. In The Eagle Almanac, 1897. Price 25 cents.—Adv.

DEATH OF SERGT. HOWARD.

He was Connected with the Capture of Jeff Davis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—John A. Howard, who was Sergeant in command of that detachment of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery which captured Jefferson Davis in Erwin County, Georgia, was buried yesterday.

Only a week ago, the thirty-five survivors of the historic battery assembled at their annual banquet with Sergt. Howard.

While Jefferson Davis was a prisoner of war, Howard became well acquainted with him, receiving from the Confederate President a meerschaum pipe and a collection of gold coins. On account of his war record he was made an honorary member of the Board of Trade. Though injured in the service, he would not accept a pension.

COLORADO RAILROAD DEAL.

An English Mining Syndicate Secures Cripple Creek Lines.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—The Florence and Cripple Creek and Midland Terminal Railroads will be sold on March 1 to an English syndicate that is heavily interested in mines in the Cripple Creek district.

The consideration will be in the millions, but the exact figures have not been announced. The suspicions of railway men that a deal of this character was being consummated were aroused last Fall when President H. H. Colbran of the Terminal resigned and sold his stock, and journeyed to Corea to look after his investments in gold mines of that country.

His place was taken by D. R. C. Brown, the millionaire owner of Aspen, who, with W. K. Gillette, is now at the head of the road. W. P. Johnson, the chief stockholder of the Florence and Cripple Creek Road, is now in Europe closing up the sale.

GOLD DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE.

The Party to Continue as a Political Power in the Future.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner presided over a conference of the leaders of the National Democratic Party in attendance at last night's banquet, which was called to order this afternoon in the Auditorium Hotel by Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago. A call of States brought responses from seventy-five representatives from Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan.

On taking the chair, Gen. Buckner declared that the National Democratic Party inaugurated at Indianapolis should follow its political organization and begin a campaign of education at once, which would prepare the people for its services and win from thed a strong indorsement. He sould see no means of reconciling the Democracy and believed there could be no consolidation so long as the other party stood on the Chicago platform and advocated its doctrines.

Thomas B. Buckner, who spoke for Missouri, moved that Washington's and Jefferson's birthdays should be celebrated by the party assembling on those days in each State and perfecting the organization. This proposition met with unanimous indorsement. The National Committe was also asked to print last night's speeches and the Indianapolis platform for general distribution. A motion to continue the party in the political field was carried enthusiastically.

M'ENERY WILL BE SEATED.

Denegre will Not Contest the Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Walter D. Denegre, who was the leading candidate for the National Senate last Spring until ex-Governor McEnery appeared in the race and was elected, says he will not contest the election, and Mr. McEnery will take his seat in March.

Ever since last May Mr. Denegre's friends in the Republican ranks have talked of a contest, and declared they could at least unseat Mr. McEnery, even if Mr. Denegre were not recognized. Mr. Denegre even yet refuses to be interviewed on the matter, or to publicly express his plans, but to some friends he stated a day or two ago that his friendship for Gov. McEnery would prevent him from antagonizing his election. He added that if any other man in the State had been chosen, he would have carried the fight into the Senate, and believed he would have been successful.

Mr. Denegre ran as a free-silver protectionist independent and Mr. McEnery as a Bryan Democrat. Denegre had the Republican-Populist fusion support of 65 votes against McEnery's 67 votes.

FRIENDS OF DUBOIS JUBILANT.

Predict the Re-election of the Idaho Senator.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 9.—The Senatorial fight has experienced some cessation on account of the contest to unseat two members who are favorable to Dubois. The matter was referred to the Senate Committee on Elections, and it is learned on what seems to be good authority that the committee will report favorably to the Dubois men, and that the report will be adopted. The supporters of Dubois are consequently jubilant, and claim that the election of their man to the United States Senate is certain.

The Populists are loud in their talk for Claggert, and aver that they will form no combination with Democratis which does not look to the election of Claggert or some other Populist.

A New California Candidate.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Very few legislators are in the city to-day, and the few who are left behind show a very listless interest in the Senatorial fight. Nothing new has developed except a rumor that the name of Irving M. Scott will be injected into the Senatorial fight Tuesday, when the first ballot is taken, by the appearance of three votes from members of the Perkins contingent. No one is on the ground at present in the Senatorial contest except Charles M. Shortridge, who declares that his brother will be elected United States Senator on the second ballot.

Senator Vest Renominated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—At the caucus held by the Democrats of the Legislature last night, Senator Vest was almost unanimously renominated. As the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, Mr. Vest in all probability will be elected to succeed himself.

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.

FLORIDA FAST LINE, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.

MAKING A NEW CABINET

GOSSIPS AT THE CAPITAL BUSY WITH PROMINENT NAMES.

Sherman, Goff, Payne, Cullom, and Aldrich Discussed—Bliss the Only Choice Believed to Have Been Made Definitely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Sherman for Secretary of State, Goff for Attorney General, Bliss for Secretary of the Navy, and Payne for Postmaster General, are the men talked about to-night as likely to fill some of the places in President McKinley's Cabinet. But no one would be surprised to hear that Sherman would not take the first place in the Cabinet. Maryland is not united in support of Goff, there are indications that Payne may decide that his health will not permit him to accept a public office, and thus the only name left undisturbed is that of Mr. Bliss.

A conversation between Senators Cullom and Allison, which took place yesterday in a committee room at the Capitol, accounts, in a measure, for the report circulated that Cullom now stands in the way of selection for the Treasury. The Appropriations Committee room had been newly furnished, and when Mr. Allison commented on that fact Mr. Cullom told him, jestingly, that his colleagues had freshened up the furnishings in order to make more cheerful the last days of Mr. Allison as a member prior to his removal to the Treasury.

"But I am not going to the Treasury," responded Allison.

Cullom is represented as having expressed some doubt about Mr. Allison's determination. "When I was at Canton," said the Illinois Senator, "I told Major McKinley that if he wanted to put a man in the Treasury who would inspire confidence and prove absolutely safe, Allison was the man."

"Did you," answered Allison, with a twinkle of his eye. "Now that's rather odd. When I was at Canton I told McKinley that if he wanted to name a really safe, competent, and popular man from the West he would not go amiss if he should select Cullom. So perhaps all this new furniture is to commemorate your departure from the Senate."

The repetition of this story of a Western mutual admiration society does not prevent serious talk about Cullom, and among Illinois people it is considered highly probable that he will have the place.

There is astonishmest at the report that Senator Aldrich has declined to take the Treasury, although it is not certain that he has had a definite offer of it. Some Republicans are noting a reluctance on the part of prominent men to go into the Cabinet, and this indifference is taken as an indication that the Cabinet will lack distinction, while the lack of inclination to go into it meets with no plausible explanation.

TALK AT CLEVELAND.

Senator Proctor Presents the Names of New Englanders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Major McKinley had many callers from many parts of the country to-day, and conferred with a number of prominent Republicans.

His most conspicuous visitor was Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who arrived this afternoon from Washington, and left for the East on a late train to-night. Senator Proctor lunched with Major McKinley, Mr. Hanna, Col. M. T. Herrick, and C. C. Dawes at the Union Club, in this city, and then had a conference of several hours' duration with the President-elect and Chairman Hanna. Policies, patronage, and men were comprehensively discussed. Special attention was given to the New England situation.

As an outcome of the interview of Senator Proctor with the President-elect, three new Cabinet possibilities have swung into public view. They are ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Dillingham of Vermont, and Gen. William F. Draper, one of the most active of Massachusetts Congressmen. Ex-Gov. Long and Gen. Draper are well known, and ex-Gov. Dillingham has a wide acquaintance in New England.

Ex-Gov. Long served in Congress with Major McKinley, and Gen. Draper is one of New England's successful men of affairs. The chances are that one of these men will be selected for the Cabinet.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is talked of in connection with the Treasury portfolio, is hardly among the Cabinet possibilities at present, for the reason that it is thought he could not be spared from the Senate, as it is expected he will be charged with the management of the new Tariff bill in that body.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE MINES.

Machinery to Discourage Strikes by Discontented Workmen.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A scheme, having for its direct object the development and untilization of machinery to be adapted to the varying needs of a coal mine, and for its ultimate object the discouragement of strikes as a means of bettering conditions, took definite shape to-day. A prominent Hocking Valley operator secured from the Secretary of State the blank forms and instructions necessary to the formation of a corporation for profit.

It was disclosed that the scheme is to construct mammoth electrical plants in the valleys, with a central power house as an accessory, from which will be furnished power to operate machinery to be placed in the contiguous mines. The operators were aided to this solution by the determined stand taken by the miners at their recent convention, and the fact that numerous local strikes pending have seriously crippled the mining industry. If the scheme does not miscarry, central power houses will soon be erected in Jackson County, at Wellston, and Coalton, as experiments.

Among the advantages considered by the operators is that the lighting of mines by electricity will make fires practically impossible. About thirty mines will benefit from the experiment in Jackson County. Thousands of miners will be thrown out of employment.

A Sensational Labor Suit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The labor unions of Louisville, headed by Cigarmakers' Union No. 3, through their counsel, ex-Chief Justice T. F. Hargis, filed a sensational suit to-day against the Louisville Railway Company, Mayor Todd, and the thirty-six members of the General Council. The suit seeks to force the revocation of the franchise of the Louisville Railway Company, operating 550 cars, and to force also a reduction of fare from 5 cents to 2 cents. It is also demanded that conductors be employed on each and every car, and that all be provided with vestibules for the protection of the motormen in Winter.

BIG FORECLOSURE SUIT.

Central Trust Against the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Central Trust Company of New York brought suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city to-night to foreclose a mortgage for $930,000, given several years ago by the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company.

The mortgage was due Jan. 1, and $30,000 interest has accrued.

EXONERATED THE MINISTER.

The Rev. D. M. Kirkpatrick Is Acquitted at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of the Rev. D. M. Kirkpatrick, who was under arrest charged with impersonating an officer, brought in a verdict of not guilty. A woman was the chief witness in the case.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the jury that Mr. Kirkpatrick was endeavoring to follow in Dr. Parkhurst's footsteps in suppressing vice.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

The Sioux Drink "Firewater" and Many Fights Follow.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—A number of Sioux Indians on the Pine Ridge Agency have been on the warpath. A report of the affair was received at army headquarters here to-day. The Indians succeeded in getting hold of large quantities of "fire water," and, inflamed with the stimulant, started out to have a good time.

The authorities are very reticent about giving details. A number of fights and general disturbances are reported. After a chase, the leaders were surrounded and locked up. United States Deputy Marshal Ledyard has started for the scene of the outbreak.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SOLD.

It Has Been Bought by the Commercial Cable Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A mortgage for $20,000,000, given by the Commercial Cable Company of New York to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, was filed with Receiving Clerk Cochrane of the County Recorder's office this afternoon. The company, under the mortgage, issues coupon bonds, payable in gold and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The instrument states that the Cable Company has purchased all the property and franchises of the Postal Telegraph Company, and the bonds are to be issued to pay the indebtedness of the company for the purchase of the property, shares, and capital stock of the two companies.

CROKER MEETS M'LAUGHLIN.

Conference Between Two Bosses on Greater New York Politics.

Richard Croker and Hugh McLaughlin had a long conference in Brooklyn yesterday. Both of them were mourners at Anthony Barrett's funeral, and after the church services they adjourned to Kerrigan's auction rooms, on Willoughby Street, where Mr. McLaughlin has made his headquarters for many years. According to the politicians, the object of the conference was to agree on a plan for consolidating the Democratic vote at the Greater New York municipal election.

The plan suggested, according to those who pretend to know all about it, does not contemplate an amalgamation of the Kings County Democracy with Tammany Hall, but simply an alliance for the election of a Mayor and Municipal Council in November.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

Alarm Caused at Halifax by the Delay of the Damara.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—The Furness Line steamer Damara is out seventeen days from Cardiff for this port, with a cargo of coal for the British Naval Yard. She should have been here a week ago, and the length of her voyage is attracting attention because of the disasters that have befallen steamers carrying coal from Wales to Halifax.

Of four steamers previously chartered only one, the Wordsworth, has reached her destination. The Tomoro was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast; the Moldava struck an iceberg and foundered, and an explosion of gas in the hold of the Manitou caused her abandonment. The fifth steamer, the Damara, is now a week overdue.

Hunting an Incendiary with Hounds.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Wharton Building, in Radford, in which are the courtroom and clerk's office. Deliberate preparation had been made, the object being, it is supposed, to destroy the court records. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. The incendiary is being hunted with hounds.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic coast to Texas, and thence northwestward to the North Pacific coast. The storm has moved from Manitoba to Ontario, diminishing in intensity. Light rain or snow has fallen in Michigan. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States. It has fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	28	24	25
6 A. M.	27	22	24
9 A. M.	24	21	
12 M.	30	33	
4 P. M.	32	36	38
6 P. M.	30	34	35
9 P. M.	25	33	35
12 P. M.	23	34	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31⅛
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1896	28
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

SKIRMISHING IN CUBA

Story of an Insurgent Brush with the Spaniards as Seen by the Specia Correspondent of The Times.

A TRAP INTO WHICH A SPANISH TROOP WAS LED.

An Engagement Prematurely Brought About by a Chance Shot from the Rifle of a Novice—Victory for the Patriots.

[From a Correspondent in the Field.]

INSURGENTS' CAMP, NEAR HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 16, 1896.—At dawn this morning we broke camp and have marched hard all day, only stopping two hours at noon to refresh ourselves and rest our horses. Courteous treatment has been received from all the pacificos whom we have chanced to meet, and all seemed anxious to render us every service in their power.

The information was received about 2 o'clock that a large body of Spanish troops had passed that way but one hour in advance of us. We immediately took a circuitous route and thereafter heard nothing more of them. Nothing worth recording happened to-day, except that some of our number left us with the intention of running the blockade and passing into Havana. One of them kindly promised to deliver a package, and I sincerely hope he will succeed, as my friends no doubt are inquiring what has become of me.

Dec. 17.—I am too tired to-night. My diary must excuse me. I was appointed as Secretary by the Lieutenant. He and I have become great friends.

First Smell of Gunpowder.

Dec. 18.—I was initiated to-day, if I may use the expression; or, rather, had my first smell of gunpowder, in a short though heated skirmish.

Early this morning we regaled ourselves with pots of black coffee—the first I had tasted in a week. While at breakfast, one of our scouts rushed among us, reporting a troop of fully 100 Spaniards advancing along the road that led to one of the neighboring plantations.

In a moment the entire camp was in a whirl of excitement, and more especially when Lieut. Saurrez informed us of his intention to ambush the coming troop.

If I should live a thousand years I shall never forget the strange sensations that stole over me. I laughed and compared myself to Bob Acres. All of my bravery seemed to be oozing through my fingertips.

"Fall in! Fall in!" was the command. And two by two we marched to the spot agreed on for the ambuscade in the gray light of early morning, as in the east the first flush of the rising sun had touched the sky.

"Step up, Mr. ——!" commanded the Lieutenant. "I will give you a nice place in the front by me, and we shall have the first shot at the enemy." Little he knew the prophetic value of his words.

"Holy smoke, though, I should rather not shoot at all," I replied.

"I will bet," he went on, jesting, "you cannot hit the side of a sugar mill."

"The bet is taken," I answered. "How much?"

He smiled grimly, for he, like the rest of us, did not possess "cinco centavos."

By this time we had reached the edge of the woods that bordered the road along which the Spaniards were expected.

Planning an Ambuscade.

We were divided into three squads. The first was to remain just in cover of the woods, concealed by a growth of scrub.

Immediately they set about constructing snares of barbed wire, which the insurgents had taken from the Spaniards along the trocha. I have found out that some places in the trocha have been built up with broken glass bottles. On the right hand side of the road for quite a distance in either direction were the remains of what had once been a magnificent sugar plantation, but which now existed only as a desolate waste. Nearer the road yet stood the old mill. The destroying flames seemed to have satisfied their greed before it was reached, for with the exception of a few scorches, little damage had been sustained from that source, although the despoiler's hand had completely wrecked the machinery within.

Into its dingy walls the second squad, the one to which I belonged, was ordered, while the third advanced some five hundred yards in the direction from which the Spaniards were expected, and intrenched themselves behind a long stone wall that extended from the road obliquely across a small hill.

The plan of attack was for those in the woods to fire the first volley as soon as the troop should have reached a position opposite to them, and thus invite a charge upon the barbed wire. As soon as the charge should be made we in the mill and those intrenched behind the wall were to shower upon them a storm of lead.

It was but the work of a few minutes for us to make loop-holes through which to fire and to get within a barricade of unground cane, which had lain in heaps upon the sandy floor.

The Enemy Appears.

Our scouts now reported the Spaniards drawing near. From my position I had an unobstructed view of the road for some distance in either direction, and as we waited in expectancy, my heart beat faster. But after what seemed to be an age the foremost of the Spanish troops appeared. Four abreast they rode, unconscious of the ambuscade which in a few minutes would deal death to their ranks.

"I know," hurriedly exclaimed the Lieutenant, "it is a hard thing for you Americans to take deliberate aim at a man and send a bullet crushing through his body, especially if he is taken at a disadvantage. But listen! If I should capture that column of cavalry, I would disarm every one and then set them all at liberty. But if any of us are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands—" and he drew his hand across his neck in a very suggestive manner. "Then," he went on, "if you have any

**New

Care

Should be exercised at this season to prevent a debilitated condition of the system. Build up the health in winter by taking a course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

scruples, just kill a horse or two. That will do just as well."

By this time the Spaniards were near enough for us to distinguish the colors of their horses.

Selecting one as my target, I glanced along the polished barrel of my rifle until the sight had covered the middle of the animal's body. Cocking my gun, I began toying with the trigger breathlessly, expecting every moment to hear the rattle of the rifles from the woods, and then the order for us to fire.

First Shot Accidental.

I do not know how it happened, but somehow my rifle was easier on the trigger than I had anticipated. Suddenly there was a loud report, and the blue smoke arose from my rifle's muzzle. I was too much astonished to even move my position.

All was confusion in an instant. The Cubans were almost as much disconcerted as the Spaniards.

"You have killed the horse," exclaimed the Lieutenant, "but you have played the devil with my plans."

To relieve the situation, so far as we were concerned, the squad in the woods now began firing. The first four of the Spaniards quickly formed, drew sabres, and charged the woods. I will never forget that scene, as the foremost horse went crashing through the undergrowth, struck the taut wire, rebounded like a ball, and threw his luckless rider headlong against a neighboring tree.

By this time those about me began a damaging fire. The Colonel commanding the Spaniards realized that he had fallen into an ambush, and, observing the unsuccessful efforts of his front ranks, in their charge upon the woods, and not knowing our number, besides being between a fire that enfiladed his ranks, ordered a retreat.

Just as they turned, almost in their faces came the fire from those behind the wall.

A Charge by the Spaniards.

There remained now for the Spaniards but one way of salvation, and that was to dislodge the insurgents from the hill, and then, with the wall as protection, to re-form their broken lines.

"Look!" exclaimed the Lieutenant, "they are climbing the wall."

Like a hurricane they swept on toward the obstruction. On and on in the face of the terrible fire that rained upon them; over they went. Machete and sabre clashed and clashed.

A moment more and the little band behind the wall were badly scattered, but not without doing serious damage to the Spaniards. Fully thirty of them lay dead or wounded upon the field.

"On to the rescue!" ordered the Lieutenant, as he led the way, followed by all of us from the mill.

To my surprise the Spaniards had not halted, but continued to retreat.

Arriving at the wall, we were joined by its recent defenders, save six who were writhing in the dust.

Throwing out a line of pickets so as to prevent a surprise in the event of the Spaniards' speedy return, the rest of us were ordered into squads—one to bury our dead and look after the wounded, while the other was to relieve the dead and wounded Spaniards of their arms and ammunition. I, belonging to the second squad, hurried to the place where lay the horse I had killed. I was greatly surprised to find, held by the weight of the dead horse, a young Spaniard, who was suffering excruciatingly from a fractured leg. I assisted him to extricate himself, and was doing all in my power to alleviate his agony, when the Lieutenant came up.

"Come," said he, "let us look over the field and find as near as possible the numbers of the dead and wounded, for we must get away from here as soon as possible."

In an astonishingly quick time a shallow trench had been scooped out in the sand, and our dead were quickly interred, but the Spaniards were left as they had fallen.

A Feast for Vultures.

A shadow passed. Glancing upward I shuddered as I saw circling around, high above, a vulture, and in a short time another and another, until before we left the sky was spotted with their sailing bodies. Our wounded were carefully moved on rough litters, and, under guard, were sent to a place of safety.

Turning our backs upon this scene of carnage, we left the dead to the vultures and the wounded to writhe and suffer, and some of them perhaps to die before the Spaniards should return.

Counting the Losses.

Away from the scene of this morning's horror, I quickly review our work and give herein an estimate, as near as possible, of both our losses and those of the Spaniards. The insurgents lost six killed. Four were seriously wounded and eight slightly wounded.

One of the men, who received a terrible wound, was from Lexington, Ky. I am sorry I am unable to give his name, but we are known by numbers.

The Spaniards left sixty dead and twelve wounded. We captu twenty-seven Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 700 rounds of ammunition, and many cavalry pistols, besides many side arms.

To-morrow we start for the coast to meet an expected filibuster, unless the Spaniards catch her.

The German Charity Ball.

The German Charity Ball will take place this year at the Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 4, under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor. The success of the past six balls has been so great that nearly $60,000 has been distributed among deserving German societies. The societies that will receive the results of this year's ball will be: The German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, German Poliklinik, Isabella Home, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, the St. Mark's Hospital, the St. Francis Hospital, the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans, and the German Dispensary, west side.

Oswald Ottendorfer has accepted the honorary Presidency, and various committees are young men from the three societies. The dance music will be furnished by Ernst Neyer, and the promenade music by Mr. Leiboldt of the Twelfth Regiment Band. The special feature will be the grand polonaise, danced by members of the committee and ladies. The Opera House will be decorated with the German and American flags entwined.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE IN our factory who have been in our service for a number of years, and we would like to keep them employed. Parties wishing to have garments made to order, or repairing done, can have it done now at very low prices, as workmen are willing to work at lower wages in order to keep employed. C. C. SHAYNE & CO., Fur Manufacturers, 42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.

HOBOKEN'S POLITICAL WAR.

Mayor Fagan and Anthony J. Volk Fighting with Weekly Papers.

A queer war is going on in Hoboken between Mayor Fagan and Anthony J. Volk, formerly one of the Mayor's friends and supporters. They were recently associated in the publication of a daily newspaper, but Mr. Volk drew out. He is a Republican and the Mayor a Democrat. Recently Mr. Volk announced his intention of starting a weekly newspaper to fight Mayor Fagan in his efforts to secure a renomination for Mayor.

The Mayor decided to fight Mr. Volk with his own weapons. So he also started a Republican weekly. Both papers appeared yesterday. Mayor Fagan's paper is edited by a Republican, but Mr. Volk has placed a Democrat in charge of his venture. Mr. Volk's paper advocates the nomination by the Republicans for Mayor of F. William Bender. He is a Democrat, and holds the office of Fire Commissioner, to which he was appointed by Mayor Fagan.

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE DINNER.

Mr. Lauterbach Talks as an Uncompromising Stalwart.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District gave a jubilee dinner last night in honor of the victory in November, in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Nathaniel A. Elsberg presided. The principal speaker was Edward Lauterbach, who responded to the toast "The Republican Party."

"While we now meet," said he, "in jubilee at what has been accomplished, between now and the next election there must be no coquetting with false gods, no fusion of interests, no recognition of anything except your own true, straight, loyal stalwarts." He also spoke of the normal Democratic majority in New York City, reversed for the first time at the last election, and said that harmony in the Republican Party was essential to destroy that Democratic majority.

"We will regard not as Republicans, but as traitors, men who, with the tremendous work before us, shall insinuate that there shall be any other organization in this Empire City than the regular Republican organization." This remark was received with hearty applause. Mr. Lauterbach predicted that the contest in Greater New York next November would result in a Republican victory, but, should the Democrats win, he feared a triumph of Bryanism in 1900.

He deprecated any delay in bringing about consolidation of the cities, which he said was the conception of Andrew H. Green and Thomas C. Platt. "When that contest comes," said he, "it may not be my privilege to lead the hosts, but it will be for your County Committee to say whether there will be affiliation with other political parties, so-called, or whether, under the banner of Republicanism, it will march forward to victory."

Other toasts followed.

ALUMNAE OF RUTGERS.

Proposition to Reorganize the College Considered by Them.

The Alumnae Association of the Rutgers Institute and College for Women held its eighth annual meeting and luncheon at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon.

Rutgers Institute was one of the first educational institutions in this country to take up the higher branches of study, including higher mathematics, chemistry, and history. It was founded in this city in 1839, and was situated in Madison Street, with Prof. Charles E. West as President. At the time of its failure, two years ago, for lack of funds, it had an attendance of more than 400 students.

The object of yesterday's meeting was to consider the propositions made by the Columbia and New York Universities to reorganize the Rutgers College and connect it with the two women's departments of one or the other of these institutions. The question was not finally decided, but much enthusiasm and interest was manifested by the seventy-five members present.

The meeting was followed by musical and literary exercises. Mrs. Adelaide Bray sang several soprano solos, accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Delapierre. Addresses were made by Mrs. Reuben Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J., and Mrs. Pryer. Original poems commemorative of "Old Rutgers" were recited by Miss Arietta Rogers of Brooklyn and Mrs. J. Stebbins. Prof. Charles E. West, formerly the President of the Rutgers Institute read a paper at length on the subject of "Higher Education for Women." Mrs. Margaret Bottome concluded the exercises with a brief and witty essay on "Age."

The officers of the Alumnae Association are: Mrs. John Vanderpoel, President; Mrs. Jennie Lyon Lozier, Vice President; Miss Mary Ehrhart and Miss E. S. Osborn of Yonkers, N. Y., Secretaries, and Miss Juliet Warner, Treasurer. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. John Stanton, Miss A. M. Kipling, Mrs. Julia Hildrich, and Mrs. R. A. Storrs.

FOR UNIVERSITY REGENT.

Probability that Chester S. Lord will be Elected.

The vacancy in the Board of Regents of the State University caused by the death of William L. Bostwick of Ithaca some months ago will be filled by the Senate and Assembly when they meet in joint session to elect a United States Senator, a week from next Tuesday. A Regent of the State University is elected in the same manner as a United States Senator, but his term of office is for life.

It was said yesterday that there was no doubt whatever that the Republican caucus, to be held next Thursday night, will select, and the joint session will confirm, Chester S. Lord for the vacancy in the Board of Regents.

Mr. Lord was born in Seneca County, N. Y., forty-six years ago. His father is Edward Lord, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was one of the fighting Chaplains in the civil war. The Lords came originally from Litchfield County, Conn., and Noah Webster was a member of the Lord family. Chester Sanders Lord finished his education in Hamilton College in 1873. The college afterward conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Lord has long been engaged in newspaper work. His first newspaper writing was for The Utica Herald. He helped to edit The Oswego Advertiser for a short time, and then joined the staff of The Sun in New York. In 1877 he bought The Syracuse Standard and edited it for a few months. In 1880 he was made managing editor of The Sun, a post he continues to hold, and which has given him a wide experience in public affairs and an extensive acquaintance with public men. He is a member of the University Club, of the Union League Club, of the Lotos Club, of which he is Secretary; of the Sigma Phi Club, and of the New England Society. He lives in South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Engineer and Brakeman Killed.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 9.—A collision occurred on the Santa Fé Road, fifteen miles north of here, this morning. Two freight trains came together, demolishing both engines, and killing Engineer Haggerty and Head Brakeman Matsheil. Both were married.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—A fire which did $5,000 damage broke out at midnight last night in the Wheaton Building, 365 Market Street.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 9.—The business portion of Sylvania was fireswept last night. The loss was about $50,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 9.—The five-story brick building of the American Tobacco Company was destroyed by fire this morning, together with 500,000 pounds of fine tobacco and the entire equipment. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss amounts to $150,000, and is covered by insurance.

THE HARLEM SCHOOL SITE

A PROTEST OF PROPERTY OWNERS AND CITIZENS.

Speeches and Resolutions Against the Board of Education's Selection of the Location in Fifth Avenue.

The feeling aroused against the Board of Education for having selected a school site in Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Tweny-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, was expressed at a mass meeting of citizens and property owners, held last evening in the basement of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. There were fully 500 persons present.

The meeting was called to order by George C. Lay. Henry C. Robinson was selected as Chairman of the meeting. The Vice Presidents were Jordan L. Mott, Charles F. McLean, Robert Mook, the Rev. George R. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. C. J. Young of the Church of the Puritans, the Rev. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel, Henry H. Brown, W. B. Silber, J. L. Babcock, and Edward J. Swords. The Secretaries were William Moores, James Phyfe, and D. F. Simpson.

Mr. Robinson, in opening the meeting, said that this was not the first time the property owners of the neighborhood had been obliged to protest against some ill advised action of the City Government. The meeting was not called so much for the purpose of showing that a school on Fifth Avenue would be an outrage upon the neighborhood as to protest against the extravagance of the Board of Education. Mr. Robinson then went on to show how the annual appropriations for schools had been every year increased from $3,394,000 in 1887 to $5,979,000 in 1896. This increase, he said, was sometimes due to mismanagement of funds, as in the proposed purchase of an expensive piece of property in an inconvenient place, when a better site could be obtained with a big saving.

Dr. George R. Van De Water was the next speaker. He protested against the site on the ground that it was an obstacle to the progress of the churches in the neighborhood, and deprived them of members and their resources for continuing work.

George C. Lay said that a practical way of determining whether a school was needed at this point was to take the population of the region between Park Avenue and Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Forty-first Street according to the voting census at the last election. He selected four points in the district as the centres of circles, each with a diameter of 1,800 feet. Taking Grammar School No. 89, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, as the centre of the first circle, he found a voting population of 2,425. Dealing in the same manner with Grammar School No. 68, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Lenox Avenue, a voting population of 1,933 was found. A circle with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue as a centre gave a voting population of 1,808. The circle with the proposed school site as a centre gave only a voting population of 896. In arguing from these facts, Mr. Lay declared that at other points there was greater necessity for schools than on the proposed site.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Young and Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

Resolutions were adopted which declared that the proposed acquisition of the Fifth Avenue land, whose valuation was at least $200,000, was public extravagance. The former tax rate of $1.90 had been already increased to $2.25, and that was sufficient cause to oppose the additional burden. The proposed site would depreciate the taxable value of real property within many blocks. The vacant land to the north of Grammar School No. 89, on Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, "being a vacant plot 100 by 125," should be utilized to double the capacity of that school. A site between Lexington and Madison Avenues, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, equal in area to the proposed site, could be purchased for less than one-half the cost, and "official economy, as well as public need, should compel the Board of Education" to select the more convenient and cheaper location.

The resolutions concluded with the statement that the Board of Education be requested to defer any further proceedings and to reconsider its action as to its selection of the proposed site and permit the association to be heard by the board or its committee.

AMBULANCE RUN INTO.

It Had Taken a Wounded Man from the Street.

Michael Donovan of 654 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was the victim of two accidents last night, the combination of which may result seriously. Mr. Donovan, while driving across the trolley car tracks near his home, was jolted from the seat of his wagon and fell into the street. He was rendered unconscious and received a severe cut on the head. His condition was such that an ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital was summoned, in which he was placed.

On the way to the hospital, at Hamilton Avenue and Union Street, a Nassau trolley car collided with the ambulance. Dr. Duffy, the surgeon, and the driver were thrown into the street, the former with a sprained wrist and his right leg cut. The ambulance was smashed, and Donovan was in the midst of the ruins.

At the hospital later it was said it could not be determined then how badly Mr. Donovan was injured. He was still unconscious.

MRS. SOMERS RELEASED.

Justice Lawrence Pronounces Her Commitment Invalid.

Mrs. Lizzie Somers, who was committed to the workhouse Thursday by Magistrate Mott on a policeman's complaint of disorderly conduct, was released yesterday by Justice Lawrence on legal grounds.

Steamers Delayed by Storm.

The steamships Paris of the American Line and the Cunarder Lucania are somewhat behind schedule time, yet there is believed to be no cause for anxiety as to their safety. The Lucania's departure from Queenstown on Sunday last was delayed several hours on account of a storm, the easterly end of which had just reached the Irish coast. Her sister ship, the Campania, evidently had the storm with her for some time, as she was about twenty hours late at Queenstown, and, owing to the severity of the weather, was unable last evening to land her mails and passengers there. The fact that the American Liner is over a day behind her customary time indicates that probably she, too, has encountered the same storm which appears to be holding the Lucania back. Neither vessel had been sighted up to midnight.

Rufus Ressegule.

Rufus Ressegule died at his home, 235 Clermont Avenue, in Brooklyn, last night, of a complication of diseases. He was eighty-seven years old, and for many years was interested in various Brooklyn enterprises. He was in the lumber business, and at one time was a Director in the suspended Commercial Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ressegule left a wife and two sons.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmactively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness, and constipation.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

"Monsieur Mariani, your precious wine has completely reformed my constitution, you should certainly offer some to the French Government."

Henri Rochefort.

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Sent free, if this paper is mentioned, Descriptive Book, Portraits and Autographs of Celebrities.

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PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann. LONDON: 239 Oxford Street.

FENCERS TRY THEIR BEST.

Winners at the Tournament of the Fencers Club.

A handicap fencing tournament took place last night in the Fencers Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, for the purpose of making up the teams to represent the club in league competitions. Many ladies were among the spectators present.

The contestants were A. Van Zo Post, Langdon Erving, S. A. Tucker, Fitzhugh Townsend, Edward Tatham, Dr. Claiborne, Schuyler Schieffelin, and Alfred Byrd. Gold and silver medals were presented to the winners, who were:

Fitzhugh Townsend, (10)	487.99
Edward Tatham, (35)	403.31
Dr. Claiborne, (25)	393.98
A. Van Zo Post, (scratch)	389.65
L. Erving, (20)	368.99
S. A. Tucker, (35)	368.98

The bouts were as follows:
1—Erving, 56.66; Tucker, 43.33.
2—Tatham, 61.66; Claiborne, 52.33.
3—Townsend, 90; Post, 81.66.
4—Erving, 53.53; Tatham, 46.66.
5—Tucker, 88; Townsend, 36.66.
6—Claiborne, 66.66; Post, 48.33.
7—Townsend, 88.33; Tatham, 49.
8—Post, 79; Tucker, 39.
9—Erving, 49; Claiborne, 48.33.
10—Tatham, 47.66; Tucker, 41.66.
11—Erving, 84; Post, 60.
12—Townsend, 90; Claiborne, 57.66.
14—Claiborne, 59; Tucker, 33.33.
15—Townsend, 86.66; Erving, 55.

The judges were L. Vauthier, Fencers' Club; Charles Bathune, New York A. C., and E. Gouspy, Regent Club.

TWENTY-SECOND'S MARKSMEN.

Results of the Ten-Prize and Sharpshooters' Matches.

The ten prize match, which was started at the Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges two weeks ago, was finished last night. The conditions governing the match were: Open to all members of the Rifle Club who had never won a prize in any previous armory competition; five shots off shoulder, at 200 yards, and five shots prone at 500 yards; unlimited entries; two competitions; at the end of the second, the men with the highest ten scores to receive prizes.

The order of the first three was not changed from the first competition—Private R. Hutcheson, Corp. J. A. Sayles, and Sergt. J. J. McDonald, with 46, 45, and 45, respectively—but the other seven positions were so bunched that only two points separated them.

The summaries are:	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private R. Hutcheson, Co. J	22	24	46
Corporal J. A. Sayles, Co. G	22	23	45
Serg't. J. J. McDonald, Co. E	20	25	45
Private C. H. Biehl, Co. E	21	22	43
Private J. J. Greville, Co. G	21	22	43
Private A. F. Martin, Co. B	21	22	43
Private G. S. Andrews, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergeant P. F. Burns, Co. G	21	21	42
Private M. Stuart, Co. I	22	19	41
Serg't. J. Christianson, Co. H	20	21	41

A sharpshooters' match followed the foregoing, the conditions being seven shots off shoulder at 200 yards, and seven prone at 500; re-entries allowed. All those making a total of 65 or better out of a possible 70 to become sharpshooters. The field and staff and non-commissioned staff showed up prominently in this competition, with Capt. G. A. Tuttle staff, 66; Capt. M. E. Burnton staff, 65, and Orderly Sergt. H. K. Just, N. C. S., 65, they being the only successful ones. The summaries are:

	200 Y'ds.	500 Y'ds.	To'l.
Capt. G. A. Tuttle staff	31	35	66
Capt. M. E. Burnton staff	32	33	65
Ord. Sergt. H. K. Just, N. C. S.	32	33	65

SEVENTH MEN AT TARGETS.

Handicap and Duplicate Matches Shot Last Night.

The shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was for the handicap match and the duplicate match. The handicap match is seven shots standing and seven prone, five prizes. The first class are handicapped 6 points, the second class 4 points, third class 2 points, and fourth class 1 point, except that any man who makes a full score wins, irrespective of handicap.

The duplicate match of teams of two men, only one of whom is a first-class man, seven shots standing, seven prone, two entries, that score to be considered best which has the greatest number of equal comparisons shot for shot. The winners in the matches were:

Duplicate Match.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Privates L. P. Weber and C. M. Kervan	6	7	13
Sergt. L. Roberts and Private N. C. Robbins	5	7	12
Privates C. H. Patton and E. H. Fitch	6	5	11

Handicap Match.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private F. C. Robinson, Company G	31	33	64
No handicap			..
Total			64
Private A. E. Wells, Company E	35	34	69
Handicap			6
Total			63
Capt. H. E. Crall, Company G	34	35	69
Handicap			6
Total			63
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Company I	34	35	69
Handicap			6
Total			63
Corp. B. B. McAlpin, Company I	34	34	68
Handicap			6
Total			62

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Lieut. G. S. Towle, Company D	32	33	65
Private W. M. Phillips, Company D	31	34	65
Veteran J. Fox, Jr.	33	34	67
Private O. H. Keep, Jr., Company I	33	32	65
Private J. J. Gordon, Company A	33	33	66

Qualified as expert: Corp. B. B. McAlpin, Company I; deliberate, 68; rapid fire, 72.

Grand International Pigeon Handicap.

The Grand National Handicap, the biggest event of the year for pigeon shooters, will be shot at Elkwood Park, N. J., on March 23, 24, and 25.

R. AUGUSTINE SMITH DEAD

HE WAS TAKEN ILL AT UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

After Sitting There for a Time, He Was Taken Home and Was Attacked with Uraemic Convulsions.

Major R. Augustine Smith, one of the best-known men in the paper trade, and well known also as a clubman, died last night at his home, 4 East Sixteenth Street, of uraemic convulsions.

He had seemed in his usual health when he started early in the afternoon for the Union League Club, where he was accustomed to spend part of the day in the reading room. He had suffered from gout for a number of years, and as walking was difficult for him, he was always accompanied to the club by his man servant, who returned later to attend him home.

On reaching the clubhouse, shortly after 1 o'clock, Major Smith went to the barber's room in the basement. Subsequently, in ascending the stairs, aided by one of the attendants, he fell. Assistance was immediately procured and he was carried into the reading room, where Dr. Lewis, a member of the club, who happened to be present, attended him. It was said his fall had been induced by a slight attack of apoplexy.

Major Smith was weak but conscious when he was picked up. Restoratives were applied, and he remained seated quietly till the return of his servant, at about 5 o'clock. He had regained his strength somewhat, and refused stimulants. He was then assisted to a carriage and taken to his home.

He sat in the parlor for some time talking to a niece, but the family physician, Dr. F. H. Markoe, was immediately sent for.

Major Smith was shortly afterward stricken with uraemic convulsions, brought on by kidney trouble, and lingered in an unconscious condition till 11:45 P. M., when he died.

Major Smith came of an old Virginia family and was distantly related to George Washington and also to Gen. Lee. He came from Virginia when still a young man, and soon after his arrival here went into the paper trade. He was a member of the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., which concern did business under that name for over twenty-five years, and when Mr. Hall retired the firm was known as Campbell & Smith. Major Smith became a partner with Mr. Campbell in 1843, and was thoroughly familiar with the paper trade in all its branches.

About three years ago Major Smith retired from the paper business, and devoted a good deal of time to the Nassau Bank, of which he was Vice President.

Major Smith had a wide circle of acquaintances in the city. He was a member of the Union League and Union Clubs, the Century Association, and the American Geographical Society. He was known as a well-informed man on New York people, and frequently he would be asked to tell family history and connections. It was said by admiring acquaintances that he knew everybody.

He was never married, but had nieces and nephews. His nieces are Miss Martha Campbell, Mrs. Sands, and Mrs. Jacquelyn Smith.

Major Smith lived very quietly. He took little interest in politics or in sporting matters. He was a keen business man, and before his retirement, two years ago, he made himself a millionaire. He kept a beautiful home on Sixteenth Street, however. It was presided over by his nieces. Every Summer for a number of years he occupied the Charles G. Franklyn cottage at Elberon, where President Garfield died. He attended Grace Church.

Major Smith was seventy-six years old.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago is at the Astor.

—J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill., is at the Savoy.

—T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, is at the Clarendon.

—Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals is at the Hoffman.

—Col. S. T. Everett of Cleveland and Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton, N. J., are at the Waldorf.

—J. R. Prentiss of Cleveland, C. H. Searles of Troy, and D. O. Hill of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—J. W. Sinclair of Philadelphia, J. C. Story of Boston, and Harrison W. Blake of Buffalo are at the Murray Hill.

—Charles E. Patterson of Troy, N. Y., John D. McDonald of Boston, and J. G. Harris of Baltimore are at the Plaza.

—William Boswell of Cincinnati, Claude Buckley of Louisville, and Arthur H. Palmer of New Haven are at the St. Denis.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College and Mortimer Hendricks of Long Branch, N. J., are at the Windsor.

—Thomas Ryan and John Dunfee of Syracuse, Frederick H. Williams of Boston, and T. F. Newman of Cleveland are at the Manhattan.

—William A. Stevens of Buffalo, N. B. Austin of Binghamton, and Albion Ransom and Thomas Henderson of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Theodore B. Keys of Philadelphia, T. H. Russell of Portland, Me.; E. B. Clark of Albany, and H. B. Oakes and Louis Higginson of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Julius Dexter of Cincinnati, and John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Baum, dress goods; Hotel Netherland.

—Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Barry, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, gloves and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. Quinn, books, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Ostreicher, ladies' and infants' wear, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Wright, shawls, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Kirby, jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.]

—2 A. M.—Pleasant Avenue, near King's Bridge Road; Owen Burns, barn; damage, $1,100.

—8 A. M.—6 James Slip; Frank Leggo, boarding house; damage, $2,000.

—8:10 A. M.—1,161 Union Avenue; John Rollins, dwelling; damage, $25.

—11 A. M.—44 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. N. B. Taft; damage, $50.

—1:45 P. M.—252 West Forty-seventh Street; M. Abrahams; damage trifling.

—2:35 P. M.—158 West Forty-ninth Street; R. D. Checkley; damage, $20.

—3 P. M.—206 Willis Avenue; damage trifling.

—3:05 P. M.—529 West Fourteenth Street; damage slight.

—4:05 P. M.—1,028 First Avenue; damage slight.

—10:25 P. M.—143 Bank Street; E. B. Miller & Co., chicory factory; damage slight.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Melba Indisposed Again, and Mme. de Vere-Sapio Sings in "La Traviata."

Mme. Melba has a record. She has been "indisposed" six times in the course of the current season. It is generally believed that this score has not been beaten by any colorature soprano of the present generation. She was invisible again yesterday afternoon, when she was to have sung Violetta, in "La Traviata," for the second time. Her place was filled at very short notice by Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio. It is perhaps fortunate that Mme. Melba is not announced to sing again until next Saturday night, when her voice ought to be in good condition, provided she does not catch fresh cold. The performance of "La Traviata" was generally satisfactory. Mme. de Vere-Sapio is always an agreeable singer of such music as that written by Verdi for Violetta, and the clear enunciation of her "Ah fors e lui" was as pleasant as her smooth cantilena in the later scenes. She does not possess much emotional force, but her acting is not wholly colorless. Signor Ancona repeated his self-conscious performance of Germont, and M. Salignac was a fervent Alfredo. The other members of the cast were Mlle. Bauermeister, as Annina; Mme. van Cauteran, as Flora; Signor Vanni, as Gastone; M. Bars, as the Baron; Signor Corsi, as D'Obigny, and Signor de Vaschetti, as the Doctor.

In the evening Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," was performed with excellent spirit. The star of the evening was M. Edouard de Reszke, whose Leporello is one of the most delightful impersonations on the operatic stage. It is seldom that the big basso has an opportunity to give free play to his humor, and he apparently enjoys doing so. M. Lassalle is a good Don Giovanni, and he and M. de Reszke are admirable exponents of the true delivery of old-fashioned recitative. Signor Cremonini is an acceptable Don Ottavio, and Mr. David Bispham is admirable in every way as Massetto. M. Castlemary is satisfactory as the Commendatore. The women of the "Don Giovanni" cast are less praiseworthy than the men, but their work is not without merit. Mme. Litvinne, it must be confessed, is not at all in sympathy with Mozart's music, but she is earnest in her efforts. Miss Traubmann is not equal to the demands of such a dramatic part as Donna Elvira, but her performance of it is conscientious. Miss Engle is a pleasing Zerlina, and sings the music prettily, though her voice is not large enough to give it proper effect in the Metropolitan Opera House. Signor Mancinelli deserves praise for his conducting of "Don Giovanni." The audience was very demonstrative, and its enthusiastic approval of M. de Reszke's superb delivery of "Madamina" was refreshing.

Fourth District Court Work.

The work of the Fourth District Court, where Civil Justice George F. Roesch has been sitting for three years, shows a steady increase. The total amount claimed in pay summonses in 1896 in this court was $121,269, as against $117,523. Last year there was turned over to the City Treasury $4,881, as against $3,965 in 1894. In December last $543 was turned into the Treasury from fees collected in the court, the largest sum paid in one month since the creation of the court. Justice Roesch knows German thoroughly, and is familiar with the Hebrew jargon, both of which are largely spoken by the residents of the districts.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:52|Moon rises.. ..

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:31	Gov. Is'd. 1:08	H. Gate. 2:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:55	Gov. Is'd. 1:34	H. Gate. 3:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British King, Antw'p	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Cambrian, London	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Spree, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 10.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 7.
Easby Abbey, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Francesca, Hull, Dec. 24.
Imperial Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 2.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 2.
Persia, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 25.
Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 5.
Schleswig, West Indies, Jan. 6.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Ville de Brest, Port au Prince, Jan. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 4.
State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
Valencia, Colon, Jan. 4.
Werra, Genoa, Dec. 31.
Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Berlin, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Siberian, Glasgow, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
R. P. Matthews, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 9.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 10.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 30.
Mississippi, London, Jan. 1.
Titania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Rosse,

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company,

No. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - PRESIDENT.

BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 1st, 1897.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds ($10,515,766) and State, City, County, and other Bonds ($98,262,767); cost of all $103,865,862; market value	$108,778,533
Bonds and Mortgages (908 first liens)	37,509,910
Real Estate (92 pieces, including twelve office buildings)	16,852,400
Policy-holders' loans and liens on their policies, held as security (legal reserve thereon, $9,500,000)	5,972,778
Deposits in Trust Companies and banks, at interest	5,401,000
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, etc. ($3,704,730 cost value), market value, December 31st, 1896	4,668,335
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in liabilities	2,582,378
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums not yet due, reserve charged in liabilities	1,980,529
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,422,730
Premium Notes on policies in force (reserve charged in liabilities, $2,500,000)	1,023,613
Loans on stocks and bonds (market value, $1,352,403)	984,200
Total Assets	**$187,176,406**

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve, per certificate of New York Insurance Department	$158,115,938
All other Liabilities: Policy claims in process of payment, extra reserve voluntarily held, annuities and endowments awaiting settlement	2,378,472
Surplus (per certificate Insurance Superintendent) December 31, 1896	26,681,996
Total	**$187,176,406**

CASH INCOME, 1896.

Premiums on new insurances ($121,564,987)	$4,752,934	
" " " annuities	1,263,324	
Total new premiums		$6,016,258
Renewal Premiums		25,121,818
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$31,138,076
Interest, etc		7,298,862
Rents		702,620
Total Cash Income		**$39,139,558**

EXPENDITURES, 1896.

Paid for losses, endowments and annuities	$13,310,766
Paid for dividends and surrender values	5,172,855
Commissions on new business of $121,564,987, medical examiners' fees, and inspection of risks	3,099,036
Home and branch office expenses, taxes, advertising, equipment account, telegraph, postage commissions on $705,251,661 of old business, and miscellaneous expenditures	4,816,298
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for the year	12,740,603
Total	**$39,139,558**

New Business paid for in 1896, $121,564,987. **Total Paid for Insurance in force, $826,816,648.** **Gain in the United States in 1896, $34,800,000**

Bonds ($103,865,862, cost value) and stocks ($3,704,729, cost value) owned by the Company, with market value ($113,446,867) December 31st, 1896.

BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '96.
U. S. Gov't 5s, 1904, valued at 112		$7,394,666	
U. S. Gov't 4s, 1925, " 118		2,673,750	
U. S. Gov't 4s, 1907, " 109		332,450	
U. S. Gov't 6s, 1898-99 " 104		114,900	
			$10,515,766
Chicago & Northwestern Cons. S. F., 1915	7%	136	2,866,500
Central R. R. of N. J., Gen. Mtge., 1987	5	115	2,760,000
New York, Lake Erie & Western, 1st Cons., 1920	7	136	2,720,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, 2d Mtge., 1903	7	117	2,348,333
Chicago & Northwestern Debentures, 1921	5	106	2,120,000
New York City, N. Y., Exempt, various dates	3½	104	1,832,425
Russian Government, 1st, 2d and 3d Series	4	98	1,790,901
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	7	115	1,725,000
N. Y., L. Erie & West'n Docks & Imp't Co., 1913	6	102	1,530,000
St. Paul & Northern Pacific, 1st Gen. Mtge., 1923	6	120	1,440,000
North'n Pacific R. R. & L. G., 1st Mtge., S. F., 1921	6	113	1,356,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha, Cons., 1930	6	126	1,323,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933	6	120	1,320,000
New York, Lackawanna & West'n, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	131	1,310,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	131	1,310,000
Chicago & Western Indiana, Gen'l S. F., 1932	6	116	1,296,880
Kings Co., N. Y., various dates	4	105	1,291,500
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley Cons., 1933	6	126	1,260,000
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind. Gen. Cons., 1934	6	121	1,210,000
New York Central & H. R. 1st Mtge., 1903	7	116	1,160,000
Prussian Government	3	98	1,148,582
New York City Park, 1913	3½	104	1,144,000
New York & Harlem River, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	110	1,100,000
Jersey City, N. J., various dates	5	105	1,096,930
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1941	5	109	1,090,000
Central of Georgia, 1st Mtge., 1945	5	107	1,075,000
Canadian Pacific L. G., 1st Mtge., 1931	5	108	1,072,440
Pitts., Cin., Ch., & St. Louis, Cons. Ser. A., 1940	4½	106	1,060,000
W. Shore, 1st Mtge., guar. by N. Y. C. & H. R., 2361	4	104	1,040,000
Louisville & Nash., Mobile & Montgomery, 1945	4½	103	1,035,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Gen'l Mortgage, 1942	5	103	1,030,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Cons., 1933	4½	102	1,020,000
Sanitary Dist. of Chicago, 1897-1915	4½	101	1,010,000
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., 1942	4½	101	959,500
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. Coll. Trust, 1937	5	93	935,000
Albany & Susquehanna, 1st Cons., 1906	7	122	906,460
Morgan's La. & Texas, 1st Mtge., 1918	7	120	900,000
Sanitary Dist. of Chicago, 1897-1906, 1911, 1912	5	103	894,040
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Gen., 1995	4	78	878,415
Italian Government	4-4½	95	842,621
Missouri Pacific, 1st Cons., 1920	6	84	840,000
Lehigh Valley of N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1940	4½	100	800,000
Madison Square Garden Co., 1st, 1919	5	105	790,195
Russian Government State Rentes	4	98	761,602
Lowell & Suburban St. Ry., 1st Mtge., 1911	5	100	700,000
Louisville, Ky., 1928	4	105	682,500
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	105	682,500
Tennessee State, 1913	3	80	669,600
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., 1904	6	106	668,287
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div., 1910	7	120	640,800
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 1st Cons., 1928	5	102	586,300
Savannah, Florida & Western, 1st Mtge., 1934	6	110	552,500
Chicago & Northwestern, Iowa Div., 1902	4½	100	550,000
Newark, N. J., Corporate, 1910	5	110	550,000
Bur. & Mo. River, 1st, 1918	6	108	540,000
Minneapolis Union, 1st Mtge., 1922	5	105	535,500
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Cons., 1956	5	105	530,250
Northern Illinois, 1st Mtge., 1910	5	105	525,000
Willmar & Sioux Falls, 1938	5	105	525,000
Essex Co., N. J., 1926	4	105	525,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 1945	5	105	525,000
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4	86	523,325
Northern Pacific Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1933	6	102	$510,000
New York City, Street, 1916	3	101	505,000
Chicago & Northwestern, S. F., 1929	6	113	501,670
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	100	500,000
Essex Co., N. J., various dates	3.65	100	500,000
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & N'west'n, 1st Mtge., 1921	5	98	488,875
Western Union Telegraph Co., 1938	5	105	463,050
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co., 1st, 1929 (guar. by D. & H.)	6	115	460,000
Mahoning Coal, 1st Mtge., 1934	5	112	450,000
American Dock & Improvement Co., 1921	5	112	448,000
West Chicago, Ill., 1910	5	102	424,350
St. Paul Gas Light Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944	5	80	400,000
Russian Gov't Southwestern Railway	4	97	410,019
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	101	404,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1st Mtge., 1926	5	98	395,000
Metropolitan Elevated, 1st Mtge., 1908	6	116	372,360
Evansville & Indianapolis, 1st Cons., 1926	6	80	370,400
Midland of New Jersey, 1st Mtge., 1910	6	115	368,000
Cleveland, Col., Cinn. & Ind's, 1st Cons., 1914	7	125	360,000
Elizabeth City, N. J., Adjustment, 1922	4	90	360,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	102	357,875
Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., Coll. Trust, 1898	6	100	356,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1928-1931	5	100	355,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st Cons., 1928	5	98	345,625
Taunton Street Ry., 1st Mtge., 1914	5	97	341,250
Clevel'd, Loraine & Wheel'g, Equip. Notes, 1902	5	100	340,000
Jersey City, N. J., 8¼ years	7	115	339,523
D. & H. Canal Co., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge., 1917	7	140	336,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	105	315,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Cons., 1921	6	105	315,000
Ohio, Ind. & Western (Preference), 1st, 1938	5	103	311,250
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	103	309,000
Jefferson County, Ala., 1917 & 1921	6	105	304,500
New York City, School, 1913	3	101	303,000
Nashville City, Tenn., Water, 1919	4	100	300,000
Illinois Central, Western Lines, 1st Mtge., 1951	4	100	300,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905	7	105	297,150
Chicago & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1915	6	108	270,000
Tol. & Ohio Cent'l, West'n Div., 1st Mtge., 1935	5	105	262,500
Chicago & Northwestern, Gen. Cons., 1902	7	114	257,625
Long Island City, N. Y., various dates	4½	100	256,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, St. Paul Div., 1902	7	126	254,520
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	101	254,375
Atch., Top. & St. Fe, Adjustment, 1995		42	253,725
Chic., Rock Island & Pac., 1st Ext. & Coll., 1934	5	101	252,500
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	108	250,560
Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1938	5	100	250,000
New York, Susq. & Western, 1st Refunding, 1937	5	100	250,000
Brookline Gas L't Co., Mass., Gen. Mtge., 1913	5	100	250,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925-1926	4	98	245,000
Milwaukee Elect. Ry. & Light Co., 1926	5	98	245,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st Cons., 1934	6	121	242,000
Toledo Traction Co., 1909	5	95	237,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, School District, 1902-1913	5	108	236,900
Philadelphia & Reading, Cons., 1st Series, 1922	5	99	236,016
Mem. & Ch'ston, 1st Cons., T. L., 1915, Trust Co. r'ceipt.		100	225,000
Taylor's Falls & Lake Superior, 1st Mtge., 1914	6	107	224,700
St. Paul, Minn., Water, 1912	4	102	222,360
Fort Worth, Texas, Water, 1922	6	110	220,000
St. Paul Gas Light Co., Cons., Extn., 1918	6	106	213,000
St. Paul Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	106	213,000
St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba, Mont. Ex., 1937	4	85	212,500
Whatcom County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	105	210,000
Montgomery, Ala., various dates	6	105	210,000
Whitman County, Wash., Funding, 1912	5	103	207,500
Quebec City, Canada, 1914-1922	4½	102	205,500
Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5	102	205,000
Massachusetts State, 1915	3	100	$200,000
Austin City, Texas, 1930	5	100	200,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919	5	92	195,526
St. Joseph, Mo., 1914	4	97	194,000
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, 1st Mtge., 1901	7	110	177,100
Kal., Allegan. & G. R. 1st Mtge., 1938	5	108	175,770
Galveston City, Texas, 29½ years	5	100	175,000
Louisville & Frankfort, 1st Mtge., 1897	7	100	172,000
Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs, 1907	7	120	168,000
Rome, Ga., 1926	4½	100	168,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1919	7	116	164,895
Evansville & Indianapolis, 1st Mtge., 1924	6	80	160,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1908, 1912	5	103	154,500
Louisiana & Missouri River, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	108	152,280
Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	104	150,800
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	100	148,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Gen'l, 1942	5	78	147,262
Equitable Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge., 1899	6	102	145,550
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1918	5	100	145,000
Newark, N. J., 1922	4	103	140,760
Central of Georgia, Mobile Div., 1946	5	80	140,000
Atlanta City, Ga., 1923	4	100	132,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, Cons., 1905	7	126	127,260
Hungarian Govt. Rentes of 1887	4	122	122,305
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Equip. Notes, 1898	6	100	122,222
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div., 1910	5	105	120,750
Callaway County, Mo., 1907	5	100	120,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Cons., 1922	6	115	115,000
Atlantic & Gulf, Cons. Mtge., 1897	7	100	114,000
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	112	112,500
Ottawa City, Canada, 1908	5	107	107,000
Newark, N. J., Water, 1905	7	120	104,400
Memphis City, Tenn., Taxing Dist., 1915	6	102	102,000
Louisiana & Missouri River, 2d Mtge., 1900	7	100	101,370
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 1934	5	100	100,000
North Knoxville, Tenn., 1919	5	100	100,000
Newark, N. J., Water, 1897	6	100	100,000
St. Paul, Minn., Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1897	5	100	100,000
Worcester & Suburban Street Ry., 1st, 1915	5	100	100,000
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6	105	99,750
Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	5	101	98,980
School District, Spokane Co., Wash., 1910	6	107	96,300
Swedish Government, 1861	3½	99	94,724
New York City (Morrisania & West Farms)	7	125	93,125
Russian Government, Nicholas Ry	4	96	91,872
Western Transit Co., guar. by N. Y. C., 1903	4½	102	91,800
Utah Territory, 1908	5	104	90,480
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Evans. Div., 1920	6	95	89,300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st S. F., 1907	6	109	87,600
Quebec, Province, 1908	5	109	87,200
School Dis. (Portland), Multnomah Co., Ore., 1913	6	108	81,000
Douglass County, Neb., Refunding, 1911	5	100	80,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	120	78,000
Newark, N. J., Market, 1911	4	102	74,825
Waco City, Texas, 1920	5	100	71,000
Buffalo, New York & Erie, 1916	7	131	65,708
Lincoln County, Wash., Funding Series 1, 1912	6	105	63,000
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	122	61,000
Virginia & Tennessee, 1900	8	105	60,900
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, C. & M. Div., 1903	7	126	60,480
Madison County, Ala., 1929	5	100	60,000
Tazewell County, Ill., Funding, 1905	4	100	60,000
Brazilian Government, Int., Gold	4	119	59,500
Louisiana State, 1914	4	97	58,350
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	115	57,500
Michigan Central, 1st Mtge., 1902	7	114	57,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, Pr. du C. Div., 1898	7	125	56,250
Iowa Midland, 1st Mtge., 1900	8	112	$56,000
Lake Shore & Mich. South. 1st Mtge, S. F., 1900	7	109	54,500
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis, 1st Cons., 1900	7	108	54,000
American Safe Deposit Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	105	52,500
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	103	51,500
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942	5	102	51,000
Alabama State, Class A, 1906	5	105	50,400
San Antonio, Texas, 1898	6	100	50,000
Philadelphia & Reading Car Trust, 1897	5	100	50,000
Detroit & Mackinac, 1995	4	60	48,600
Wurtemburg Government	4	102	46,350
Kansas City, Cable, 1st, 1897	5	100	45,000
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv'e Main Line, 1st Mtge., 1920	6	95	44,650
Albany & Susquehanna, 1st Cons., 1906	6	116	44,270
Bur., Ced. Rapids & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1906	5	104	43,680
Northwestern Grand Trunk (Mich.), 1910	6	104	43,680
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	117	43,290
Ramsey County, Minn., 1905	4½	104	41,600
Russian Government Interior Ry	4½	100	40,700
San Antonio, Texas, 1916	6	100	40,000
Russian Govt., Mos., Jar. & Arch. Ry	4	96	38,160
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	104	31,200
Butler County, Ohio, 1924	4½	103	31,175
Russian Government, Orenburg Railway	4	96	30,720
Midland Terminal Equip. Notes, 1898	6	100	30,000
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic., 1st Mtge., 1900	6	100	30,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, I. & D. Div., 1899	7	125	30,000
San Antonio, Texas	6	100	30,000
Argentine Republic, Loan of 1892	6	73	26,643
Memphis & Charleston, 1st, 1915, Trust Co.'s Receipt		100	25,000
Findlay, Ohio	6	104	24,960
Flatbush, N. Y., Water, 1911	6	121	24,250
Cuba, Loan of 1890	5	73	21,350
Mississippi State, 1919	4	100	20,000
Swiss Gov't, Loan of 1889	3½	101	19,668
Bulgarian Government, French Rentes	3½	105	19,263
Havana Treasury, Gold Rentes of 1887	6	85	18,358
Arizona Territory, Funding, 1942	5	101	15,150
Rensselaer & Saratoga, 1st, 1921	7	143	12,945
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, I. & D. Extn., 1908	7	126	12,600
Omaha City, Neb., 1897	6	100	8,000
Findlay, Ohio, 1919	5¾	106	5,300
Atlanta City, Redemption, 1916	4½	102	5,137
Servian State Loan	4	65	3,700

(Total Market Value of Bonds, $108,778,533
Total Cost Value of Bonds, $103,865,862)

STOCKS.

	1896 Div'd	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '96.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Preferred	7%	150	$1,695,000
New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	10	275	1,487,750
Valley Railroad, 5%, guar. by D., L. & W.	5	107	537,500
Central National Bank, N. Y.	7	120	330,000
Ft. Wayne & Jackson 5½%, guar. by L. S. & Mich. S.	5½	120	180,000
Atch., Top. & St. Fé, Preferred		21	134,353
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Preferred	7	130	130,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	4	100	100,000
American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.	7	165	16,500
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad		27	15,300
Merchants' National Bank, N. Y.	7	137	12,856
Bank of America, N. Y.	8	825	12,675
National Bank of Republic, N. Y.	8	150	1,650

(Total Market Value of Stocks, $4,668,335
Total Cost Value of Stocks, $3,704,730)

EDWARD N. GIBBS, Treasurer, Chairman.

JOHN CLAFLIN, C. C. BALDWIN, A. H. WELCH, WOODBURY LANGDON, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM L. STRONG, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, } Finance Committee.

Total Market Value, - - $113,446,867

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Charges of Fraud Against the Companies and Denunciations of the Bill—Proceedings Against Absentees Discontinued.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A bill was passed in the House confirming the erection of a bridge over the Red River at Fulton, Ark., by the Texarkana and Northern Railroad Company, and now operated by the Texarkana and Fort Smith Company.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) moved to reconsider the vote of last night by which the return of the Sergeant at Arms upon the execution of the warrants issued for the arrest of absent members was postponed until Tuesday next.

The motion was antagonized by Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) and Mr. Henderson suggested that it go over until Monday, after the special order had been exhausted.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa) objected to the postponement of consideration, for the reason that the right of the absent members to vote until the order of arrest was vacated was questioned.

He said they all wanted to vote, and he thought the matter should be settled.

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.,) made the point that the gentleman from Iowa (Henderson) had no right to make the motion, not having been present last night.

Mr. Henderson responded that he did not vote, and was therefore entitled to make the motion.

Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) the author of the resolution ordering the arrest of absent members, speaking to the motion of Mr. Henderson, said the objection to it was made in good faith. If members of the House could stay away from the Friday night sessions because they did not consider the business of sufficient importance to demand their attendance, and then come in the next day and overturn the action of those present in the effort to secure a quorum, the whole session might be wasted. He desired to go on record as objecting to the right of the gentleman from Iowa (Henderson) to make the motion under consideration, and also he objected to the right of any member whom the record showed to be under arrest by order of the House to vote upon any question until he shall have been properly excused by the House.

As a part of his remarks, Mr. Thomas had read the list of members whom the record showed to have been absent last night, those excused from attendance, and those for whom warrants were now in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms.

Completed the List.

Various efforts were made to head off the reading of this list, but they were all unavailing, the Speaker holding that the gentleman had the right to make them a part of his remarks.

Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) (plaintively)—Won't the gentleman be satisfied to have us all write to his constituents?

The Speaker—I don't know. [Laughter.]

Resuming, Mr. Thomas said it was to be presumed that the Sergeant at Arms had discharged his duty, and that until the contrary was shown all the members whose names had been read were under arrest, and, therefore, under the rules, not entitled to vote until discharged from arrest.

For the same reason, he said, Mr. Henderson was not in order in making the motion to reconsider.

The Speaker evidently did not agree with Mr. Thomas's view regarding Mr. Henderson's right in the matter, for he recognized him to move the previous question on his motion. The motion was agreed to—180 to 19—and only 18 members seconded Mr. Thomas's demand for a yea and nay vote. The resolution carrying over the order of arrest until Tuesday was then disagreed to —15 to 165.

Mr. Thomas—I would like to ask the Speaker if he counted members under arrest.

The Speaker—The Chair is not informed that any members are under arrest. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thomas—Isn't it a part of the record that certain members are under arrest?

The Speaker—The Chair has no knowledge of any such record, and would be glad if the gentleman would point it out.

Mr. Thomas—I do not desire to get into a controversy with the Speaker over the matter, and merely desired to ask his opinion of the question.

Further proceedings under the call of the House last night were then formally dispensed with, in order that there might be no doubt of the rights of any of the members.

Pacific Railroads.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroads Funding bill, the day to be spent under the operation of the five-minute rule.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) said: "Let no man deceive himself with the delusion that these roads were built by the private fortunes of any persons." The roads had been built out of the proceeds of subsidy and mortgage bonds, and sales of the land grant, netting a profit of over $100,000,000. To say nothing of what had been done for these corporations, Mr. Johnson asked what excuse members could make to their constituents by now adding to that magnificent gift the sum of $128,000,000 more, which was what the bill practically proposed to do?

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) urged the passage of the bill as a reasonable and fair business proposition. When the roads were first constructed the country thought it had in them received a fair equivalent for the expenditure and aid given. Mr. Daniels did not conclude within five minutes, and unanimous consent was asked that he might extend his remarks three minutes.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.)—I have no objection to the gentleman continuing his remarks, but I want to say that every member from the Pacific coast opposed to the bill was shut out of the general debate yesterday, and I shall consent only on condition that at least some of us on this side have our time extended.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa)—There will be no consent given to that. If you staid out of the debate yesterday it was by your own election, and the time to-day is not to be consumed in that way.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) without attempting to add anything to the argument on the affirmative side of the question, briefly gave the reasons why he should support the bill. The question should be settled in the interests of the Government and of the roads, and the present proposition he believed to be the best that could be obtained, although it might not be all that equity demanded.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) said he should vote against the bill, for the reason that adequate information respecting the condition of the corporations had not been furnished. Congress was entitled, he said, to a full financial statement, and that had not been given.

The Debate Warms Up.

Mr. Arnold (Rep., Penn.,) discussing some figures circulated by Mr. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.,) relating to the several propositions purporting to have been made in the past by the railroad companies, warned the committee that the defeat of the bill meant the issue by the next Administration of $60,000,000 of bonds to pay first liens upon the property or the abandonment of the claim of the Government.

Mr. Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) opposing the "wicked bill," called attention to the fact that the Central Pacific Company would not be required by the bill to give the Government a mortgage upon the present overland line of the road from Sacramento to Oakland, but the Government would get a mortgage upon the old Western Pacific line, abandoned long ago except for purely local purposes. The ferry privileges and property of which the majority report made so much, had since the railroad officials had appeared before the committee, been transferred to another corporation, and of course the railroad company could not now mortgage them. In support of this he read a telegram from the City Assessor of San Francisco.

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, denied the truthfulness of the statement just made, and said it was a sample of the manner in which the opposition to the bill had been carried on. He undertook to say that the railroad company had not for two years at least disposed of any property, but that it had all been consolidated into the possession of the company, and the Government would get a mortgage on its entirety.

Mr. Hilborn flaunted the Assessor's telegram, but Mr. Powers, waving it aside, said: "I don't care for your telegram. It comes from an interested party, as interested as the gentleman himself."

Mr. Hilborn—It comes from a city official and an honorable man.

Mr. Powers, (scornfully)—A city official? So is Mayor Adolph Sutro a city official. And they are all engaged in a conspiracy to force the Government to take the road and operate it in the interest of the State of California, and at the expense of all the other States of the Union. The man who sent the telegram, I undertake to say, does not try to tell the truth.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) said the pending bill wa the worst ever offered to Congress for the settlement of the Pacific Railroad debts. Two years ago the House voted down an infinitely better proposition, the Reilly bill, for the reason that it did not sufficiently protect the interests of the Government.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) made good his notice, given earlier in the session, by objecting to permitting Mr. Maguire to continue in general discussion of the subject after his five minutes had been exhausted.

Efforts to Protect the Public.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) advocated the passage of the bill because, if nothing were done, foreclosure must follow, with a total loss of the Government's claim. This was at least an effort to save it, and that much it was the duty of Congress to do.

Mr. McLachlan (Rep., Cal.,) opposed the bill, referring in the course of his remarks to the assertion that the managers of the Central Pacific had burdened the people of California with unjust rates for transportation.

To this Mr. Watson (Rep., Ohio,) replied, comparing charges on the Pacific roads with local rates in the East, and finding them reasonable and proper.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) opposed the bill, declaring it the worst, most infamous measure ever proposed in this connection.

Messrs. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) and Kyle (Dem., Miss.,) advocated the passage of the bill, the latter controverting especially the statement of Mr. Maguire that the bill extended the payment of the debt for eighty-three years. He had figured it out, and under the terms of the bill the debt and interest would be extinguished in forty-seven years.

Mr. Maguire—Does the bill provide that the debt shall have been paid at the expiration of forty-seven years?

Mr. Kyle—It does not. But if the companies fail to carry out the provisions of the bill, the Government is more amply secured than at present.

Messrs. Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) and Bell (Dem., Texas,) stated that Mr. Hilburn was mistaken in the statements he had made, being misled by a telegram from somebody, who it was the committee did not know.

Charges of Fraud.

A strong speech against the bill was made by Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) who charged that the constructors of the roads not only cheated other people, but had cheated Congress in the dealings over the roads, and it was the business of Congress to look into the conduct of these men in the past in determining how to deal with them now and in the future.

Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.,) said the frauds perpetrated upon the people of New England and the East in the matter of constructing the Pacific Railroads were not the first nor the last in the list of wrongdoing of that kind in connection with Western railroads. "If half the officers and Directors," said Mr. Knox, "who offended in that way had received their deserts, our penitentiaries would have to be enlarged." But the time had passed when these men could be punished, and the only question before the House now was whether or not some action should be taken which would preserve some portion of the vast fortunes invested in the stocks and bonds of the companies. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) with much feeling, related how the great Northwest had been defrauded by the diversion of the line of the Sioux City and Pacific branch of the Union Pacific from the direction in which it was originally intended to run, by the false pretense that the line could not be constructed southwest from Sioux City because of the Black Hills on the Missouri River—the Black Hills really being 500 miles from the proposed route.

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.,) proposed an amendment requiring the Union Pacific Company, in making the new mortgage to the United States, to file a relinquishment of all right or title to more than a right of way of 100 feet in width through the old Delaware and Pottawatomie reservation, in Kansas.

Mr. Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, opposed the amendment, and favored the passage of the bill as reported.

The California Delegation.

Mr. Barham (Rep., Cal.,) opposed the bill repudiating a suggestion by Mr. Faris that the California delegation favored Governmental ownership of the roads. He presented a telegram from Gov. Budd of California stating that the California Legislature had agreed to a resolution reciting that "any scheme for refunding the Pacific Railroad's indebtedness to the Government, or any extension of the time for the payment of the same must result in maintaining an excessive capitalization of these roads, thus requiring high rates of fares and freights to meet the interest payments thereon, to the great burden and disadvantage of the people of the State of California"; declaring opposition to the passage of the pending bill, or any like measure, and urging the immediate collection of the companies' debts or the enforcement of the existing laws.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) moved an amendment making more specific the schedule of property and assets of the Union Pacific, which shall be subjected to the proposed new mortgages, so as to include all the stocks and bonds held by the company, or which may be acquired by its successors or assigns. The amendment was agreed to —92 to 1. Also another amendment forbidding the company to dispose of any of its assets without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment previously offered by Mr. Broderick relating to the right of way through the Delaware and Pottawatomie reservation was also agreed to.

Further opposition was made to the passage of the bill by Messrs. Swanson, (Dem., Va.;) Cooke, (Rep., Ill.,) and Northway, (Rep., Ohio)—the latter two upon the ground that the House was not so well informed as it should be in order to enable the members to vote intelligently. Mr. Northway said he preferred in his present condition to let the Government stand just where it did under the present law. "I see," he said, "no necessity for running a foot race to get in here. Nobody can force the Government to foreclose; we are the only power that can compel that to be done. And before I would permit a debtor to dictate terms of settlement I would have the Government foreclose the mortgage, take the road, and operate it." [Applause.]

Substitutes Are Offered.

The substitutes for the pending bill, of which notice had previously been given by Mr. Bell (Dem., Texas,) to make the rate of interest on the extended debt 3 per cent., instead of 2, and by Mr. Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) authorizing a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, to arrange a settlement of the debt, to be approved by the President, were formally offered and considered to be pending.

Mr. Northway moved an amendment to the Harrison substitute providing for a commission of three persons, one to be appointed by each of the officials named, to make the arrangement.

Again getting the floor, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) said that, while he did not believe in Government ownership of railroads, if Congress found it necessary, in the protection of the interests of the people, to take the road and operate it, he was ready to accept the consequences of the act.

Mr. Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.,) concluding the consideration of the bill, advised non-action and the reference of the matter to the new Administration for settlement, when there shall have been further opportunity to acquire adequate information.

The closing speech was in favor of the bill by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) He said that it was a significant demonstration when a few minutes previously a distinguished Representative (Mr. Northway) had given to the House the apparent alternative of either abandoning its debt altogether or of Government ownership and operation of the road. "Every advocate of the Ocala platform," said Mr. Grosvenor, "sent up a paean of applause for this declaration." [Groans of dissent.] He said the House had been, through its best talent, for years investigating this subject, and he was not willing that gentlemen who would not be in their present positions then should refer this matter in all its deformity of a defeated bill, together with the Cuban and other unsettled controversies, to the next Administration, on the theory that their successors would be any better informed than themselves. He could not agree that this question should be maintained in its present condition in the interest of California politics. The path of duty was clearly marked out by the majority of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and in it lay the passage of the bill.

The committee at 5 o'clock rose, and the bill and pending amendments were reported, and the House at 5:05 adjourned until Monday noon.

FUNDING PLAN TO FAIL.

Sufficient Opposition in the Senate to Defeat the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Even if the Pacific Funding bill should pass the House, it has a very slim prospect of going through the Senate. In fact, the outlook there is almost hopeless. The opposition has openly announced its purpose to "talk the bill to death," and that is an easy thing to do.

It is almost certain that the President would veto the bill if it should come to him in the form it was reported from the committees. He is said to have given the matter careful study and reached the conclusion that the funding scheme now before Congress, with the approval of the railroad companies, does not give adequate protection to the Government, and that foreclosure is very much preferable.

Huntington will bid in the Central Pacific at as cheap a figure as possible, and if the Vanderbilts compete for the property he may retire and devote his attention to the Southern Pacific system.

The Brazilian Minister's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. De Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollock, Miss Gana, Dr. Wagner, Mr. Henderson, Jr., Mr. Alfredo Gana, Mr. Morelos, Mr. De Almeida Brandas, Mr. and Mrs. Mario de Mendonca, Mrs. de Mendonca, and Miss Valentina de Mendonca.

THE FREE HOMESTEADS BILL.

Import of a Measure in the Senate Supported by the West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate is discussing, and may pass, a bill that to some of its members—not far Western men, it ought to be said—looks like a decidedly bad measure. It is known as the "Free Homesteads" bill, but to those who oppose its passage it is a bill to establish a Government policy of buying land from the Indians at a price taken out of the whole body of the taxpayers in order to distribute it without cost to a limited number of individuals who desire to own land, and who have taken land with the promise to pay for it.

The Government has obtained, by cession from the Indians, about 33,000,000 acres of land in the Dakotas, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, and Oklahoma. For this land there has been paid, or the Government has promised to pay, the round sum of $25,261,937. In order to secure the acts authorizing the purchases from the Indians of these millions of acres, assurances were given in Congress that the great expense incurred would be more than made up by the sales of lands to settlers at certain stipulated prices per acre, not very high in the highest instance, but in Oklahoma and Washington so low that many thousands of applicants in excess of the number possible to be supplied crowded the boundaries of the territory for days awaiting the signal for scrambling in to seize tracts to be paid for according to the stipulated price.

Nearly 29,000,000 acres of ceded lands have been opened to settlement under the laws, and if all the lands were taken up at the stipulated prices the Government would receive $35,789,263. But the settlers who took up some of these lands and have been unable, for different reasons, to pay for them, have struck upon the easier proposition of not paying for them at all.

They wish to be put on the footing of homesteaders who have received their lands for nothing. The bill now before the Senate proposes to give to them the lands for which they promised to pay from 50 cents to $3.50 per acre. There had been paid on account of sales of the lands in question, up to June 30, 1896, $446,256. If the "Free Homes" bill passes the Senate, and the settlers are relieved from further payments, the Government will suffer a loss for all of the land affected by the measure of $35,343,006.

One solitary member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Platt of Connecticut, protests against the measure as wrong in principle and vicious as establishing the practice of buying lands with the money of all the people to give it to a few of the people. Mr. Platt can see no reason why, if lands can be bought of Indians for such a distribution, they cannot be bought of individuals or syndicates to be presented to those who wish to acquire property without price. If this measure shall become law, then Mr. Platt looks to see all future arrangements with the Indians, for the cession of lands, arranged with the idea that they shall be given away as soon as paid for.

The arguments of the advocates of the bill seem to be contradictory. They say that the Government ought to treat all settlers on homesteads alike. Then they say that the lands in dispute are so poor that they will not pay to settle upon. When the question is asked who then is to be benefited, Senator Allen answers that a few people will stay on the arid or semi-arid lands and try to make livings out of them. The bill is strong in Western support. Senator Carter says that to insist upon the policy of compelling payment for the lands is like extorting money from the deserving poor.

MISCREANTS POISON DOGS.

Citizens of Highland Falls, N. Y., Lose Their Pet Animals.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A wholesale poisoning of dogs has occurred here. The latest report gives the number dead at 105. Nearly every house has lost a pet. The poisoners began at the north end of the village Thursday night. They succeeded in distributing large quantities of poisoned meat. Last night they continued the work, and finished the town. Houses in the outskirts were also visited, and to-night there are not over a dozen dogs alive in the village.

There is not the faintest clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, but as several chicken coops were raided by thieves last night, it is thought they may have done the work. The most valuable dog poisoned belonged to the Rev. W. R. Thomas, Archdeacon of Orange County. Dr. Thomas says his collie was worth nearly $3,000. J. Pierpont Morgan gave him the dog two years ago. He was born in the Cragston Kennels, his sire being the famous Bendigo, which Mr. Morgan imported from England.

Dr. Thomas always kept his dog in the house at night, but let him out at daybreak. The meat lay on the steps leading to the parsonage. One hour after eating it the dog was dead.

A colored barber in the north end of the village was so excited when he heard of the poisoning that he ran into the street shooting a revolver right and left. He tried to kill his little dog, but the shots went wide of their mark, and only served to scatter the neighbors. Gangs of men are out to-night gathering up the poisoned meat.

Tax Collector's Accounts Short.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Roscoe Conkling Findley, tax collector for the town of Mina, Chatauqua County, was arrested here to-day for embezzlement and arson. Findley, it is said, was short in his tax accounts, and to cover up his peculations concocted a story that he had been attacked and robbed and his barn fired, he being placed therein. Findley is said to have confessed. The shortage amounts to $800.

FOR THE TARIFF REVISION

MANUFACTURERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Representatives of the Iron and Lead Interests Argue for Higher Duties —Facts About Tin Plate and Nickel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The hearing today before the Ways and Means Committee was devoted to iron and lead ores, metals, and manufactures thereof.

Representative Draper of Massachusetts, on behalf of the manufacturers of machinery in New England, presented without comment their request for a restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on their product.

W. H. Alexander of Omaha, Neb., suggested the following modification of the present paragraph in the law relating to lead ores:

"All ores of which lead is a component part shall be dutiable at the rate of ¾ of a cent per pound on the lead contained therein."

D. A. Jones of New York, representing the St. Joseph (Mo.) Smelting Company, appealed for a duty on lead ores which would preserve the industry in this country. The bonding system, he said, enabled Mexican ores injuriously to affect the American market, and under the Wilson bill they controlled the market. If adequate protection were not given, many mining sections would have to be abandoned.

Nickel Importations.

Representative Herman of Oregon appealed for a duty of 10 cents per pound upon nickel in order to allow the development of our nickel mines. Up to 1891 it was thought that there were no nickel mines in the United States of any value. Since then valuable mines had been discovered in North Carolina, Washington, Nevada, and Oregon. The nickel now used in the United States, especially in the manufacture of armor, was being imported from Canada. The ores here were very rich, and could be produced 4 cents per pound cheaper here than in Canada.

Mr. Turner said if this was the case he could not see why the industry required protection.

Mr. Herman replied that the cost of transportation entered largely in the case and should be considered. He also feared that a combination would be formed in Canada as soon as the American mines got under way.

R. M. Thompson, a nickel refiner of New York, said that Mr. Herman was in error regarding the prospects of mines in the United States. He had had experts examine the mines referred to by Mr. Herman, and found that they could not be made to pay even with adequate protection. As a refiner, he was anxious to get his material as cheaply as possible, and if these mines had been found to be paying he certainly would have been in ownership of some of them.

Stevenson Burke, President of the Canada Copper Company, said that the mines he represented were developed by American capital and owned by a company incorporated under the laws of Ohio. In order to have the Government and the people of the United States get the benefit of nickel armor the company had sold to the Secretary of the Navy nickel at 11 cents per pound. Just previous to this a French company paid 22 cents for the same product. The company had suggested nickel armor and desired to have its value demonstrated. If the mines referred to in this country existed they did not need protection. He suggested that their owners be allowed to develop them and erect refineries.

H. J. Cantwell of Missouri, speaking for an association of Missouri lead miners, said the present law could not be properly enforced, and complained of the smelting of ores in bond. The business for the past few years had not paid, and some of the principal companies in Missouri had suspended.

Senator Carter of Montana requested and was given permission to prepare and present later a paper on "Silver and Lead Ores."

Rates on Pig Iron.

William A. Ingham of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, asked for the restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on pig iron.

In reply to a question, he said that he could not say that the makers of pig iron had been hurt by the present law, but they were looking to the future.

Mr. McMillin asked if the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was not shipping large amounts of pig iron to Great Britain.

Mr. Ingham replied that he so understood. In his opinion, however, the company was not making any money. In the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey districts, the Hudson River district, including the Lake Champlain plants; the Schuylkill River district, including the Lebanon and the East Pennsylvania Valleys, the Susquehanna River district, and the Juniata River district, there were 104 furnace stacks; of these 22 were running and 82 idle.

Some of these idle furnaces would never start again without reorganization, which means practically an absolute loss to the original stockholders, and that the bondholders will have to take the properties and reorganize.

The history of the Virginia and West Virginia furnaces would tell the same story. They believed that this depression was largely due to the success of a free-trade policy in the election of 1892. They held that the present depressed prices did not afford a basis on which to readjust the duties on pig iron.

The duty on pig iron under the present law was claimed by some to be a sufficient protection because very little foreign pig iron was now imported, and some few thousand tons out of the millions made had recently been exported.

These two claims might be considered together and answered by the simple statement that the market was at present abnormal. Foreign pig iron was abnormally high abroad, and domestic pig iron abnormally low at home.

Inducements to Export.

Under this peculiar and they hoped temporary condition there was no inducement to import pig iron, and there might be a slight inducement to export it. But it was not alleged that there was any profit in exporting pig iron. It seemed to be done to clear off unsalable stocks, a performance universally practiced in all business.

But when the price of foreign pig iron abroad dropped to its normal, and when (if ever) the price of domestic pig advanced to a point where the manufacturer would receive a fair return on his investment, then it would be found that the present duty of $4 per ton was not protective. They would be deluged with imports of pig iron, our home market would be invaded, and our prices reduced. In short, whenever our home prices rise to a paying point, in will come the foreigner, down will go our prices, and we will be eventually just where we are now, with no hope of anything better. They, therefore, asked for the restoration of the duty of $6.72 per ton, imposed by the act of 1890, under which the industry enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity.

As the present capacity of the furnaces in the United States was largely in excess of the probable demands of the market for some years to come, there was no danger of the prices rising to an unreasonable limit by virtue of the restoration of the duty named in the McKinley bill. The putting of idle furnaces in blast would, by competition, protect the consumers. They further asked for a revision of the duties on bar iron, block sheets, and tin plate, and that cotton ties and fence wire be subjected to the same rates as other like material. They requested the committee to adopt as a basis for the new tariff the so-called McKinley act, and not the so-called Wilson act.

J. N. M. Shimer of Philadelphia asked for the restoration of the McKinley rates on pig iron, and indorsed the statements of Mr. Ingham.

J. C. Thropp of Everett, Penn., thought the present duty on pig iron was adequate now, but if a fair market and fair prices should prevail, it would attract the foreign product, and then the duty would not be sufficient. Competition would keep the prices here at a normal figure and protect the consumer.

Tin Plate Manufacturers.

W. C. Cronemeyer of Pittsburg, a representative of the tin-plate industry, asked for increases of from one-eighth to one-half of a cent on various grades, and a new clause to cover plates below No. 32 wire gauge, which were now manufactured here and needed protection.

After the passage of the Wilson bill it became necessary to reduce the wages of workmen from 10 to 20 per cent. Tin-plate makers desired the repeal of the drawback clause of the present law. Eighty per cent. of all drawbacks paid by the Treasury was on tin plate, great quantities of which were imported because of the drawback.

John Jarrett of Pittsburg, also a tin-plate maker, said that one of the most important questions to the industry was the drawback feature.

Replying to questions, he said that the reduction of wages, together with the decreased cost of steel billets, had alone permitted the industry to live under the Wilson law. The workmen had paid for the reduction of duty.

R. T. Smith of Baltimore, representing the canned goods exchange of that city, argued against any increase of duty on tin plates. The manufacturers now have sufficient protection, and an advance of duty would only permit them to advance prices and make enormous profits. An increase would prove injurious to many industries, particularly the canning, in which tin plate was the raw material. An increase would cause a decrease in the revenues. He also argued against the repeal of the drawback provision, as it would damage the growing export trade in canned goods. He could contract here to-day for tin plates at rates less than any he could get abroad—the difference being about 20 cents per box.

J. G. Battelle of Piqua, Ohio, representing the iron and steel sheet industry, was not quite satisfied with the present rates of duty on those articles. He asked a higher duty on the better grades of iron and steel sheets, and on taggers' iron. Between fourteen and fifteen million dollars was invested in the industry, and about 14,000 skilled laborers employed.

Other Interests Are Represented.

Representative Morse of Massachusetts, speaking for the tack manufacturers of Massachusetts, asked for an increase in the duty on tacks.

The present rates of duty permitted the country to be flooded with German tacks, closing many of the factories here and forcing the others to run on half time. Two-thirds of the duty given by the McKinley law would be satisfactory if it were specific.

Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts indorsed and emphasized the statement by Mr. Morse and said the industry was being ruined, and that by Germans who were using American machines.

Thomas Hunter of Cayuga County, N. Y., representing the sporting gun manufacturers of the United States, said the domestic makers were fully able to supply the demands of the home market, provided they had protection. The labor employed was all skilled, and they received three times the wages paid to their greatest competitors, the Germans. From 80 to 97 per cent. of the cost of a gun went for labor. He asked for specific duties similar to those imposed by the McKinley law.

R. E. Hastings of Philadelphia, speaking for the workers of silver and gold leaf, aluminium, and Dutch metal, all used for decorating purposes, desired a duty to cover the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. Their wages had been greatly reduced when the present law went into effect.

W. H. Hartman of Elwood City, Penn., a maker of seamless steel tubes, did not wish any material increase in rates, but said a specific duty was necessary, as great abuses were practiced under the present ad valorem system.

G. B. Storrs of New Jersey asked the restoration of the McKinley rates on antimony. The mines had been idle since the Wilson bill became a law, being unable to compete with the mines of Japan and England.

The committee adjourned until Monday, which will be the last day of the hearings. Various schedules, including sundries and the free list, will be taken up.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN TEXAS.

Americans and Italians Engage in a Battle at a Rock Quarry.

PARIS, Texas, Jan. 9.—There was a fight between Italians and Americans at a rock quarry on the Texas and Midland Railway, six miles south of this city, yesterday. About twenty-five men on each side were engaged. Clubs, shovels, and knives were freely used, and men were knocked down, bruised, and slashed.

Vonoto Monica, an Italian, received wounds which will cause his death. Several other Italians received serious injuries. Messengers were sent to other Italian camps for reinforcements, and fifty more men were expected to arrive at the quarry last night. The Americans purchased several rifles here last evening and returned to the camp. Sheriff Hammond last night sent several deputies to the scene to preserve peace if possible.

Should another conflict ensue, there will be much bloodshed.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED CASE.

Mr. Hendricks Asks the Commissioners to Investigate the Road.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Another application has been brought to Albany against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company of New York City.

A couple of weeks ago Mortimer Hendricks of New York City, who owns $7,000 in bonds of the company, asked Attorney General Hancock to begin an action against the Directors of the Manhattan Company to compel them to pay back into the treasury of the company $1,500,000, which Mr. Hendricks claimed was declared in dividends on Manhattan stock out of borrowed money and not out of the surplus earnings of the company. The Attorney General refused to bring the action after hearing both sides.

Mr. Hendricks to-day filed with the State Railroad Commission a petition asking the board to investigate the financial affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

A POWDER TRUST PROPOSED.

Three California Companies Negotiating for Combination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A morning paper says: "Negotiations for the formation of a powder combine are again very active. It is understood that an agreement has been reached by the Judson, California, and Giant Companies to advance the price of powder in Colorado and Montana 2 cents a pound, and not to enter into any new contracts on this coast for thirty days. A meeting of the Directors of the Giant Company was held yesterday, at which a proposition was submitted from the California Company. This, it is reported, was that the former should cease the manufacture and sale of black powders.

"On the basis of the 15,000,000 pounds of high explosives sold on this coast last year, an advance of 2 cents would mean $400,000 in profits to be divided, the proportion being about $200,000 to the California Company, $125,000 to the Giant, and $75,000 to the Judson. Popular faith in the formation of a powder compact is shown in the advance of the quotations of Giant stock. A few weeks ago it was selling at $17. It then advanced to $21, and on Thursday reached $26.50, falling back, however, yesterday, to $25.75."

Accused of Many Thefts.

When Walter Bennett, aged nineteen years, who lived with his father at 50 East Third Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court three different people were there to appear against him for larceny. He had been an elevator boy in different department houses in the city, and the complainants lived in the houses where he has worked.

Mrs. George Ressing of 102 West Eighty-fourth Street accused him of entering her apartments by means of false keys and taking clothing and jewelry of the value of $400. Then there was a man from West Sixty-ninth Street, who refused to give his name, and another from West Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard. Both of these had been robbed. Mrs. Ressing's charge was pressed, and Bennett was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE, Sixth Ave., 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, 57, & 59 West 14th St., running through to 15th St.

ALWAYS GOODS PEOPLE WANT. PRICES PEOPLE LIKE.

Read all the flaming announcements of Extraordinary Bargains advertised by others, then come to our stores and you will find every article at a lower price.

Handkerchiefs

from a Belfast manufacturer's FIRE SALE, with nominal smoke damage. Value not affected. Price cut in two.

GENTLEMEN'S HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS..... .06, .07, .08, .11

GENTLEMEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS..... .14, .19, .24

LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS..... .14, .17

LADIES' ALL LINEN PRINTED HANDKERCHIEFS..... .08

LADIES' SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, large assortment of designs..... .37 to .69

Sheets. Pillow Cases.

Utica Muslin. Hemmed.	Hemstitched.	High Class Muslin. Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
63x90... .33	.42	45x36... .09	.13
72x90... .39	.46	50x36... .10	.14
81x90... .43	.49	54x36... .11	.15
90x90... .49	.59		

Linens

from a leading Belfast manufacturer; very heavy goods, assorted patterns, latest designs, highest finish.

72-inch BLEACHED DAMASK..... .79
Breakfast Napkins to match..... 1.74
Dinner Napkins to match..... 2.49
8-4 TABLE CLOTHS, worth $2..... 1.64
8-10 TABLE CLOTHS, worth $2.75.. 2.04
8-12 TABLE CLOTHS, worth $3.50.. 2.49
CROCHET QUILTS, slight manufacturer's imperfections. .59, 69 .96
FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, trimmed with braid; the 99c. garment; now..... .59

Silks.

RICH BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, strictly pure silk and wool; sold elsewhere for $1.50, at..... .99
FINE BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, two special numbers .79 and .99
ELEGANT BLACK SATIN BROCADES, elaborate and exclusive designs..... .69 and .99
PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS, high class, fifty different styles, in street and evening colorings; recently sold for $1.50..... .79

Bargains in China.

HAVILAND'S FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated and gilt, 102 pieces..... 19.47
FROM OUR OWN CARLSBAD CHINA WORKS, choice of 500 ICE CREAM SETS, SALAD SETS, BERRY SETS, handsomely decorated and gold edge, 13 pieces, worth double..... 1.49

Hosiery Specials.

(In Main Store.)
800 dozen Ladies' Black, Slate and Tan COTTON HOSE, per pair..... .15
(In New Annex.)
400 dozen Men's Black, Slate and Tan COTTON HALF-HOSE, per pair..... .15

Housefurnishings.

(Basement.)
GRAY ENAMELED STEEL WARE, no better cooking utensils at any price:—
RICE BOILERS, 2-quart..... .39
DISH PANS, 14-quart..... .39
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, 2-quart. .24
TEA KETTLES, 7-inch..... .49
ENGLISH STEEL CARVERS, pair. .29
"RED STAR" SCOURING SOAP.. .04
"GRAND RAPIDS" CARPET SWEEPER..... 1.99

Groceries.

MAINE CORN (Jessamine brand), per can..... .08
Case 24 cans..... 1.69
EARLY JUNE PEAS, per can..... .10
Case 24 cans..... 2.18
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, per can..... .13
Case 24 cans..... 2.89
OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS, per can..... .19
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS, per can..... .23
(Snow white, extra large), case 24 cans..... 5.29
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON (finest quality, none better):—
½-lb flat cans..... .10
Pound tall..... .14
Pound flat..... .16
CALIFORNIA FRUITS (finest quality, extra heavy syrup):—
LEMON CLING PEACHES (sliced), one pound can..... .09
APRICOTS (sliced), 1-lb. can..... .09

OPENING—Tuesday morning, (3d floor, main store.) **A DIME DEPARTMENT.** Your choice of any article in the big and varied stock for **10c.** or LESS.

Infants' Wear, Ladies' Underwear.

More Than 100,000 Pieces of Highest Grade Garments at Half Value.

LADIES' DRAWERS, muslin, with tucks, 16c.
DRAWERS, muslin, with embroidery and ruffle, 22c to $2.11.
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, muslin, cut V., wide embroidery, 12c to $1.74.
LADIES' CHEMISES, muslin, wide and narrow embroidery, 29c to $1.59.
LADIES' GOWNS, Mother Hubbard, tucked yoke, embroidery and ruffle, 34c to $3.34.

R. H. MACY & CO.

KNOCKED THROUGH A HOUSE.

Result of a Railroad Coach's Collision with a Trolley Car.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Jan. 9.—An empty passenger car attached to a freight train on the Wilkes-Barre and Northern Railroad broke its coupling this afternoon near Dallas, and dashed down a heavy grade for several miles. When nearing Luzerne Borough at a crossing, and at a frightful rate of speed, it came into collision with a trolley car.

The force of the collision hurled the trolley car through the side of a dwelling house, and one passenger, David Smith, was fatally injured. Two brakemen were on the passenger coach, and they put on the brakes, but the chains refused to work and they jumped to save their lives. The passengers in the electric car saw the danger ahead, and made a rush for the doors. All escaped injury, with the exception of Smith, who was dug out of the wreck.

CONVICT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

William McGlory Cuts His Throat in Kings County Penitentiary.

William McGlory, one of the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary condemned to idleness by the law against convict labor, attempted to

EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

FOURTH VOLUME OF "OFFICIAL RECORDS" OF THE NAVIES.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Events of the Opening Days of the Confederacy—Treachery Among Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Thirty-five years ago last month this Nation was in the throes of a great excitment. The election of Abraham Lincoln had taken place, he was soon to be inaugurated, and the South, fearing that the new Administration would prove prejudicial to the slaveholding interests, was working up to the secession movement. Already there were threats of separation before the policy of the President-elect had been suggested by him, and in the minds of the leading men of the South the plans of later action had been formulated. From November, 1860, to April, 1861, the developments were so plainly indicative of intended rebellion that it is now a wonder to the reader of history that there was any doubt in the public mind about what was to happen when the Republican President took the place to be vacated by Mr. Buchanan.

To the generation that came in a few years before the war began, and particularly to those who were old enough in 1861 to follow the events of those days, the history of the naval operations of the war are not likely to prove as fascinating as they will be to the later generations, but the old and the new are both sure to find something of interest in the successive volumes of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion." Three of these volumes already have been issued, and the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been promptly informed of the matters of chief interest in those books. The fourth volume of the first series will be soon published, and from the advance copy of the work furnished by Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, Superintendent of Naval War Records, your correspondent is enabled to give a sketch of the volume that will next reach those who are entitled to receive it. The three volumes already issued have told all that there is to tell about the operations of cruisers, both Union and Confederate, and included in the form of letters and orders the histories of all the famous privateers of the Confederacy. The new volume is less fascinating, perhaps, but it is very important. It treats of the operations in the Gulf of Mexico from November, 1860, to June, 1861; of the operations on the Atlantic coast from Jan. 1 to May 13, 1861, and of the operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers from Jan. 5 to Dec. 7, 1861.

Surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

South Carolina had already seceded in December, 1860, and the Administration of President Buchanan was being urged to take steps to protect the property of the Government in Southern States. State Conventions to declare secession were being held, and at Washington there was great anxiety. Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey was aware that the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., would be in danger if the State should follow the example of South Carolina, and he took some steps looking to the reinforcement of the forces at that yard. Capt. James Armstrong, an old officer, was in command. The Macedonian and St. Louis were ordered to the yard, and early in January the storeship Supply and the steamer Wyandotte were before Fort Pickens, while other vessels were under orders from near-by stations to get to Pensacola as soon as possible.

Florida passed the act of secession on Jan. 10, 1861. Two days after an armed force of 600 to 800 Alabama and Florida troops appeared at the gates of the yard, seized the magazine, sent a demand to Capt. Armstrong, in the name of the sovereign State of Florida for the surrender of the property, and although Capt. Armstrong had under his command a force of 250 men in the yard and on shipboard, the flag of the United States was struck without a blow or a shot in its defense. The vessels of the United States escaped surrender by the prompt withdrawal of their commanding officers from the yard and under Fort Pickens. Capt. Armstrong wrote a letter of extenuation to the Secretary of the Navy, full of assurances of his loyalty, and requesting a court of inquiry. This court sent him to a court-martial, the finding of which, in April, 1861, approved by Secretary Gideon Welles, was that Capt. Armstrong be suspended from duty for five years, with loss of pay for the first half of the term, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

Secretary Welles seized the opportunity afforded by this sentence to read the naval officer a lecture upon the duty "strictly enjoined" upon him to make himself "a good example of patriotism," and to avoid all suggestions and speculations by others to dissuade him in the performance of the duty to which he was sworn. In contrast with this record of weakness was that of Quartermaster William Conway. On the same day that Secretary Welles approved the sentence of Capt. Armstrong he wrote a letter to this aged seaman to thank him, in the name of the Government, for refusing to obey the order to pull down the United States flag, thus, as Secretary Welles said, setting an "example of patriotism and fidelity" to those whom he might have expected to follow. Later on the man Conway was presented with a gold medal by the people of California, which was presented to him on the quarter-deck of the flagship of the Gulf blockading squadron by Flag Officer McKean, in the presence of the officers and crew.

Lieut. James E. Jouett, now Rear Admiral Jouett, retired, surrendered at Pensacola and gave his parole to Capt. Randolph, who had just deserted to the secession forces. Among the naval officers who continued in the service after this surrender was Capt. Samuel Barron, who soon became an officer of the Confederate States Navy and later on the commander of the naval forces in European waters. He had not deserted on Feb. 2, after the Pensacola surrender.

There is voluminous correspondence and history by orders of the relief of Fort Pickens. This was effected by the sending of troops to the Gulf, under Capt. Vodges, and with the assistance of the Sabine, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Wyandotte, naval vessels, which landed a party on April 12, under orders received by the hand of Lieut. Worden, afterward the commander of the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimack. The rebel commander was Gen. Braxton Bragg, who met his decisive reverse at Missionary Ridge a few years after, when Gen. Grant swept his army in confusion out of a strong position at Chattanooga.

Attempts to Relieve Fort Sumter.

Thirteen days after the secession of South Carolina, on Dec. 31, 1860, Secretary Toucey telegraphed Commodore Charles S. McCauley, Norfolk Navy Yard, to "fill up the Brooklyn with provisions, water and coal," and to answer if understood. "Six thousand and sixty-five," responded McCauley, which indicated that he understood. This is the first record of effort made by the department to succor Fort Sumter. The forty or more pages devoted to the attempts made to support Major Anderson and to enable him to resist the rebels, are decidedly interesting as showing the eagerness and unreadiness of the authorities to cope with the rebels in their determination to capture the fort. The Star of the West had been sent off with provisions for the garrison, and the Brooklyn arrived off the bar at Charleston to learn that she had been fired on and warned away.

There are some people who will remember that the newspapers were full, in March and April, 1861, of plans for the relief of Fort Sumter. Some of these plans find their way into the permanent record. One of the plans was devised by G. V. Fox, an ex-officer of the United States Navy. He proposed to put a large party of troops on board of a good ocean steamer, proceed to Charleston bar under convoy of the Pawnee and the Harriet Lane, test the disposition of the armaments by a feint, depend upon the rebels to believe that there would be no attempt to help Anderson except with the warships themselves, and at the opportune moment to transfer all the troops and provisions to tugboats and throw them into the fort with a sudden push.

Secretary of War Simon Cameron fell in with Secretary Welles in consenting that Mr. Fox should have charge of the expedition, and the President assisted by peremptory orders the preparation of the vessels for the undertaking. The telegraph wires were made hot for a few days with orders to the navy yards. The Powhatan and the Pocahontas were added to the Pawnee and the Harriet Lane to constitute the fleet to operate for relief of Sumter. The different vessels of the fleet sailed from New York on April 6 to 8. They arrived off Charleston bar on April 13, a day after the bombardment of Sumter had begun. Mr. Fox was greatly mortified because the fleet was not equipped to carry out his plans, of which he complains in a long letter to Secretary Welles, after the return to New York of the naval vessels and the Baltic, the transport carrying troops for the relief of Anderson. The quarters were already in flames, the fort was reduced, and on the 14th it capitulated. Mr. Fox's wounded feelings were assuaged by a letter from President Lincoln, expressing regret that he had unconsciously been the cause of depriving him of the Powhatan by orders issued to Lieut. D. D. Porter.

Mr. Fox's plan was not kept a secret by any means. On Feb. 21, six weeks before the vessels of the relief fleet left New York, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the announcement that "the Government had decided to relieve Fort Sumter by boats at night." Mr. Fox calls attention to the publication in a letter to Montgomery Blair, urging the adoption of his suggested scheme. The only mistake in the report was the substitution of the word "boats" for tugs.

Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Virginia had not joined the rebellion when the firing on Sumter took place. But her people were inflamed by the same spirit of resentment at the success of the Republicans that animated the States that had seceded. The inclination to seize and hold the Government property was strong everywhere, and was justified by the argument that Virginia was entitled, after separation, to her share of the public property. At Norfolk the disaffection was strong. It presently began to take the form of a conspiracy to appropriate the navy yard. Secretary Welles was undoubtedly informed from Norfolk of the danger, and he early gave warning to Commandant McCauley to be vigilant in protecting the property in his charge.

Toward the last of March the yard was full of valuable property. The fine sloop of war Merrimack was there, almost ready for sea. The fine sailing ship Cumberland, one of the handsomest of the type of frigates, had just arrived from Vera Cruz, and was to be repaired. Besides these there were in the yard the old frigate United States, the ships of the line Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the Germantown, Raritan, Columbia, and Dolphin. Some of these were old and useless; others were new and of the best type and construction.

Commodore McCauley was a good man, but he was affected to sloth in the performance of his duties by the prevailing local sentiment. When Secretary Welles, worried by the information he was receiving from Norfolk, admonished the commandant to be watchful and firm, to prepare the Merrimack for sea, and to avoid a conflict, and keep the department informed of all that was going on, he did not hurry business as he should have done. To Chief Engineer Isherwood, who went to Norfolk to ascertain how soon the Merrimack could be started for Philadelphia, it seemed as if it was impossible to get her out of the dock. The removal of the Merrimack was delayed by all sorts of trivial pretexts. Isherwood used his best efforts with the commandant, but could not hurry him. Outside the yard men were drilling as recruits of the Virginia State forces. The yard was full of men who were in sympathy with the rebellion. This was true, not only of men, but officers.

On April 11 Commander Allen was ordered to command the Merrimack, Commodore Breese, at New York, was directed to supply the vessel with a crew, and Commodore McCauley was asked to "be pleased" to have the vessel prepared in as short a time as possible for temporary service. It does not appear by the record, but it was evidently learned by Mr. Welles, that Commodore McCauley was in need of a brace against the disloyal atmosphere surrounding the Norfolk yard. On April 18 Secretary Welles again addressed the commandant, informing him of the determination of the Government to remove the vessels and other property that could be easily moved, and that Commodore Pendergrast, with the Cumberland, and other officers, under the direction of Commodore Paulding, who had been verbally instructed at Washington, would co-operate with him.

Recruits Ordered Forward.

Recruits were ordered forward from Philadelphia and New York. A Baltimore transportation company refused to carry such as were consigned to them. Commodore Paulding was instructed at Washington to defend the public property with all the force at his disposal, and in the event of his failure to repel assault to destroy all works and all property left behind. Commodore Franklin Buchanan, in command at the Washington Navy Yard, who was soon to be a deserter to the Confederacy, was consulted about the project, and participated in the loading and sending to Norfolk of material to be used in blowing up the stores and docks in case of capture of the yard. Commodore Paulding started from Washington on the Pawnee on April 19 with 100 marines on board. He reached Fort Monroe in the afternoon of the 20th, and taking on board the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, commanded by Col. Winthrop, proceeded at once to Norfolk, reaching the navy yard at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 20th.

He arrived too late to prevent wholesale destruction. Commodore McCauley had found, during the day, that insurrectionary forces had appeared, serving in the name of the seceded State of Virginia, that batteries had been thrown up, and that a conflict was inevitable. Many of the officers and employes had resigned or neglected to appear that day for duty. He concluded that the thing to be done was to obey the orders he had received to prevent as much property as could be destroyed from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Merrimack, which should have been at sea, the Germantown, Plymouth, Dolphin, and Pennsylvania, with others that were not valuable, were scuttled. Guns that could not be removed to the Cumberland were spiked or thrown overboard.

As the scuttled vessels were slowly sinking beneath the waters of the Elizabeth River, Commodore Paulding arrived. "Greatly to my regret," he said in his report, "he found the vessels scuttled, some of them having needed only crews to get them away." It was to him very mortifying that there were in the yard 3,000 guns of all calibres, 300 of which were the latest pattern of Dahlgrens of large calibres. Using the power confided to him of saving or destroying, he chose the latter. The ships already scuttled were allowed to sink; the Cumberland was towed to a place of safety in the river; ships not scuttled were fired. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the yard went up in flame and smoke, the expedition withdrew to Fort Monroe, and the ruins were left in the possession of the rebels.

There were no casualties in this affair, but Capt. Wright, United States Engineers, and Commander John Rodgers, United States Navy, were left behind in the confusion following the setting of the torches and the firing of the mines. They were reported missing by the officers of the expedition, but they had surrendered to the rebels at Norfolk, were sent to Gov. Letcher, at Richmond, held on parole for a day or two, and then permitted to return to Washington.

The report of the rebel General Taliaferro represents that the Virginia threatening force was not well armed, that it was afraid of the batteries of the ships in the yard, and that a determined resistance by even a small force in the yard would have made it possible, by even a delay of three hours, to have saved every ship that was worth towing out of the river. Gen. Taliaferro, in his report, first alludes to the destruction of the property as "one of the most cowardly and disgraceful acts which has ever disgraced a government of a civilized people," and later on recovers from contemplation of "the diabolical act," with the assurance: "Fortunately, the damage was not so great as that at first apprehended. Only an inconsiderable portion of the property, with the exception of the ships, was destroyed, and some of the ships may yet be made serviceable." E. G. D.

Robbed in Two Minutes.

The express wagon of Charles D. Hanson was stolen from in front of the store of W. E. Parsons, Jr., 481 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, while Hanson was in the store getting a sample trunk. Hanson was not absent from the wagon more than two minutes. In the wagon was $400 worth of cigars, which Hanson will have to make good. The horse and wagon were found in New Chambers Street last night, but the cigars were missing. Hanson was robbed of $209 worth of goods about two years ago in the same way. He says an organized gang of thieves is trying to ruin him because he had once caused the arrest of one of their number.

"Sorrows of Satan" on the Stage.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dramatized version of Marie Corelli's novel "The Sorrows of Satan" was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre to-night. The critics are divided in their opinions as to the merits of the play.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Injunction Against the Staten Island Electric Dissolved.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The battle between the Trustees of the village of New Brighton and the State Island Electric Railroad Company, came before Justice Barnard, at Special Term, to-day, on the hearing of a preliminary injunction.

The contention between the village authorities and the railroad company is the right of the latter to lay its tracks in Castleton Avenue of that village, which work it was engaged in at the time the temporary injunction was granted. A resolution granting this privilege was adopted in 1895 by the Board of Trustees, with the condition that the company should deposit with a surety company the sum of $10,000, as a penalty for failure to construct the road within a prescribed time. This deposit, under a contract subsequently made by the village and the company, was required to be made in thirty days, which expired in the month of January, 1896. No deposit was, in fact, made until July, 1896. In September of the same year the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution permitting the company to withdraw the deposit and requiring it to give a bond, which condition has been complied with.

Another contention in the case was that the railroad company failed to obtain the consent of a majority of the owners of property having a frontage on the street. At the same time the temporary injunction was granted the company had the consent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor corporation, which owns a large frontage on the avenue sufficient to give a majority, but this consent was improperly executed. The proper execution has now been obtained.

After hearing the various arguments of counsel, Justice Barnard decided that the injunction should be dissolved. In giving his decision, he expressed his opinion that the village board had waived the default in the making of the deposit by afterward recognizing the deposit that was subsequently made, and permitting the company to withdraw it and requiring the substitution of a bond. The other question of importance in the case was that of obtaining consent of a majority of frontage owners, and as the consent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor was presented in proper form that question was disposed of, but the fact that it was obtained after the action was brought was sufficient to relieve the village from costs. The injunction was dissolved, with leave to the plaintiff to discontinue in ten days without payment of costs.

Among the noted counsel who argued the motion were Julien T. Davies, William N. Dykman, and Mr. Rawson.

AN ACCOUNTING ASKED FOR.

Central Ohio Stockholders Want the Money Owing to Them.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—The stockholders of the Central Ohio Railroad Company are becoming restive at the failure of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to pay the rental of the Central Ohio Railroad, the same being 35 per cent. of gross earnings. In consequence of this default the holders of the $2,859,900 preferred and common stock of the company are without dividends, and the preferred stock, which used to sell at 55 and common at 50, is quoted at about 50.

Willard E. Case of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., filed a petition to-day in the United States Court, in which he asks for an accounting by Messrs. Cowen and Murray, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to the stockholders of the Central Ohio Railroad Company for 35 per cent. of the gross earnings of the latter road. Judge Morris signed an order directing the receivers to answer the petition before Feb. 6. Mr. Case owns 800 shares of the stock of the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

The terms under which the Baltimore and Ohio leased the Central Ohio Railroad are a rental of 35 per cent. of gross earnings, the Baltimore and Ohio to pay all expense of maintenance of way and equipment, the rental to be net to security holders without deduction, except that the Baltimore and Ohio is not to pay more than $35,000 taxes in any one year.

The report of Mr. Little shows that the Baltimore and Ohio Company owes the Central Ohio $736,648.98. This amount represents the accumulation of rentals during a series of years over the amount disbursed in paying the 6 per cent. dividends on Central Ohio stock, and is supposed to belong to the stockholders. The amount has grown, until now it is about $1,000,000. Whether the Central Ohio stockholders will ever get it, or any part of it, remains to be seen.

There are, it is stated, some disagreeable and alarming complications for the Ohio stockholders in the lease and guarantee of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland and the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroads by the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Companies conjointly.

ROBERTS TO SERVE AGAIN.

The President of the Pennsylvania Line Is Not to Retire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The announcement that President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad would decline a re-election was denied to-day at the offices of the company.

President Roberts has been ill for about four months, and in that time has not left his home at Bala, a suburb. The reports received daily at the company's offices tend to show that he is slowly gaining strength, and the officials expect that their chief will soon be at his desk. One of the President's assistants said this afternoon:

"Mr. Roberts has never intimated that he would decline to serve again, much less declare that he would lay down the reins of office. The rumor is absolutely without foundation."

President Roberts has of late talked of resigning in consequence of ill-health, but the urgent requests of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company induced him to abandon his purpose. A few years ago he spent several months abroad, and came back greatly improved in health. Since that time he has been very active in railroad affairs. He was one of the projectors of the Joint Traffic Association, and is now Chairman of the Board of Control of that organization.

Mr. Roberts succeeded Col. Thomas A. Scott as President of the Pennsylvania lines in June, 1880, and he has held the office ever since. He is now about sixty-four years old, and has been in railroad service since he was seventeen. His first employment was as a rodman in making a mountain survey for the construction of a section of the Pennsylvania Road. In 1862 he was appointed assistant to President Scott, and subsequently he passed through the grades of Fourth, Third, Second, and First Vice President.

In the event of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Pennsylvania lines there are two First Vice Presidents in line of succession. Frank Thomson is First Vice President of the lines east of Pittsburg. James McCrea occupies a similar position relative to the lines west of Pittsburg, and is also President of the Vandalia. Both rank high as railroad men.

NEW JOINT TRAFFIC RULE.

An Amendment Which Is to Become Effective May 1.

To give sufficient time for examination and revision of tariffs, the Joint Traffic Association has amended original legislation on the subject in these resolutions: "That, effective May 1, 1897, the lines shall be directed (whether they issue interline tariffs or not) to agree with competitors, and to record the bases, in joint meeting, of fares from all junction and important points to the important and controlling centres in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association, and that such bases shall in every respect be clear and comprehensive and form a part of the files of the Joint Traffic Association, from which proposed future changes may be readily investigated for approval, and that where necessary new rate sheets be prepared superseding all through or interline tariffs previously filed, to be made simultaneously effective; tariffs already issued which are at said meeting agreed to need not be reprinted, but must be refiled as effective upon above date."

Bridgeport Grade Crossings Suit.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—Judge Prentice of the Superior Court handed down a decision to-day dismissing the injunction suit instituted several months ago by Tax Collector Mooney restraining the Common Council from indorsing the agreement reached by the city's committee and the consolidated road for the elimination of grade crossings through this city. The court decides that a taxpayer is not injured by the passage of an act, but by its enforcement. Therefore, the plaintiff in this case was premature. He should have waited until an attempt was made to issue bonds for the payment of the work, or steps taken to draw upon the City Treasury. The case will doubtless go to the Supreme Court at once.

Quick Florida Service.

The Southern Railway Company announces that, beginning Jan. 18, its New York and Florida limited trains will be resumed for the season. These trains will be composed of Pullman cars built expressly for the service, comprising dining, state room, drawing room compartments, sleeping, library, and observation cars, and will leave New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:10 noon. Since the completion of the Southern's short line to Florida the time has been greatly reduced, and the journey is now made in less time than ever before. Attached to the limited, too, will be drawing room and sleeping cars from New York to Aiken and Augusta.

New Lines in Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 9.—To-day's Official Gazette contains a notice that the Manitoba and Pacific Railway will apply to Parliament at its coming session for a charter to build a road through the Crow Nest Pass, in British Columbia, to the Pacific coast. The Winnipeg, Duluth and Hudson Bay Railroad has applied for a charter to construct a railway from the south boundary line of Manitoba to Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson Bay.

Transit Milled Wheat Limit.

The Joint Traffic Association decides that the time limit for forwarding from milling points the milled products of wheat milled in transit be extended from thirty to ninety days on traffic destined to the western termini of the trunk lines, or points east thereof, provided that such extension shall apply only to wheat delivered to the mills prior to Nov. 1, 1897, unless sooner cancelled or modified.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Directors of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company were re-elected yesterday. Elijah B. Stoddard was re-elected President.

—George Dullnig has been appointed receiver and General Manager of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railway, in place of Henry Terrall, who resigned.

—The Auburn and Western Railway Company was incorporated yesterday, with a capital of $500,000. It will operate a railway from Auburn to Seneca Falls.

—George L. Rhodes, General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line system, has been appointed its District Passenger Agent in Washington to succeed R. A. Parke.

—John A. Hanley, ex-Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, who was charged with having violated the interstate commerce law, was acquitted yesterday.

—A. J. Taylor has been appointed Canadian Freight and Passenger Agent in Chicago of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. His headquarters will be at Toronto.

—The wishes of the citizens of Paterson, N. J., in regard to the construction of a new Erie Railroad station there are likely to be gratified. Vice President W. F. Merrill has agreed to recommend its erection to the Directors.

—It has been decided to build a union station at Fort Worth, Texas, which will be used by the Texas and Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, the St. Louis Southwestern, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

—William J. Black has been promoted to General Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, in place of George T. Nicholson, who is General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

—A through-train service is to be established between Baltimore and the Valley of Virginia over the Strasburg and Harrisonburg Railroad. A conference of railroad officials yesterday resulted in an agreement whereby through trains will be run between Baltimore and the Virginia Valley points.

—Judge Payne, in Chicago yesterday, issued an injunction to stop the operations of the Chicago Electric Street Railway Company, which is at work procuring frontage consents and preparing for an application to the Council for a franchise for a road from Evanston to the down-town district of Chicago.

—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway was sold yesterday at Salt Lake City to the reorganization committee through Henry G. Nicholls for $7,185,500. The amount realized on the American Loan and Trust Company's general mortgage was $5,410,500, and on the two Ham mortgages on the extensions $1,738,000.

—The Sunnyside and Western Railroad, in Arkansas, which Austin Corbin was promoting at the time of his death, is likely to be constructed from Sunnyside to Little Rock. It will take in Hamburg, Warren, and Camden. Its property, in case of decision to build, will be bonded for $6,000,000. Sunnyside is an Italian colony, and Italian capital may be invested in the project.

The 1897 calendar of the Lehigh Valley Railroad contains three landscape views and a dainty diagram map, so combined as to make it appear as though the landscapes were before the eye, as would be the case in traveling on the road over the route of the "Black Diamond Express." One of the landscapes is of Niagara Falls, one of the uplands of Mauch Chunk, and the third of the beautiful Wyoming Valley.

CHARITY BALL BOXES SOLD.

Preparations for Society's Annual Benefit for Poor Children.

The sale of boxes for the Charity Ball, to be held on Feb. 2, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, of which Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is Directress and Mrs. Edward Oothout and Mrs. F. N. Goddard Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, was begun at the residence of Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon.

More than twenty boxes were sold at high prices.

Among the purchasers were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Howard P. Frothingham, James Pinchot, Roswell Hitchcock, Gilbert Coddington, Mrs. Edgar Auchincloss, Mrs. George A. Quimby, Mrs. Edward Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dimock, Mrs. F. Schroeder, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne.

Preparations for the ball are being made by the Committee of Arrangements, Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. Edward Eggleston, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne. Mrs. Kingsland and Mrs. Eggleston will open the ball by leading the grand march with two guests.

The seats in the opera box will be sold singly, tickets for which can be purchased at the residence of Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, from 11 until 1 o'clock daily till Feb. 2.

A Theosophist Home Crusade.

The Theosophists have for some time been carrying on a series of "home crusades," and one of these will be made in the district across the Harlem Wednesday evening. Then a meeting will be held in the hall of the Republican Club, at 2,663 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets. The meeting will be presided over by A. H. Spencer, the woolen goods dealer, of Leonard Street. It will be opened by music by a string quartet, made up of four noted players. Dr. E. B. Guild will speak on "The Objects of the Theosophical Society," and Mrs. M. A. Maschmedt of Brooklyn on "The Needs of Humanity." Joseph H. Fussell and others will also speak.

DR. CHANDLER NOT RETIRED

He Is Still Professor of Chemistry at Columbia.

It was erroneously stated in nearly all of the New York papers furnishing a report of the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University last Monday, that Prof. Chandler, who has been Dean of the School of Mines for over thirty years, had resigned from the Faculty.

Dr. Chandler, when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said he had merely resigned his position as Dean of the School of Mines.

"I've held the position for thirty-three years now," he said. "I find my chemical work crowding me so much that I think it best for a younger man to take the duties of that office. I shall continue my labors as Professor of Chemistry and shall try to put Columbia on a par with any university in the world in this branch of science."

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS BARTH.

He Made and Sold Cigars in the Bowery and Accumulated a Fortune.

Augustus Barth, an old cigar manufacturer and dealer of this city, died on Friday at his home, at 164 Bowery, where he made and sold cigars for forty-six years, and accumulated a fortune. Mr. Barth was seventy-two years of age, and was born in Hamburg. He came to this country in 1851, and began working as a cigarmaker. He soon started in business for himself, in the Bowery, in a small way, making and selling cigars.

His trade prospered, and he gradually increased it. When the other cigar manufacturers left the Bowery for up town, Barth refused to leave his place, being much attached to the Bowery. He is reported to have left $500,000. He owned 156, 158, 160, 164, and 186 Bowery, and had houses in Sixth Avenue.

He leaves a son and a daughter. His wife died nine months ago. The funeral will take place from the house to-day, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

PROPERTY OWNERS ANGRY.

Sharp Complaints from Those Having Houses in 165th Street.

Property owners on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, between Third and Vanderbilt Avenues, are up in arms against the city authorities. The trouble is over the widening and changing of grade of the street. First, the fences and stoops which remained within the prescribed line, five feet being taken off the property on either side of the street, were sold, and many stoops and fences disappeared. Then permits were granted to dump cellar excavations and street sweepings on the street, until now the street is in darkness, the lamp posts being buried.

Next in order came an award of $145 for the five feet taken from each twenty-five-foot lot. This did not meet the popular demand, and there was talk of protesting. All this trouble would probably have blown over, but for an assessment of $171 levied on the property for the work done. Now the property owners claim that they are not only at a loss of five feet of ground and $26, but that the street is in a worse condition than it ever was before.

DR. CUYLER'S BIRTHDAY.

Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, Is 75 Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the first pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, is seventy-five years old to-day, and he and Mrs. Cuyler held a reception yesterday at their home, 176 South Oxford Street, that city, and received congratulations from the host of friends they have made during Dr. Cuyler's pastorate of nearly thirty-five years.

Dr. Cuyler is in splendid health, and although he has retired from active charge of the Lafayette Avenue Church's affairs, he still preaches there occasionally, and devotes much of his spare time to assisting in the parochial duties. Speaking yesterday of his work during the last year, Dr. Cuyler said:

"I have preached steadily and delivered addresses in innumerable churches. It is very seldom that I am not occupying some pulpit or other. I have preached nearly every Sunday during the year. My greatest activity, however, has been in writing for religious papers. I counted last week twenty-eight different religious papers, such as the New York Evangelist, Christian Work, and the Independent, to which I had contributed."

ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING.

Howard C. Benham of Batavia Charged with a Capital Crime.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Florence T. Benham, the young wife of Howard C. Benham of this city, died suddenly last Monday from what was reported as heart failure. Some rumors began to float about that all was not right in the Benham household, and that her death was due to unnatural causes, and to set these stories aright the physician who attended her requested Coroner Barringer to hold an inquest and an autopsy. The result of the autopsy on Wednesday was the finding that Mrs. Benham's death was due to atrophy and degeneration of the muscular heart tissues.

Yesterday Samuel J. Elliott, drug clerk, confessed to his employer that Benham had purchased prussic acid from him on two occasions recently, for the ostensible purpose of killing a dog, and that he, Elliott, had not recorded the sale. Elliott further stated that early last month he had read to Benham a story of the poisoning of a woman with prussic acid; that Benham became much interested in the tale, and inquired carefully into the action of prussic acid. On Dec. 17 Benham purchased from Elliott an ounce of the acid and on Dec. 26 he purchased another ounce.

Elliott says he suspected that something was wrong, and hearing that Mrs. Benham was ill and then that she had died suddenly, he became convinced that there had been foul play. When the autopsy failed to reveal a case of poisoning, he felt compelled to tell what he knew, and his story was given to the Coroner yesterday. As a result, young Benham was arrested at 4:30 o'clock this morning. Upon being informed of the officers' mission, Benham said: "Gentlemen, this is a very peculiar situation for me to be placed in, but I shall prove my innocence and fight the matter to the bitter end."

The case has created great excitement. Mrs. Benham was the daughter of James Trout of Byron, who died in 1876, leaving to his posthumous child, Florence, a share of his estate when she reached the age of sixteen years, amounting to $36,000. She then eloped with young Benham, and was married to him. Later she applied for a change of guardians and Benham's father was appointed to care for her estate. The Benhams then moved to Batavia, and began to live in good style. Benham has retained George Raines as his counsel, and a hard legal fight will be made to clear him of the charge made against him of murder in the first degree.

As to New Custom House Site.

The Produce Exchange Committee on Custom House site received yesterday from its lawyer in Washington information in regard to the action taken by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in regard to the Wall Street site. The letter said that Representative Milliken of Maine, Chairman of this committee, refused to report to the House the findings of the Sub-Committee on New York Custom House which favored the present site, and that the report was filed in the House by Representative Gillet of New York, Chairman of the sub-committee. The Produce Exchange Committee still believes that the Bowling Green site will be selected.

T. O. CARTER A SUICIDE.

He Registered at Manhattan Hotel Under a False Name and Took Poison.

T. Oliver Carter, a real estate broker with an office at 59 Liberty Street, went to the New Manhattan Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, Friday morning and registered as George H. Anderson. He was assigned to Room 524, on the tenth floor. Nothing was seen of him alive again, and yesterday afternoon, after repeated efforts had been made to get into the room, the lock was picked and Carter was found dead on the bed.

On the bureau was found a small bottle that had contained strychnine, and there is no doubt that Mr. Carter committed suicide.

He lived with his wife and two daughters at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He left home early Friday morning, ostensibly to go to his business, and nothing more was heard of him at his home until word of his suicide came from the Coroner. When Mr. Carter did not return Friday night, his wife visited the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and reported him missing. The police were looking for him when his suicide was discovered.

Mr. Carter, who was fifty-one years old and had been a resident of New York for several years, was troubled over business affairs recently. He was very much depressed and told his family that if his business did not improve he would take his life. When he did not return home Friday night, it was suspected that he might have made away with himself.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Calef.

Major Benjamin Calef, one of the best-known business men of Boston, died very suddenly at his home there yesterday morning of heart disease. He was one of the marshals at the funeral of Gen. Francis A. Walker the day before, and appeared to be in good health. Major Calef was born in Maine, but in early life came to New York. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, New York Militia. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major, and assisted in organizing three regiments of the famous Berdan Sharpshooters. He also served on the staff of Major Gen. Birney of the Third Army Corps. Major Calef was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and was exchanged six months afterward. Upon returning home he received in recognition of his services an appointment from President Lincoln as Captain and aide de camp of volunteers. His health having been much impaired by his imprisonment, he was unable to accept the appointment and resigned from the army in 1865. Major Calef was prominent in insurance circles. He took a leading part in organizing the National Association of Underwriters in 1880, and was the first Chairman of the Executive Committee. Major Calef leaves a wife and daughter. He held honorable positions in many of the leading clubs and public organizations in Boston. At the time of his death he was manager in that city of the Manhattan Life. Major Calef's grandfather and great-grandfather were officers in the Revolutionary Army. President Stokes of the Manhattan Life left for Boston last evening.

Daniel F. Davis.

Daniel F. Davis, ex-Governor of Maine, died at his home in Bangor, yesterday, at the age of fifty-four years. He was born in Freedom, Waldo County, Me., in 1843, and was elected Governor in 1879 by the Republicans. He was a participant in the celebrated Garcelon controversy, in which the partisans of Garcelon sought unsuccessfully to have certain votes rejected by the State Canvassers in order that their favorite might be seated. When the war of the rebellion opened, Davis enlisted as a private soldier, and served faithfully until his regiment was mustered out of service in June, 1865. Prior to entering the army he had spent nearly all of his time on a farm, and had worked five seasons in a sawmill, where he commenced studying Latin during his leisure hours. After the war he continued his studies under difficulties, but persisted in securing a fair education and a sufficient knowledge of the law to be admitted to the bar. He was a man of unusual natural ability, and he rose to eminence in his profession. He served several terms in the Legislature, and his administration as Governor was an honest and capable one.

The Rev. George Waugh.

The Rev. George Waugh died in Roxbury, Mass., yesterday morning. He was born in Boston, and was a descendant of the famous Scotchman, Sir William Wallace. In early life he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was subsequently ordained as a minister. He had charges in Rockport, Gloucester, Salem, and other places. Mr. Waugh was one of the early Abolitionists of the State, and his home in Salem was the refuge of many slaves on their way to Canada. He himself guided them to the boundary line. Mr. Waugh was always engaged in reform movements. He took an active part in temperance agitation, and was a leading figure in Salem in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Mr. Waugh was an eloquent preacher. After his sojourn in Salem he removed to Stoughton, Mass., where he lived until within a few years, when he went to reside with his son, W. Wallace Waugh, in Roxbury.

Dr. John Duane Brumley.

Dr. John Duane Brumley, one of the best-known physicians of New York, died Thursday night of tuberculosis. He was born in Montville, Conn., May 3, 1834, and obtained a common school education. Then he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Medical College of the City of New York in 1858. In 1863 he entered the army as an Assistant Surgeon, and was attached to the Seventh Michigan Volunteers. He was captured, and served a month in Libby Prison. After his exchange he served in Memphis and Louisville, and after the capture of Richmond he was ordered to Texas, where his corps disbanded. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and returned to Newark.

SALE OF A CHICAGO BANK

AN OLD SAVINGS INSTITUTION WILL CHANGE HANDS.

Legal Complications Attending Some of the Recent Failures—Two Bankers Spend a Few Hours in Prison.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Dime Savings Bank, which has 4,000 depositors, and is the oldest exclusive savings bank in Chicago, will be sold or will go out of existence before the expiration of the ninety days' notice which has been required of depositors since the suspension of the Atlas National Bank.

Edwin Walker, the attorney representing the stockholders and Directors, said yesterday that only two things were absolutely certain about the Dime Savings Bank. The first was that the depositors would not lose a dollar in the institution. The second was that it would not be continued as it has been.

"There are two sets of negotiations now under way for the sale of the bank," he said, "and by the time I return from Washington next week one of them may be in shape for definite action. Of course the prospective purchasers want the best bargain possible. If the offers are not raised it is likely that some of the Directors will underwrite the deal on their own account, in order to escape the heavy sacrifice they will be called upon to make if the offer should be accepted. It is just possible that the institution will be wholly reorganized and continued."

Contempt Proceedings.

F. O. Stensland, the Milwaukee Avenue banker, and George A. Schilling were found guilty of contempt by Judge Hancey for refusing to turn over the assets of the International Building, Loan and Investment Company, which they held in their possession, as receivers, to Thomas Bradwell and James Furlong, a few days ago.

Stensland was fined $7,901.16, the amount he is alleged to have withheld, and Schilling was ordered to turn over the keys to the deposit vaults which contain the assets of the above company. Failing to comply with the court's orders, they were taken to the county jail, but afterward were released on their own recognizance.

Stensland and Schilling were appointed receivers by Judge Payne last Saturday, Judge Hancey appointing his receivers three days later. This is only a phase of the clash of authority in the case.

Prospective Settlement.

Toward the close of the discussion in the International Building, Loan and Investment Union case to-day it was practically agreed by all concerned that the only satisfactory way out of the conflict of the contending receivers appointed by Judges Hancey and Payne was to submit the entire question to the Appellate Court and then let it go to the Supreme Court.

It was the opinion of all the attorneys engaged in the case that this would be the final outcome of the matter. In the meantime all rules to show cause why receivers appointed by each court should not be punished for contempt of court will, under this agreement, be held in abeyance. Judge Hancey did not enter the formal contempt order against Schilling and Stensland in the International Building, Loan and Investment case this afternoon. The attorneys in the case appeared before him and represented that as they were engaged before Judge Payne there had been no time to prepare the order. The Court accordingly continued the time to present the order until Friday next.

Stensland and Schilling entered into recognizances to appear at that time.

Another St. Paul Bank Is Closed.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—Judge Bush, upon the petition of Public Examiner Kenyon, has appointed J. F. Fitzpatrick receiver for the Bank of North St. Paul. The bank was capitalized at $25,000, and Capt. Henry A. Castle, its President, and until recently Postmaster of St. Paul, says it has deposits of only $21,000 and assets of about $35,000. Its deposits are mainly public funds. Its reserve fund is deposited with the Allemania Bank, which failed on Monday, and this is one of the causes of the suspension.

A Failure in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—The First National Bank of Alma, Neb., has closed its doors. It had a capital of $50,000. The liabilities are $134,000, including $40,500 belonging to the State, and $1,000 belonging to Harlan County. The assets are reported equal to liabilities.

An Eau Claire Bank Receiver.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 9.—On application of Edward Boyle, who had about $3,000 on deposit, the Commercial Bank, which suspended Thursday, has been placed in the hands of C. M. Buffington as receiver. Boyle's application merely alleged insolvency.

A New Mexico Suspension.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—The San Juan County Bank of Aztec, N. M., has been closed by the officers of that institution, owing to poor business. Depositors will be paid through the Smelter City Bank of Durango, Col.

THE CABLE CHESS MATCH.

Arrangements Made for the Defense of the Newnes Cup.

The cable chess match between England and America, which will be played on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, and Saturday, Feb. 13, will enlist the strongest team of ten native players America can produce and, no doubt, will be composed of Pillsbury, Showalter, Burille, Barry, Hymes, Hodges, Teed, Helms, Delmar, and Bampton. England also will put her best men forward. At last accounts her representatives will be Blackburne, Burn, Lee, Tinsley, Lawrence, Locock, Mills, Atkins, Jackson, and Smith.

The Commercial Cable Company will connect the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, with the Cannon Street Hotel, London, for the match. The English umpire in Brooklyn is Isaac L. Rier. The American umpire in London is L. Hopper. Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna is the referee for both countries.

The Newnes trophy, which is now held by the Brooklyn Chess Club, won from the English last March, is a handsome silver cup of the value of $1,000. The coming match is for its defense by America.

Reception to Medical Students.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association gave an informal reception to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at its rooms, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. Prof. Mollenhauer and a double quartet of the University Glee Club furnished music. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles McBurney and Dr. M. Allen Starr. A gymnastic exhibition was given. About 200 students accepted the invitation to the reception.

Drowned on the Fishing Ground.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9.—The schooner Gladiator, from Grand Banks, reports speaking the schooner Lizzie Griffin on the fishing ground, whose Captain reported that a dory containing two of the crew capsized while attending trawls, and both were drowned.

$100 WILL BUY THE BEST MINK-LINED, Otter trimmed Overcoat for the money offered for years. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES, COLLARettes, Muffs, Boas! Large assortment, in latest designs at lowest prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 42d St.

THE NEW ORLEANS RACES.

Yesterday Proved a Great Day for the Bookmakers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—A fine day, very mild and Springlike, drew out 3,000 people to the fair grounds. But while the track was in good order and the racing interesting, only two favorites won, and the bookmakers got the bulk of the money.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Mollie B., 107 pounds, (Reiff,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Senator Morrill, 112, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, second, by two lengths; Woodbird, 89, (Coley,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Sir John, Ettarre, Candy, Issie O., Fischer, Timberland, Sugar Cane, Brother Fred, Laura Cotta, and Virgie S. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Gold Top, 101 pounds, (Wilhite,) 9 to 10, won by a head; Jack Hayes, 98, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, second, by two lengths; Illa, 96, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Harry B., Kruna, Brown Beary, and Princess Bonnie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Bridgeton, 107 pounds, (Foucan,) 8 to 1, won by ten lengths; Loudon, 108, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1, second, by four lengths; Lightfoot, 108, (Penny,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. Alto June, Castanet, Booze, Ida Pickwick, Rob Roy II., and Al Miller also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hill Billy, 99 pounds, (F. Morris,) 9 to 2, won by a length; Paladin, 113, (Turbiville,) 3 to 1, second, by two lengths; Cannonade, 94, (Hirsch,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Bryan, Viscount, and Albert S. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Samson, 109 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Loyal Prince, 108, (Turbiville,) 2 to 1, second, by a head; Nover, 106, (Hart,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Whiff, Mrs. Bradshaw, Gluck, and Pearson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ben Johnson, 99 pounds, (Hart,) 4 to 1, won by a length; Baal Gad, 94, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, second, by a length; Otho, 104, (Everett,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Fusileer, Renaud, Image, Folly, St. Leo, and Ixion also ran. (Ixion left at the post.)

RACING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Four of the Favorites Win on a Fast Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The weather to-day was fine and the track fast. Four of the favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Frank K., 114 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Scimitar, 98, (Jones,) 5 to 1, second by three lengths; Doyle, 105, (Slaughter,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:56½. Tom Elmore, Veragua, Navy Blue, Monita, and Foremost also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Doubtful, 101 pounds, (Jones,) 11 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Contrition, 102, (Thompson,) 10 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Hazel D., 99, (Slaughter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. O'Fleta, Starling, Perhaps, Captain Coster, and Bonnie Doubt also ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; selling. Mobalaska, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 9 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Shieldbearer, 107, (Slaughter,) 5 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Favory, 107, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Potentate, the favorite, stumbled at the start and threw Thorpe. Hyman, Cadenza, and Harry O pulled up.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Benamela, 101 pounds, (Sloan,) 4 to 1, won by two and a half lengths; Kamsin, 104, (Jones,) even, second, by three-quarters of a length; Morte Fonse, 106, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48¼. Can't Dance, Jack Richelieu, Little Bob, and Minnie Coe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half; hurdle, handicap. Adolph Spreckels, 128, (Cochran,) 9 to 5, coupled with Bedford, won by a head; Mr. Reel, 128, (Maynard,) 7 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Hello, 142, (T. Murphy,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:48¼. Bedford, Fred Gardner, Espérance, Fi Fi, and imp. Autonomy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Match, $1,000 a side, $500 added; five furlongs. Yemen, 100, (Sloan,) 9 to 20, won by a neck; Pat Murphy, 100, (Jones,) 9 to 5, second. Time—1:01.

SEVENTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Howard S., 111, (H. Martin,) 3 to 10, won by three-quarters of a length; Greyhurst, 108, (Slaughter,) 4 to 1, second by seven lengths; Don Clarencio, 95, (Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Atticus, James Porteous, and Flambearetto also ran.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

Playing Resumed at Lakewood—A Handsome Prize Cup.

The golfers at Lakewood are in their element again, for the snow has gone and the links can be used without the troublesome necessity of digging golf balls out of several inches of snow. The regular weekly handicaps at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club are now being played on their regular days, and add considerable extra life to the club. The first contest in the ladies' handicap series was played last week and was won by Mrs. E. Robbins Walker. They will be continued through to the middle of March, and the winner of the largest number of these weekly handicaps will receive the handsome silver cup given by Arthur B. Claflin.

Both of the men's handicap matches played thus far on the Ocean County Club links have been won by Arthur B. Claflin. The cup for the greatest number of victories is given by James Converse. Beverly Ward, Jr., of the Baltusrol Golf Club won the last handicap on the Lakewood Golf Club course. Jasper Lynch and Miss Alice Strong were the previous two victors. Willie Norton has the course in good condition now, and informal games are played nearly every day of the week.

WANT AN AMERICAN HENLEY.

New London Citizens Anxious to Have a Three Days' Regatta in June.

The inhabitants of New London last year missed the many dollars they used to get from the thousands of visitors who went to that town to witness the Yale-Harvard boat race, and now they are making desperate efforts to get the college aquatic contests rowed on the Thames, or, failing that, to have an American Henley. A committee of citizens has been formed to arrange the details of the regatta and to try to induce the colleges and boat clubs to send crews to race at New London.

TO ROW ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

National Regatta of the Oarsmen to be Held in August.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen met last night at the Hotel Marlborough. They decided that the annual regatta of the association should be rowed this year at Philadelphia, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13 and 14. The programme of races will be the same as that of last year's.

Prospects of a Columbia Crew.

Manager J. L. Fearing of the Columbia University crew gave out a statement yesterday concerning rowing at Columbia, in which he said that the report that the athletic union had recently decided to put a university crew on the water next Spring, to compete against Cornell, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania, was somewhat erroneous. The question was still undecided, as sufficient money has not been raised to pay expenses and the existing debt. Mr. Peet had promised to do this if the financial difficulty were settled. Mr. Fearing says the undergraduates are very much worried over the prospect. They have already subscribed $3,000 in support of the 'Varsity and freshman crews, and look forward with a certain degree of confidence to the musical society's play, "Cleopatra," which is to be given next month for the benefit of rowing. The new material that has reported for the two crews is excellent, and Capt. Pressprich is of the opinion that creditable eights can be turned out.

DURING C. C. SHAYNE'S VISITS TO EUROPE he purchased large quantities of Imperial Crown Russian Sable, and at prices before they came in fashionable demand. He has a large stock of the very best to be found in the world. These furs are becoming scarce. Now is a good time to buy. Manufactured articles are offered at last Fall prices. Owing to the great demand, Russian Sables have advanced in price during the past three months, and the skins will not be sold for any less. Buyers will save large interest on the investment if they purchase now instead of waiting until next season. Everything new, desirable, and reliable in fashionable furs at 124 West 42d St.

Union Boat Club's Ball.

It has been decided to hold the anuual ball of the Union Boat Club at the Lenox Lyceum Monday evening, Jan. 18. The demand for invitations and boxes exceeds that of any year in the history of the club, and is probably due to the fact that the Unions were unusually successful the past year in their contests with other clubs.

The most notable victory of the season was that of the junior eight-oared shell event on the Harlem, for which THE NEW YORK TIMES offered handsome gold medals. The Union crew rowed a magnificent race, lowering the colors of the Dauntless men, though the latter were said to be invincible, and later captured the senior event, defeating the Palisades and Staten Islands. The Chairmen of the different committees are: Arrangements—President D. E Dealey; Floor—Capt. Daniel J. Dowdney; House—James McCartney; Reception—Vice President T. Francis Heffernan. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish music for the promenade, and Bernstein's orchestra for dancing.

More Amateur Boxing.

Another joint amateur boxing tournament will be held by the Pastime Athletic and Bohemian Sporting Clubs in the Amsterdam Avenue Arena. The preliminaries will be held Jan. 19, and the finals Jan. 21. Amateur Athletic Union rules will govern. Entries close Jan. 18. Entrance fee, 50 cents, with A. A. Dempsey, Secretary Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and East River. The boxing will be at the following weights: Feather, 110 pounds; special 120 pounds, special 135 pounds, and special 145 pounds. Watches will be the prizes for first and second men in each class. Athletic clubs are invited to make entries.

Belmont's Horses Off for England.

Seven race horses from the stable of August Belmont were shipped on the Atlantic Transport Line's steamer Manitoba for England yesterday. The horses were Keenan, 5, by Lisbon-Patrimony, and the two-year-olds Bridegroom, by Rayon d'Or-Imp. Bridget; Louveraine, by Rayon d'Or-Sultana; Innergoid, by Rayon d'Or-Innernay; Actinism, by Rayon d'Or-Arnica; Kidnapper, by Magnetizer-Imp. Lady Kildbrook, and a bay filly by Badge-Semiramis.

Watts Is Hand Tennis Champion.

D. C. Watts has won the hand tennis championship of the New York Athletic Club. He defeated Donohue in the final games of the series yesterday.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BANQUET.

In Commemoration of the Society's Fiftieth Anniversary.

The German Liederkranz Society observed the fiftieth anniversary of its organization with a banquet at its clubhouse, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. Over 500 members and guests were seated at the seven long tables in the great hall. The menu cards were of an artistic design, and were in great demand as souvenirs.

President Julius Hoffmann presided, and at his right and left were the guests of honor, including Mayor William L. Strong, Carl Schurz, A. Feigel, the German Consul General; Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Dr. William F. Mittendorf, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, and Hubert Cillis. Among the other guests were Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, Henry Villard, Anton Seidl, Magistrates Flammer and Kudlich, Dr. L. Adler, Amos Eno, and Julius Kahn.

Mayor Strong responded to the toast "The City of New York," and Carl Schurz to "Die Mutterspracht." "Our Country" was the theme allotted to Controller Fitch, and Consul General Feigel responded to "The German Fatherland." "The Liederkranz," its "Guests," and the "Ladies" were spoken for respectively by Mr. Cillis, Dr. Senner, and Dr. Mittendorf.

During the evening the new bronze statue representing Music and Song, which was presented to the society by its lady friends, and which cost $5,000, was unveiled. A presentation was also made of a beautiful silk American flag by the active singing members of the society. The banquet was the third event of a week's festivity devoted to the commemoration of its half centennial. The closing entertainment will be "Commers," Tuesday evening next.

THE BOXERS WERE EXAMINED.

A Precaution Taken Before an Exhibition of Pugilism.

Three bouts, two of ten rounds each and one of seven rounds, made up the boxing exhibition at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Manager O'Rourke announced, before the contest began, that, as a matter of precaution, all the pugilists had been examined by physicians to see if they were in fit condition.

The star bout of last night was between "Joe" Murphy of Providence and Patrick Kearney of Paterson, at 122 pounds. Murphy had the best of the contest from the start, and the ringing of the gong at the end of the eighth round saved Kearney from being knocked out. At the end of the tenth round he was nearly out again. Murphy was declared the winner.

The first bout, which was between "Dick" Conner of this city and "Joe" Elms of Boston, was stopped during the seventh round by the referee and declared in favor of Elms. The second bout, between "Jack" Smith of Norfolk and "Tom" Hayes of this city, was declared a draw.

MR. CHOATE'S CANDIDACY.

Union League Men Will Issue an Address and Go to Albany.

The Committee of Fifty which has charge of Joseph H. Choate's candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed David B. Hill, met at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, and made it certain that the fight for Mr. Choate would be kept up to the end. Chairman Guthrie presided, and there was a discussion as to the best means of properly presenting Mr. Choate's candidacy in Albany prior to the Republican caucus, which will be held next Thursday night in the Senate Chamber.

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare an address, which will be sent to every Republican member of the Legislature, and which will set forth the purposes of Mr. Choate's candidacy. This sub-committee will report to the Committee of Fifty at the Union League Club to-morrow afternoon. It was also determined that as many members of the Committee of Fifty as possible should go to Albany on the Empire State Express Wednesday morning. Headquarters will be opened at the Kenmore Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—An English syndicate is reported to have secured an option on the six breweries here. The aggregate capital of the six is over a million dollars.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 9.—On the outskirts of this city yesterday afternoon J. D. Ramsay, a furniture dealer, who was deputized to arrest a negro, Jarry Willeby, shot him when he resisted arrest.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Ebenezer E. Lake, one of the oldest employes of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works, was caught under some heavy iron beams last evening and was almost instantly killed.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Herman Stimm shot and killed his wife and son last night and then committed suicide. Family troubles and a divorce suit caused the tragedy.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Charles Daval, the four-year-old son of Arthur Daval of Jamaica Plain, was burned to death in a room at his home last evening. He had been playing with matches.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9.—James Stevens of New York was arrested here yesterday, charged with swindling a number of people by selling to them "gold" rings worth $1 a gross for from $1 to $5 apiece.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 was held at Young's Hotel last evening. Franklin Thomason Beatty was elected President; Hiram S. Pearson, Secretary, and Amos Binney Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—The town assessors to-day put Yale on the list for $400,782 as liable to taxation. The university has heretofore returned only $58,916. A legal battle will probably grow out of this action.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 9.—Lacking the courage to face the exposure of his appropriation of county funds, ex-County Clerk Owen Ferguson attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself. There is little chance of his recovery. His accounts are said to be short about $700.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—In fear of becoming penniless and helpless, Henry Stone, sixty-five years of age, formerly a member of the Merchants' Exchange, ended his life yesterday by taking a dose of poison. Stone, who had lived in St. Louis about forty years, was at one time worth $100,000.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—John W. Murphy, until a few days ago Tax Collector of the township, was arrested last night on the charge of embezzlement and altering public records. It is alleged that his accounts are short $2,000. Murphy denies the charge.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The household furniture of every person to the value of $1,000 is exempt by law from taxation, and the full bench of the Supreme Court held to-day that it makes no difference whether the furniture is used by the immediate family of the owner or by his boarders.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Sheriff O'Leary, with two deputies, last night surrounded the Wiley premises and arrested defaulting County Treasurer James B. Hampton. The amount of Hampton's alleged defalcation is $18,000. He was released to-day on $5,000 bail.

WILLSEYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The two younger children of Antonio Pichany were severely burned by the explosion of an oil can yesterday. One child died shortly after the explosion, and the other is not expected to live. The mother was seriously burned in her efforts to save the children.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9.—George K. Landers, Postmaster at Newberry, (the Seventh and Eleventh Wards of this city,) shot and probably fatally wounded Seth T. Foresman, one of his bondsmen, here this afternoon during a wrangle about an alleged shortage in the Postmaster's accounts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Rev. S. Henry Sandwell, pastor of the First Congregational Church, New Britain, has received a leave of absence to sail for England March 1. It is said that his resignation has been asked for because of opposition in the church. He is accused of being too broad-minded in his sermons.

COCHRANE, Ga., Jan. 9.—Three negro tramps entered the Ingraham Hotel and stole an overcoat. The proprietor and Marshal Rogers pursued the thieves to a swamp. The negroes opened fire on Ingraham and Rogers without effect. The pursuers returned the fire, killing one negro and mortally wounding one. The third negro was captured.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

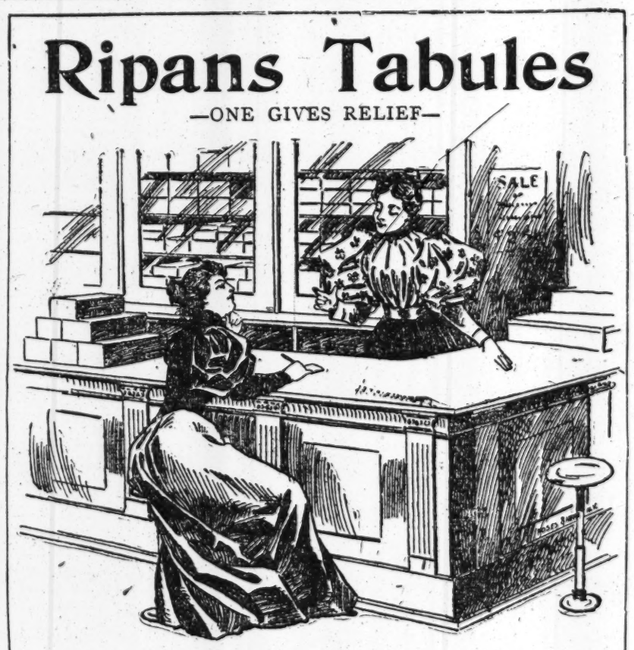
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta		.04
Belcher	*.50	.53
Best & Belcher	.56	.55
Challar	.84	.77
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.30
Crown Point	.35	.26
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25
Mexican	.47	.45
Ophir	1.00	.98
Potosi	.58	.55
Savage	.27	.29
Sierra Nevada	.47	.48
Union Consolidated	.44	.44
Utah	*.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.38	.39
Standard	--	1.41½

*Asked.

Ripans Tabules

—ONE GIVES RELIEF—



FANNY R. Everything I eat swells me up and makes me feel uncomfortable. Am constipated and have headaches every day.

GRACE D. Buy some Ripans Tabules and take one when the swelling begins to manifest itself. You will find that the trouble will come to an end in ten minutes, and there will be no headache that day.

Warm Welcome for Chairman Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—Congressman Walker of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, will have a cordial reception on his visit here on the 18th. Mr. Walker will come on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, to deliver an address on the finances of the country. His reference in a recent speech in the House to the poor folks of the South attracted attention here. Despite this fact an elaborate dinner will be given to the visitor by the business men at one of the most fashionable clubs in the city.

THE NEW STYLE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL Lined Circulars, $35, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID—BUTLER.—A lady breaking up housekeeping for the Winter desires places for her chambermaid or parlormaid and butler, (the latter is colored,) both of whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at Langham Hotel, 661 5th Av., any morning before 11 o'clock this week.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; first-class reference from last employer. M. R., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl in private family; very best personal reference. Call, Monday, after 10 o'clock, at 255 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; very obliging; best reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; good references. A. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; in small family; best city reference. M. M. C., Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; best city reference. M. S., Box 91, 1,486 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; can assist with other work; best city reference. M. M., 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat, willing chambermaid and waitress; good references. 322 East 35th St., care of Mrs. Kelrnan.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid; would assist in waiting; in private family. 131 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; private family; references. 253 West 35th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; service satisfactory; with or without kitchenmaid; do marketing if required; wages, $35; last employer can be seen. N. F. T., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a very respectable Protestant woman as cook in small family; is a very good family cook; would go a short distance in the country; city reference. J. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best references. S. B., 116 West 22d St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. M. T., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman, in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; three years' unexcelled city reference from last employer. 216 East 45th St., Coyne's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. B. D. M., Box 380, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $30; seen Monday. 146 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK—HOUSEMAID.—By two English Protestants; thoroughly experienced; together or separate; lady giving up housekeeping; can be seen. Call, Monday, at 326 Columbus Av., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands soups, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. C. E., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced person as cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; has best of reference from last place. J. M. C., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, one whom she can recommend; best city references. 315 Lexington Av., corner 38th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; in private family; good city references; can be seen. L. O., 15 Greenwich Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; ... private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. 363 6th Av., Reeves.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; permanent engagement; highest reference. Eliza, 44 Bible House.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; well recommended. 689 Madison Av., basement bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in private family; will do washing and ironing. 535 West 51st St., ring twice.

COOK.—By colored woman; in private family; no washing; references. 131 West 53d St. Janitor.

COOK.—An excellent family cook; apartment house preferred; no washing; personal references. 293 West 11th St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 306 East 65th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as experienced cook in a private family; willing and obliging; personal reference. 798 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a fully experienced cook; best city references. Call, on Monday, 111 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook, with first-class references. Present employer's, 31 East 44th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 157 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; first-class cook; people going to Europe. 28 East 64th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; good references; wages, $22. Address S. K., 649 9th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; would take work home; makes exquisite street and evening gowns; perfect fitting, designing; capes, tea jackets, remodeling; terms moderate; best references. K. C., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; will make wedding, dinner, and evening gowns at either residence or at home, at reduced rates until March; cotton gown outfits for Summer prepared now. M., 821 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker from Dalloit; latest style in evening dresses; first-class work only; want engagement in family by week or month; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; all the newest designs in street and evening costumes; work done on short notice; home or by day; $1.50; suits, $5 upward. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class, would like a few more customers at home; reduced rates during dull seasons. 362 West 58th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; work by the day; best references. Mrs. Freund, 7 Carmine St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By competent, refined French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; neat sewer; good management; understands kindergarten; highest city references. D., 223 West 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant; experienced nursery governess; to growing children; teaching French and music; best city references. L. L., 239 West 32d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German nursery governess; speaks French, English; or as lady's maid; good seamstress; would travel; city references. E. R., 341 West 30th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; graduate; very successful; all French branches; morning engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Marie Gellet, 209 West 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By young Scandinavian lady of excellent family, well educated, musical, as housekeeper or companion; thoroughly understands all household duties; fine seamstress; obliging; country no objection. C. H., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper; good seamstress; can care for invalid; by a thoroughly experienced woman; good reference. M. B., 257 West 31st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Englishwoman as housekeeper; city reference. E. F., Box 1, 1,440 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; best city reference. Call, Fitzpatrick, 428 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework; in private family; good reference. 211 East 35th St., O'Neill's bell; no cards.

HOUSEMAID.—Can furnish best of references. E. A., 28 East 64th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress or dressmaker; competent in all her duties; good packer; useful as maid; anxious to have home; first-class reference. Marie, Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; to American family; good references. 330 West 45th St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; can dress hair, travel; competent. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced, capable Swiss woman; understands her duties well; excellent packer and traveler; best references. L., Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. B. C., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; best city reference. Pauline, care Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good dressmaker; lately arrived. T. S., 341 West 30th St; call Monday.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; good seamstress. J. M., 341 W. 30th St.

MAID.—By a competent, educated North German as lady's maid, or maid to grown children; trustworthy and capable in all her duties; good dressmaker, needlewoman, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. J. H. B., 159 East 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young person; speaks French and German; as maid and seamstress to young or elderly lady; willing and obliging; best city references. Catherine, 162 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl who speaks no English as maid and seamstress; city reference from last employer. M. H., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work; city reference. 107 East 45th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl, who thoroughly understands her business. K. T. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to an elderly lady; has 12 years' reference from her last place. 825 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent woman, who understands her business in every branch, as laundress in private family or institution; best references. A., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress; in private family; six years' references. 150 East 41st St., call Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by day or take washing home. 204 32d St. Mrs. Svenson.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day or take work home. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress, by the day, in private families; best references. 108 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Can furnish best of references. A. O., 28 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 352 West 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children; superior infant's nuse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find situation for her nurse, to take care of invalid or young child; perfectly competent and reliable; twelve years' reference from Mrs. Am. D., the Albemarle. Mrs. Connolly, 155 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By a refined first-class North German from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from three years on; teaches German; wages, $20; best references. L. S., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; best city reference. 227 East 46th St.; ring five times.

NURS

HIRSCH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Members of the Fifth Class Show Samples of Their Work.

The graduation exercises of the fifth class, Baron de Hirsch Trade Schools, were held last evening in the presence of a large audience, at the school building, 225 and 227 East Ninth Street.

A. S. Solomons, General Agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, made the opening address, in the course of which he said: "It is a pity that there is not sufficient room here to accommodate those who decry the Jew because he is not addicted to following the channels of trades. After these exercises are over they would certainly be convinced to the contrary. You all know how unfortunate it is that because of circumstances beyond his control the Russian immigrant has been forced to earn his living either by the pack or the needle. In his own country there are no facilities for him such as there are here. Even education is denied him, for only 5 per cent., and sometimes only 3 per cent., of the entire attendance of a college in Russia are allowed to the Jews. In this country, however, everything is open to him, and all advantages that the Christians possess are also held out to Jews. It behooves them, therefore, to be over-particular in all they do, that no stain may rest upon the name Jew and all that it implies."

Isidor Braun, one of the graduates, presented a large picture of the graduating class to the school, on behalf of his fellow-graduates, and Mr. Yalden, the Superintendent, responded. Ex-Judge M. S. Isaacs, President of the Board of Trustees of the fund, complimented the graduates on their work, and advised them as to their future.

Superintendent Yalden then announced the prizes. The first prize for drawing was given to Nathan Volk of the painting department, second prize to Leo Hoffman of the plumbing department, and third prize to Jacob Finkelstein of the machinist department. Prizes for general efficiency were given to five other graduates. The entire class consisted of fifty-two members.

The plumbing department exhibited a complete connection for a flat in a modern building, consisting of bathtubs, water main, washtubs, and toilet room. The carpentry department showed, as samples of its work, a sideboard, bookcase, and a complete Summer cottage. The machinist department included a drill press, copying press, and set of tools; sign-painting department, a number of designs in signs. Each graduate was given a complete set of tools and a chest, the carpentry department having made its own chests.

MAY RETURN TO EGYPT.

Hammouda Effendi Was Retired from the Army Some Years Since.

Hammouda Effendi, formely an officer of the Egyptian Army, who has been in exile for several years, called yesterday at the office of Kawkab America, the organ of the Syrians in this city, and informed the editor that he had been restored to the service, and would sail for Egypt this week.

While in the Egyptian Army several years ago, Hammouda Effendi was on the staff of Hunter Pasha, and took a prominent part in a movement among the native party to maintain the supremacy of Egyptian commanders in the Egyptian Army, which the British were abolishing. The movement was defeated, and Hammouda Effendi went into retirement.

Most of his time has been spent in the United States, and two years ago Inspector N. J. Arbeely of the United States Immigration Service, who knows many Oriental visitors here, introduced him to Rageb Bey Nousrat, a wealthy young Egyptian, and nephew of Muhamed Riad Pasha, former Minister of Finance in Egypt, who was visiting this country. Rageb Bey had been a fellow-student with the present Khédive, and had heard about Hammouda Effendi from other Egyptian officers. He was glad to meet him, and promised to bring his case before the Khédive on his return to Egypt, and try to have him reinstated.

A few days ago Hammouda Effendi received notification that he had been restored to favor in Cairo, and could return home and re-enter the army if he desired to do so. He said yesterday that his stay in this country had brought him to the conclusion that the English, like other Anglo-Saxons, were a capable and upright people like the Egyptians could well afford to bow and to accept the present condition of things as well as their feelings would permit.

THE NEW SINGER BUILDING.

A Ten-Story Structure to be Erected on Broadway.

The new building for the Singer Manufacturing Company will occupy land which has been owned by the company, at the northwest corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, for a number of years. It is at present covered by three old buildings, which will be demolished after May 1. The plot measures 60 feet on Broadway and 110 feet on Liberty Street.

The building will be of stone and brick, ten stories high, in the modern French style, on plans prepared by Ernest Flagg, the architect of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington. The basement and first stories are to be entirely of stone, of a bold and simple design. At the level of the second story floor a balcony will extend along both facades. The four next stories will be of brick, enriched by monumental windows with stone dressings. The sixth story will be of stone, treated in the nature of a frieze, supporting a second balcony, which serves as a cornice. The seventh story is of plain brickwork, acting as a plinth for the very decorative curved roof of copper and slate. The sky line is broken by monumental dormers and chimneys of stone. The main entrance will be in the center of the Liberty Street facade, and will be enriched with sculptured ornaments and statuary.

Banking rooms will occupy the basement and first stories; for six floors above the first will be offices to be rented. The company's own offices will occupy the two upper stories.

Young Wife Attempts Suicide.

Jacob Kelso, twenty-six years old, of 207 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested Thursday for intoxication, and committed to Raymond Street Jail. Last night his wife, Ada, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself from her room on the second floor of the Fourth Avenue house to the stone paving of the rear yard. She was picked up by neighbors and taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was found that two of her ribs were broken, and she was suffering from other internal injuries.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—JAMES S. ROBERTSON.—Schedules of James S. Robertson, importer of earthenware, at 44 Murray Street, show liabilities of $24,424; nominal assets, $21,749; actual assets, $16,478.

—EUGENE E. ORVIS.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday placed keepers in the stores of Eugene E. Orvis, jeweler, at 294 and 604 Columbus Avenue, on a claim for $579 in favor of Semantha M. Buffett. He has been in business since May, 1894.

—HOOPER C. BARRETT.—George B. McClellan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Hooper C. Barrett, who formerly kept the Barrett House, at Broadway, corner of Forty-third Street, on the application of Henry Carstairs.

—FOWLER BROTHERS.—Fowler Brothers, grocers, at 260 and 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, have sold out to J. T. Baldwin, and will call their creditors together shortly to decide what shall be done concerning their affairs. It is understood that they owe $40,000 for merchandise, and they owed $16,500 to their bank, which has been paid. They have one of the finest stores in this line in Harlem, and own the store property, which they heretofore valued at $300,000, mortgaged for $135,000. The partners are John J. and Thomas P. Fowler. The former started the business in 1874, and the latter became a partner in 1880. The business was commenced in a small way from a legacy left by their parents, and they built up a large trade. John J. Fowler was formerly President of the Grocers' Union and a Director in the Hamilton Bank. The firm generally carried a stock of $80,000, and a few years ago claimed to be worth $200,000 in their business and in real estate. Mr. Lawrence J. Callanan of Callanan & Kemp, who is acting as mediator between Fowler Brothers and their creditors, said that he felt confident they would pay the creditors in full, as the stock on hand would pay at least 50 per cent. of the debts, and they have a large equity in the real estate with which to pay the balance. They did owe about $57,000 in all, but have reduced the amount to $40,000.

—THE STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY.—The Stewart Ceramic Company, manufacturer of drain pipes, bathtubs, washtubs, and sinks at 312 Pearl and 540 and 542 West Nineteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Anthony B. Porter of Porter & Kilvert, 154 Nassau Street. The concern is very well known in the trade and has always done a large business, which was started in 1870 by Stewart & Co. The present company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in July, 1892, with a paid-in capital given at $200,000. William D. Stewart being the President. The company's clay pits are at Woodbridge, N. J., and it had a branch store in Chicago. The company has spent large sums in introducing its goods, and this, with sharp competition, has reduced profits considerably in the past few years. The trade was principally in the building line through middlemen. It was understood in the trade that the company was to change from a New Jersey to a New York corporation on Jan. 1, but the transfer was not made. Mr. Porter said yesterday that the company was only temporarily embarrassed and would call a meeting of creditors next week and ask an extension. The trouble was due to the general depression in business and inability to make collections. It was thought best to stop now and keep the assets from being sacrificed, rather than continue. The liabilities, Mr. Porter thought, would not exceed $20,000, while the assets are very large—the company being capitalized at $200,000—but are not immediately available. He felt confident that the company would pay creditors in full.

Out of Town.

—SOUTHERN HOTEL COMPANY.—Jones & Laughlin, manufacturers of architectural iron, of Pittsburg, have brought suit in the United States court for a receiver for the Southern Hotel Company of Columbus, Ohio. The company has a capital stock of $400,000.

—C. B. LEWIS & CO.—Suits were entered yesterday in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., by Thomas F. Floyd of Elmira, N. Y., against C. B. Lewis, for $80,000, and against C. B. Lewis & Co., for $24,000. The defendants are prominent oyster handlers in Accomac County. The suits spring out of loans amounting to $104,000, in ten notes of $10,000 each, and one for $4,000.

—O. A. MITSCHER & CO.—The dry goods and clothing firm of O. A. Mitscher & Co. of Oklahoma, O. T., was closed Friday by the First National Bank, under a chattel mortgage given to protect creditors in general. The failure is alleged to be due to the senior partner indorsing bonds of the Keokuk Falls Improvement Company. No statement of assets and liabilities is given. The concern was the largest of its kind in Oklahoma.

—MADISON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Attorney General Moloney has filed an information to dissolve the Madison Building and Loan Association of Chicago. The association became involved in financial troubles last Summer, and many of the stockholders withdrew. In November last Judge Tuley appointed a receiver for the concern, and its assets have been in the hands of the receiver since that time. The association, it is charged, was mismanaged by the officers, and made loans on real estate which was incumbered at the time, and which now, it is said, is not worth more than 50 per cent. of what it cost the association.

—SHORES LUMBER CO.—Because an application was made Friday in the Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Shores Lumber Company of Ashland, Wis., E. A. Shores and his son, E. A. Shores, Jr., made a personal assignment yesterday morning to ex-Gov. Upham, who filed a bond in the sum of $200,000. The Shores Lumber Company is the largest in Ashland. Both father and son are interested in several mining and lumber enterprises, but it is said the assignment will not affect the solvency of these companies. The receivership application was made by a stockholder, the Chequemagon Lumber Company. Mr. Shores, Sr., places his assets at $155,000, and liabilities at $10,000.

Judgments.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

ALCOTT, Edward H.—I. A. Weston Company	$121
ACHTELSTETTER, Ludwig—J. Kennedy.	543
ARGENBRIGHT, John W., and Michael H. Busse—Montouck Silk Company	192
BAGOT, William J.—E. Bossut and others	617
SAME—J. F. Briggs and others	876
BELIS, Max—The H. B. Claflin Company.	138
COOGAN, Matthew—F. Folz	538
CORLEY, Martin, by guardian—New York and Harlem River Railroad Company	271
DAVIS, Frank—J. G. Glen and others	170
DAVIS, William B.—M. Dantes	102
DE VRIES, Maurice—C. Hunt	124
ESTEY, William S.—L. E. Ives	211
FRIETAG, Louis S. and Abraham—J. Warmer and others	270
GREENE, Thomas G., and Clarence B. Thomas—Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company	49
GRAY, George, and Alfred Stover—The First National Bank of Dover	62
HILTON, Albert B.—F. Hoeninghaus and others	2,382
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. Heywood and others	848
HERNSTEIN, Albert L.—E. S. Jenny and others	182
KENDALL, Charles S.—F. Lee	5,006
KIMBALL, Henry B.—F. W. Maute and others	193
LEVY, James C.—C. B. Strackosch	2,070
LANG, Bernard—H. Gordon	473
MAGUIRE, Stephen—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	120
MURPHY, Patrick—The Pelham Hod Elevating Company	110
PATTERSON, Frank B.—Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company	167
RUNK, Charles E.—J. G. McCullough and others	7,661
SPROESSIG, Charles H.—A. A. Wolf	250
SAYLES, Solomon—Eastmans Company	1,170
SCHOENFELD, August—H. B. Schlobohm	32
SCHELLENBERG, Frederick C.—J. W. Haaren and others	135
SAWYER, Flora—Yellow Pine Company	829
SMITH, William C.—B. Andrews	2,620
THOMAS, William—S. W. Berger	164
TREZEVANT, Edward S.—G. Trezevant	106
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. A. Lamb	1,712
THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA AND Western Coal Company—The New York Bank Note Company	170
TARRANT COMPANY—W. J. Penoyer	182
THE NEW YORK AND COLLEGE Point Ferry Company—B. T. Kearns	91
THE MAYOR, &c.—L. A. Smith	6,100
SAME—A. Failhee	9,257
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY—The Macintosh-Huntington Company	675
SAME—H. Holtzman and others	176
VILES, Albert H.—J. W. Aitken and others	962
VEGERSLICH, Harry—B. Goldstein	192
VAN VEEN, Morris—A. Bataille and others	72
WEIL, Joseph—M. Goodman	39
WESSEL, William C.—J. Moses	120
WARMBOLD, Charles A.—G. H. Stege and others	480
PRESS FASHION COMPANY.—Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company	168

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTOR YACHTS

have now earned such an international reputation for safety, speed, economy, simplicity and reliability that orders for FLORIDA and the SOUTH should be placed without delay to insure prompt delivery. Launches of various sizes now ready.

Our grounds cover more than six acres and waterfront. Boats taken on storage.

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Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.
Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.
Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to downtown office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

THE NAME C. C. SHAYNE IN A FUR GARMENT is a guarantee of reliability. All Standard Furs, lowest possible prices. 42d St., West.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY ROOMS.—Excellent home; table; transient or permanent; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Large second floor front room; handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms; location, table, and service first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 52 EAST.—Newly furnished double and single rooms; meals or breakfasts; transients accommodated; references.

33D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Bachelor apartment, with washroom and bathroom adjoining; fully and handsomely furnished, paintings, &c.; $35 per month, with attendance; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, to gentleman; one block from elevated station.

A CULTURED SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILY, West 22d St.—Furnished rooms; moderate terms; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Belleview, Belleair, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kennilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

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AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
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THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed plazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
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RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.
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PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
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All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
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HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

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OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

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Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 16.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Services: 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend; 4 P. M., evening prayer. New building now open; strangers welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service of the holy communion at 11 A. M.; preaching at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st, Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the hall No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Jan. 10, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The New Place of Woman in Modern Society." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day, 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Ethics of Amusements." Seats free to all.

THEOSOPHY.
POVERTY—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Lecture by H. A. Freeman, Sunday evening, 8:15 o'clock, at 144 Madison Avenue.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 4 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 7 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris");) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne");) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam");) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra");) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California");) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 6 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana");) at 6 A. M. for La Plata Countries, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

MONDAY.—At 10 A.M., (supplementary 11 A. M.,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca,") at 12 P. M. for Barbadoes direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense; at $3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 P. M. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 P. M. for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Jeremie, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Morgan City; at $3 P. M. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 P. M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan");) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 11:30 A. M.,) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 5:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:00 P. M. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

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Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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FRENCH LINE.
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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
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Several Thousand Yards
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HORNER'S FURNITURE.
IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS.
Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.
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Last Week. Closing Out Sale
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WM. MOIR

Solid Silverware.
The balance of this stock is now offered at a further reduction of 25 per cent.
Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls.
A great variety at all prices and at less than cost to other dealers.
Plated Silverware.
Some table and dessert spoons and forks, berry and fruit dishes, waiters, and a few smaller articles
at half former reduced prices.
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The small remnant of a large stock
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This Stock must be Sold before January 16,
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Business will be Discontinued.
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Where FAIR, SQUARE DEALING IS THE RULE and where RICH AND POOR can find all they want in LEGITIMATE DRY GOODS, together with a gorgeous variety of useful and ornamental fancy articles, the production of every civilized country, up to date, at the very Lowest of bottom prices.
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We shall offer on MONDAY a splendid assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS
in great abundance and of the most attractive character.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*
BROADWAY---8TH 9TH STREETS.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF IT BY AN EMINENT EXPERT.

Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics, on Our Recent Trade with Other Countries.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman Annual for 1897.

In a year of small trade a nearer approach is made to the essential features of that trade. At high water the profile of the shore is covered, and many of the notable characteristics are concealed from view. With the receding of the tide more definite outlines are seen, and the foundations of the banks become exposed. It is so in trade.

A year of prosperity offers the worst possible opportunity for studying the necessary movement of commodities. Prices are good, mills run on full time, and there is great activity in every line of production, transportation, and consumption. One industry reacts upon others, and yet reflects that action in its own province. The effect is cumulative.

The immediate wants of the markets are before long reached and anticipation of future possibilities sets in. Liberal contracts are made against steadily increasing demands, and speculation colors them by betting against the future. Markets become glutted, demand is outrun and stagnates; contraction in operations prevails, and soon all industry and commerce feel the pinch. Depression succeeds, introduced suddenly by a panic or crisis immediately due to the bursting of unsound bubbles, and the failing of questionable undertakings; or is brought to pass gradually by a quickening of apprehension supported by similar experiences in the past, leading to a refusal of new credits, the contraction of existing credits, and a general halt to new or shaky adventures.

While every branch of productive industry is working at fever heat, it is difficult to measure the degree of strength any one line posesses. There is no standard for testing the reality and permanence of the "good times." Nearly every one is pushing his business, working with borrowed capital, and discounting in the present gains the inevitable losses to come when speculation proves so strong as to break down the confidence of traders and buyers. It is not the output of the mine or mill that needs show the basis of prosperity, for that output must be marketed before a realization of profits is had.

It is not dividends paid on stock that supplies a gauge of welfare, as dividends may be paid out of funds other than the net earnings, and the prevalence of the projector in booming days makes such false dividends probable. When evil times come, and the ground is swept of the unreal and dubious undertakings, the soundness or instability is proved. The merchant, manufacturer, or broker who has not been carried away by the fever of gambling remains solvent, while his rivals are carried down by want of judgment and a miscalculation of chances.

In adversity the test of management is applied with unrelenting severity, and after a period of adverse years an "account of stock" may be taken preparatory to the advent of a new era of prosperity.

A Brief Retrospect.

It is in this view that I would examine the recent course of the foreign commerce of the United States. Since 1893, from economic causes, a notable depression has affected all business. It has been undeniably severe, perhaps as severe a crisis as the country has ever experienced. To the natural reaction from prosperity in manufactures and trade has been added political agitation affecting the stability of the deepest foundations of private and National credit. The uncertainties of markets have been aggravated by a social unrest which found its utterance in the support of measures little calculated to effect their objects, and well calculated to plunge the farmers and manufacturers into new and greater difficulties. Both of the great political parties have erred in the past in cultivating among the people a feeling of dependence for their welfare upon the National Congress, and the dependence made the problem of meeting what were put forward as popular demands all the more difficult. The currency crisis of 1893 was followed by a long and bitter fight over a tariff, and nowhere are the returns more clearly defined than in the returns of our foreign trade.

The fiscal year 1892 (the fiscal year ends June 30) gave a very heavy export movement of merchandise and a not excessive import movement, resulting in a difference on the side of exports of $202,2875,686. To match so large an excess of exports over imports we must go back to the phenomenal years 1878-81, when, with smaller aggregates, the excess was even larger. The very large exports of 1892 were followed by the very large imports of 1893, and the balance was so completely changed that imports exceeded exports by $8,700,000. The succeeding years did not show so great contrast, but were none the less notable.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Imports.
1894....	$892,140,172	$634,194,822	$237,145,950
1895....	807,538,165	731,969,365	75,568,200
1893....	882,606,938	779,724,674	102,882,264

Coincident with this large excess of exports of merchandise there was a very marked outward flow of gold, amounting to a net loss in four years of $213,608,503, due to causes other than commercial, which need not be again described in detail.

In all this period of five years the export movement, dependent as it is upon the conditions in foreign markets, held its own, and remained at goodly figures under a régime of very low prices. What was lost in price was compensated in bulk or quantity. It has met with insignificant drawbacks, such as have not modified the general direction and volume, and has amply proved the solid foundations on which this branch of trade is established. It has done more; it has in the last eleven months broken all previous records and given a greater excess over imports than has been noted since 1870. Nothing but war and a complete derangement of trade have yielded the same relation of import and export as the year of 1896—a year of peace and not unnatural trade conditions. The merchandise exported from January to Dec. 1, 1896, was valued at $888,680,369, and the net silver exports added $44,985,015, making a total of $933,665,348.

The merchandise imported was valued at $622,593,660. The difference in favor of exports was thus $311,071,724. Only in the year 1878 was this sum approached, and the returns of the entire year of twelve months did not equal the returns of the eleven months of 1896. The highest record for twelve months in the past ($305,139,642) has thus been surpassed by eleven months of the current year—a year of moderate prices, not to be compared with the prices of 1878.

A Glance at the Future.

Prophecy may be a gratuitous form of lying, but a little prophecy may be indulged in without damage, if support is drawn from past experience. The conditions of the world make the field of commercial activity, and those conditions are at present most interesting. In Europe the grain crops have been deficient, resulting in heavier demands upon foreign ports for food. But the usual sources of supply have themselves been affected. Russia, taught by her own bitter experience in 1892, cannot afford to be drained of her grain supplies, and the State interferes with the free marketing of wheat. British India faces a famine in some provinces, and the possibilities of famine in others, against which all that has been done by Government and people is insufficient to effect more than a partial relief.

Even Australia reports a short wheat crop, and, with India, is buying the grain of the United States. Our most aggressive rival in meats and wheat, Argentina, is unprepared to secure advantage from the needs of these unsatisfied markets, and for a time the entire world seemed to turn to America for relief, and for the very necessities of existence.

Naturally, the exports of breadstuffs and provisions increased in volume, and promise to continue to remain very large.

Twenty years ago Europe had experienced a succession of bad harvests, producing losses in agriculture so heavy as to threaten the agricultural independence in grain of every Continental nation except Russia. Then, as now, resort was had to the supplies of the United States, and for three years, 1879-1881, the takings of American wheat were very large. But the United States had just pasesd through seven long years of depression in every line of industry, aggravated by agitation over the currency, "greenbacks" and silver. Imports were reduced to a very moderate amount, and resulted in the very large balance of exports in 1878-9, already noted. A great debt became due from Europe for the food purchased here, and the cheapest medium for paying that debt was gold. From 1871-7 gold has been steadily exported, and in large amounts. Beginning with 1878, the tide turned, and before the end of 1881 upward of $179,600,000 in gold had been secured, making the resumption of specie payments assured, and more than meeting every legitimate demand for currency that could arise.

It is too early to assert a full repetition of that experience. Yet a short crop involves so great difficulties that more than one year is required to recover from its effects. Is it not reasonable to suppose that next year will still find some demand for American wheat from countries where even that part set aside for seed is being consumed as food? Is it not reasonable to expect that for the exports now being sent from this country some return must be made? The form which that return must take will be influenced by political as well as by commercial considerations.

If the movement of merchandise is discouraged only gold will serve in liquidating the debt; and even should imports increase, they must rise greatly, more than has occurred in the past, to neutralize so large a balance. It would seem, therefore, that we ought to again have the experience of 1879-81, and again through our exports command large imports of gold. A final determination of our currency difficulties would assure this, just as the final settlement of resumption made a way for larger imports of gold in 1879.

Much Depends on Agriculture.

In a country where a very large proportion of the people are connected with the land, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, any conditions adverse to agriculture are felt quickly and in proportion to the extent of the depression. The effect, though spread among a large number of persons, is concentrated upon one interest or a few interests. Where there are important concerns other than agriculture, though more or less intimately connected with it, the injury is diffused, and the general level of prosperity lowered to a less degree.

In British India, where nearly 95 per cent. of the population is dependent upon the land, a drought or adverse season is so keenly felt as to amount to a public misfortune. To restore the balance of supply and demand, thousands, and even millions, of lives must be sacrificed. In Russia and the United States, where agriculture is still the leading pursuit, a famine is a remote contingency, though the possibility exists, as was shown in Russia in 1892. Having other interests, the means are at hand to make good, in some degree, a deficiency in one line of production, which, in part, mitigates the suffering that would otherwise be as destructive as it is inevitable. In Great Britain manufactures overshadow agriculture in importance, and the idea of raising at home the grain needed by the population was long since abandoned. It was found to be cheaper to buy from others, giving in exchange the products of manufactures. In India a depression is naturally mainly agricultural; in the United States it is industrial as well as agricultural, and in Great Britain an industrial crisis would mean more than would be involved in the failure of the domestic crop of wheat, or a cattle plague.

It is of some importance in examining a crisis to bear in mind this difference of conditions, for it proves at the outset that no uniform and general relation would act everywhere as intended. No corn law, or prohibition of foreign wheat, could benefit the United States, and a prohibitive tariff on manufactures in India would not enable that people to get more out of their land or mitigate the fear of famine.

Our Advantage over Other Lands.

Yet the conditions are at this time far more favorable to future development in the United States than can be found in any country in the world. No great people in Europe, outside Russia and Hungary, grow all their staple foods. No nation can show at once great industrial development and a sufficiency of home raised grain. One may be agricultural and import its manufactures, while another is industrial and must look elsewhere for its supplies of wheat. Nowhere in a continent outside of Europe can the same extent and happy combination of natural resources of labor supply and machinery of commerce be found as exists in the United States. Economically, it is perfectly true that no power can match the resources of the United States, and in the year of 1896 the world is paying homage to this power.

They are coming for food and cotton and mineral oil; and they are beginning to feel the pressure of competition in neutral markets of our manufacturing industries. In three years, or since 1893, the value of exported manufactures has risen by nearly $100,000,000, and now constitutes more than one-fourth of the entire exports. Nor has this growth been confined to a few products, but it extended to all the great representative industries, and the distribution in foreign markets has been as wide as the commodities have been various.

Thus it is evident that, so far from being injured by general depression, the great industries of the United States have progressed and developed in new and unexpected lines. In the face of foreign competition, they are reaching out for outlets in other markets, and obtaining them. Their great natural advantages now come into play, and avail in spite of foreign jealousy and attempts to restrict their free movement.

Retaliation Injurious to Us.

It would be unfortunate if the United States were to enter upon an experience of hostile and retaliatory legislation from European countries. That continent receives five-sevenths of our exports and supplies nearly three-fifths of our imports. A restriction upon our exports would do more injury to the United States than could any restriction upon our imports from Europe. Nor is the cause of this obscure. The exports of agricultural products are still the most important part of the export movement, and these agricultural products are of so high a character that the market for them is in some degree limited only by general economic conditions.

It is well recognized, for example, that a people who habitually consume meat and wheat have a higher standard of living than those who consume only rice or millet, with an occasional bit of meat, or without meat altogether. The Chinaman who is satisfied with a handful of rice a day, or the British Indian, who feeds on millet, or the Arabian, who is able to make a meal on a few dates, represents a very different standard of necessity from that of the American, the Englishman, or the German. Climate may in part explain the difference; but however the habits of life have become established, they exercise a notable influence upon trade.

For example, in 1896 we sent to Great Britain 224,500,000 pounds of fresh beef. Such an export to Asia is inconceivable, because it could hardly be received without a great revolution in the manner of living among the populations of that continent. For another reason, it is not probable that such a quantity of fresh meat could be disposed of among the countries of Central and South America.

Not only does climate make consumption of meat unnecessary, but the more southern countries are cattle countries, possessing quite as good facilities for raising and shipping meat and meat products as does the United States. The same natural conditions restrict the exports of wheat. It is a ten-day wonder when a cargo of American wheat is taken from San Francisco to India; but India was threatened with famine, and the export was in fact most exceptional. In a year of ordinary conditions no such movement would be expected, any more than would a regular export of wheat to the Argentine Republic.

Distribution of Exports.

An analysis of the distribution of the exports of raw cotton will illustrate how inflexible within certain lines is the trade in that article. In 1870 the two great buyers of American cotton were France and Great Britain, and for every pound purchased by France Great Britain purchased four pounds. In 1896 there were many customers for our cotton. The total exports were 2,316,066,916 pounds, distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
United Kingdom	1,116,858,875
Other Europe	1,125,419,516
Canada	34,025,216
Mexico	19,408,420
Japan	20,194,174
All other	160,715

It would be a mad dream to suppose that within a reasonable time the larger part of the cotton exports could be taken by countries outside of Europe. From the first sending of cotton Europe has controlled, and from the first shipment Great Britain has supplied the best market. No premiums on export could alter this relation, and no industrial growth in South America or Asia (accompanied as it would be by vast economic changes in the populations) can offer a consuming capacity for cotton so great as to give a market for one-half of what the European Continent receives each year.

The great lines of our commerce are thus fixed, and vary in amount rather than in direction. Experiments is finding new outlets for our products, and as the South American and African Continents develop in economy, there will be new demands for American products. It does not require more than a superficial examination to see the great interest in this commerce enjoyed by the States of the West and South. The industries they contain are rapidly supplying the home market, leaving for such manufacturers as are situated nearer to the coast the supply of foreign markets in American manufactures. Yet for a generation to come agricultural products will constitute the greater part of the exports, and the South and West will always have an agricultural pre-eminence over the States of the East.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

Arnold Constable & Co.
Cotton Dress Fabrics.
SPRING, 1897.
DAVID & JOHN ANDERSON'S
CELEBRATED
Zephyrs and Zephyrines
FRERES KOECHLIN'S
Printed Organdies,
French Pique,
new colorings.
Printed Nainsooks and Dimities.
FANCY COTTON FABRICS.
NOVELTIES.
Broadway & 19th st.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE THIRD AVENUE EXTENSIONS.—The appeals of the Third Avenue Railroad Company from the decisions of Justice Truax granting injunctions to Catherine L. Beekman and Dorothea R. Christ in their suits to restrain the construction by the company of the proposed extensions of its railroad from Manhattan Street to the city line and from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street were argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Friday. The case is interesting from the magnitude of the interests involved, many millions of dollars. The company asserts that in reliance upon the resolutions of the Common Council, which are charged in the suits to be invalid, it has already invested more than two millions of dollars. Justice Truax held, among other things, that the sale of the franchise for these extensions was illegal, because it did not comply with the requirements of the railroad law, as there had been no ascertainment at a public auction as to who would pay the city the just percentage of the gross receipts from the operation of these extensions as compared, respectively, with the length of the Third Avenue Road.

***

WHEN THE COURT MAY DIRECT A VERDICT.—In Thomas H. Reynolds's suit on a promissory note executed by Ransom H. Miller there was evidence on the trial tending to show a breach of contract, and fraud and false representations on the part of the plaintiff; each party asked that a verdict be ordered in his favor, and neither asked to go to the jury on any question of fact. The Court of Appeals, in affirming a verdict, directed for the defendant, at the Monroe Circuit, holds that the Court was authorized to find the facts, and if there was any evidence to sustain its findings, they were conclusive upon the parties; that by requesting the Court to determine the case as one of law, the parties waived their right, if any, to go to the jury, unless they subsequently so requested.

***

INTOXICATION NOT PER SE EVIDENCE OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—In a suit by Gilbert Newton against the Central Vermont Railroad Company, the Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff in a suit for damages for personal injuries. As a train approached a station the conductor announced the name of the station, and the train slowed up, and the plaintiff, with other passengers, started for the door of the car, to alight on reaching the door. The coach was suddenly jerked, and the plaintiff precipitated across the platform between the ends of the guard rails, the chain being unfastened, and the plaintiff fell between the passenger car on which he was riding and a freight car which was hauled in that train, and was injured. The court holds that the failure of the company to place a chain or similar barrier across the open space was a fact from which the jury might impute negligence to the corporation, and also whether negligence was attributable to the railroad company by reason of the sudden jerk or movement of the car after the conductor had invited passengers to alight by calling out the name of the station. The fact that the person was intoxicated when he sustained the injury was held not to be per se evidence of contributory negligence on his part, and the question whether the intoxication contributed to the injury should be submitted to the jury for its determination.

***

WHAT IS EXPOSURE TO UNNECESSARY DANGER.—The Supreme Court of North Dakota recently upheld a recovery by one Cornwell, in his suit against the Fraternal Accident Association of America, upon an accident insurance policy, which declared that for injuries sustained by reason of a voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger there could be no recovery. The plaintiff, who had started out with his loaded gun for the purpose of killing prairie chickens, was climbing a bank, and, his foot having slipped, he caught hold of a limb and was in the act of drawing himself up when in some way the gun was discharged and its contents lodged in his left hand, necessitating amputation. The court holds that plaintiff had not, from the fact of thus going out at a season of the year when it was unlawful to kill prairie chickens, committed the offense of attempting to kill them; that one who hunts for game with a loaded gun cannot be said to have voluntarily exposed himself to unnecessary danger by such act within the meaning of the policy, and that the attempt to scale a bank with a loaded gun in hand was not a voluntary exposure within the meaning of such a provision.

***

OFFERING OF REWARD BY MUNICIPALITY.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia recently held, in City of Winchester against Redmond, that in the absence of express authority conferred by its charter or by general law a municipal corporation has no power to offer and pay a reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons violating the criminal laws of the State; and that an offer by the City Council of a reward, which it has no authority to pay, is ultra vires, and creates no obligation enforcible against the city.

***

THE USE OF TRAP DOORS.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just given decisions in two cases affecting the use of trap doors, the plaintiffs in each case being employes who sustained personal injuries by falling through trap door openings. Ellen Hogarth, in her suit against the Pocasset Manufacturing Company of Fall River, testified that she did not know of the trap door, though she passed over it many times a day. The Court affirmed a verdict for $1,150, given in her favor. Fremont Young, in his suit against Oliver A. Miller of Brockton, testified that he did not know of the trap doors. The Court held that the defendant's duty did not extend to giving notice or warning that the doors were open to one who knew that they were liable to be so at any time, and judgment for the defendant was sustained.

***

CONTRACT BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—In the case of Richard Polson against Henry Stewart, Jr., the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that a court of equity in that State would enforce a covenant made by a husband to his wife in another State, where they were domiciled, and whose laws gave her the right to contract, as if she were unmarried, to surrender all his marital rights in land belonging to her in Massachusetts. Chief Justice Field dissented.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The F. G. Brewster Company of New York, to manufacture candies, extracts, and sirups; capital, $4,000. Directors—Fred G. Brewster of 236 West Fourteenth Street, New York; J. Hartog of New York, and Adolph Heinemann of Brooklyn.

—J. H. Doxsee & Sons of Islip, Suffolk County, to carry on the business of bottling, canning, and packing clams and clam juice, oysters, fish, &c.; capital, $20,000. Directors—James H. Doxsee, John C. Doxsee, and Henry S. Doxsee of Islip.

—E. T. Paul Music Company of New York City, to manufacture musical instruments and publish music and music books; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward T. Paul, Albert H. Fitz, John H. Tignor, and Herbert E. Townsend of New York City, and Gertrude A. Paul of Rutherford, N. J.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of Dr. D. Jayne for his EXPECTORANT. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
RARE CHANCE.
A pleasant, good-for-a-lifetime purchase is a cabinet. Our collectors' cabinets—low, bandy-legged Dutch and graceful Colonial pieces—are delightfully appropriate.
The only difficulty in choosing here is to decide which bargain to take, so many beautiful things have we, all suitable for their purpose, and now marked below factory prices.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HONORS TO GEN. PORTER.

Guest of Honor at the Annual Banquet of the Lotos Club.

The annual banquet of the Lotos Club was given last night in honor of Gen. Horace Porter. At the guest table with Gen. Porter were Gens. Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas H. Ruger, D. E. Sickles, Stewart L. Woodford, Martin T. McMahon, Thomas L. James, and Anson G. McCook, and Elihu Root, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Emory Smith, A. R. Lawrence, Walter C. Gilson, Dr. D. B. St. J. Roosa, Chester S. Lord, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke. Among others present were Col. Fred Dent Grant, Charles W. Hackett, J. W. Vrooman, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

President Frank R. Lawrence, in introducing Gen. Porter, referred to his great versatility, as soldier, political campaigner, and author, and added: "In thinking of the battles he fought, years ago, one asks, Where are the gray hairs and the stooping form that should belong to this hero of a past generation?" [Laughter.]

Gen. Porter said that when he heard the unexpected news of the great honor to be conferred on him he was "seized with hypnotic intensity and had an attack of neuralgia of the nerves." He could not sleep the night before, but lay awake, murmuring, "Wake me early, mother dear, for I'm to be queen of the May." [Laughter.] He had nothing to talk of, he said, but himself and the club, and the members might say to him, as Dr. Johnson said to Boswell: "You don't seem to have anything to talk about but yourself and me, and I am tired of both." He spoke of the unstinted liberality and hospitality of the Lotos Club, and said that in his old age he "would remember that such things were, and that they were most precious to me."

Gen. Ruger spoke of the necessity of having an army. "We should have an army sufficient to conduct the first campaign against any army that a foreign country could send against us, and to take the initiative in Canada, if necessary."

Abram S. Hewitt, in response to a call, said that "Gen. Porter has been the least appreciated man that I know anything about."

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Henry Vandyke, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and Gen. S. L. Woodford.

Mr. Smith said that when invited to the Lotos Club he had no apprehension that he would have a chance to study "Egyptology," [laughter,] and that he was glad to see that the club had taken the precaution to have a Police Commissioner present from the start.

FAILURES OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

Walker White Lead Company—Minturn & Bell, Implement Dealers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The recent sudden death of Martin Weber, Vice President and backer of the Walker White Lead Company, brought about a pressure from creditors, which culminated to-day in a confession of judgments for about $10,000. The Sheriff took possession of the factory on Budd Street. A receiver will be appointed. No statement of liabilities has been made. The paid-up capital of the company is $504,000.

WINTERSET, Iowa, Jan. 9.—On an attachment suit having been brought by the Studebaker Wagon Company against Minturn & Bell, implement dealers, the firm assigned. The assets are worth $20,000 and liabilities are $13,000.

The store of D. J. Ratliff, clothing merchant, was closed by the Sheriff. It is believed the creditors will get little.

WATERS PIANOS
have been well known for FIFTY YEARS, and are strictly high-grade Pianos. NONE BETTER MADE. Send postal for new illustrated catalogue (1897) with REDUCED PRICES AND TERMS, on our new 3-year system, giving THREE YEARS' TIME without interest. A few EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in 2d hand uprights this week. Call early and examine them.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Birds Mate Now.
Best Hartz Mountain singers, warranted to suit, $2, $2.50, and $3; the St. Andreasburg, $5, with bell and water notes; the Campanini, $8, $10, $15, with scale songs, long trills, high and low bells and flutes, and fancy songs; the deep gold Norwich singer, $4 and $5; Norwich gold females, $2, $2.50, and $3; German females warranted to breed, $1; Manchester canary, big, crested singer, $10, $12; female big crested, all colors, $5, $6. Breeding cages, $1.75, $2. Holden's (new) Book on Birds, 128 pp., 80 cuts, all facts, food, mating, care; by mail, 25c., stamps. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

CONGRESSMEN IN CONTEMPT.

Two Hundred and Forty-two Members Were Virtually Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A most extraordinary condition of things existed in the House to-day. Under a resolution passed at the Friday night session, when the lack of a quorum led the majority of members present to order the arrest of delinquents and their production on Tuesday next before the bar of the House, 242 members were to-day presumably in contempt and subject to arrest by the Sergeant at Arms.

One of the members who had urged the resolution of last night was disposed to insist upon the status then created, and the House resented the intention to hold the majority in contempt. Great confusion and evident feeling were created when Mr. Henderson of Iowa moved to rescind last night's action. Mr. Thomas of Michigan, who offered the resolution proposed to be wiped out, added to the turmoil brought on by the introduction of the business, and persisted in reading the names of the absentees from the Friday night meeting. This struck the members who had been absent very offensively, and they endeavored with noise to discourage him.

The Speaker, who was last night excused from attendance, evidently regarded the persistence of Mr. Thomas with disfavor, and paying no attention to the suggestion that he should not count members under arrest in deciding a vote, counted a majority to rescind the rule, and a yea and nay vote was refused.

The disturbance all grew out of the customary indifference of members about the Friday night sessions. These are held for consideration exclusively of private pension legislation, and fifty-two members, probably each with a bill which he desired to have passed, were at the House last night. Mr. Erdman of Pennsylvania made the point of no quorum when the opportunity presented itself, and instead of waiving it, as had been the custom, he insisted, and Mr. Thomas retaliated by securing the resolution which presumably put 242 members under arrest. It was the effort to keep them arrested that provoked to-day's disorder.

SUICIDE OF A STUDENT.

A Convert from Catholicism Kills Himself with Morphine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Francis J. Murray, aged twenty-seven, of Washington, D. C., a student of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was found dead in his room at the seminary to-night. He was a victim of morphine, evidently taken with suicidal intent.

Murray was once a student of the Catholic University at Washington and contemplated entering the priesthood. In some manner he became converted to the Baptist faith and was sent here by Baptist friends last Spring to take a theological course, with a view to entering the Baptist ministry.

It is claimed by some that Murray had had been leading a gay life for a divinity student, but others hold that his mind became unbalanced by a conflict of the Catholic and Baptist creeds.

Sunday
January 10-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow (Monday) will begin an extraordinary sale of a very large, highly desirable, and recent importation of

Ladies' French Underwear

at

48c., 55c., 69c., 78c., 98c., $1.25, 1.45 and 1.65,

these figures being from 40 to 66 per cent. less than regular prices.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave., (18th Street Elevated Station.)

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery Dept.

To-morrow (Monday)

500 yards MOQUETTE
Furniture Covering
reduced from $4.25 and 4.75 to
$2.90 yard.

150 pair Renaissance
Lace Curtains
$7.50, 12.75 and 16.00 pair.

All below cost of importation.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

PLATT TO NAME OFFICERS

MANNER OF DISPOSING OF THE LEGISLATURE'S PATRONAGE.

A Conference of Machine Leaders to be Held in This City Monday Night to Divide the Minor Places at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Nearly 100 offices are to be filled by appointment before the two branches of the Legislature will be thoroughly organized and ready for business. They are the positions of assistants to the clerks, the minor clerkships and deputies, clerks to committees, messengers, and the like. These places pay from $3 a day to $1,500 for the session, and the salaries and the patronage which is under the control of the Legislature amounts to upward of $100,000.

Some of the applicants for positions were here when the Legislature organized, with petitions and letters of indorsement. None of them received thoroughly satisfactory assurances that they would be appointed, and the adjournment for a week was taken, leaving all these places unfilled. The Speaker, the clerks, and the other officials who have power to appoint, except the Lieutenant Governor, went to their homes.

It came out to-day that these places are to be filled by Mr. Platt and his lieutenants, and that New York City is the place for filing of applications. It is proposed to make up the slate for the entire lot of places at a conference in New York City, to be held Monday night. If possible, the "machine" will make all the awards on that evening, though the business may not be wholly disposed of until Tuesday.

The conference, it is said here, will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. State Chairman Hackett, Speaker O'Grady, Senate Clerk John S. Kenyon, Assembly Clerk Archie E. Baxter, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff have been invited to visit Mr. Platt on that occasion. It is not certain that the Lieutenant Governor will attend.

In addition to the places indicated, there are about twenty pages to be appointed and this list may be included in the slate.

Willis Must Remain in Sing Sing.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison has been in a quandary as to what course to pursue in the case of Charles H. Willis, who is serving a ten years' sentence in Sing Sing for burglary. Previously he had been serving in the Erie County Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. Willis's sentence was commuted on condition that Willis should serve the remainder of his first sentence in case he should be thereafter convicted of felony. Warden Sage wrote to the Attorney General for his opinion in the matter. Attorney General Hancock says that Willis, at the expiration of his present term, must serve out the unexpired portion of his first term in Sing Sing.

Alleged Danger from Canal Dumpings.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Dr. Hayes of the Frankfort Board of Health called at the office of the State Board of Health to-day with reference to a complaint that the excavations from the Erie Canal under the $9,000,000 canal improvement appropriation were being dumped upon low lands about Frankfort, endangering the health of the people.

Secretary Smelzer of the State Board has written a letter to the Frankfort Board of Health, stating that if such dumping on the low lands endangers the health of citizens it may be prohibited, but he suggests that lands used for depositing excavations from the canal be at once covered with ten or twelve inches of clean soil. This would remove any danger to the public health.

Treadwell Made Military Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Black to-day appointed George Curtis Treadwell of Albany as Military Secretary on the Governor's staff. The salary is $2,000 per year.

George Curtis Treadwell is twenty-four years old. His great-grandfather was John Treadwell, who was Governor of Connecticut, member of the Continental Congress, and the ruling spirit in the Council of Safety of Connecticut throughout the period of the Revolutionary War.

Swine Plague in Oswego.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The disease known as swine plague has broken out in Oswego County. State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles A. Wieting has caused twenty-nine hogs which were affected with the disease to be killed and has quarantined the affected district.

TO KEEP AMERICAN TRADE OUT.

A Movement in Austria to Prevent the Importation of Glucose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Austria-Hungary continues to display considerable ingenuity in finding ways to prevent Americans from selling anything whatever in the empire. According to a report to the State Department from Consul Hunt, at Prague, active measures are in progress during the present session of the Austrian Reichsrath to increase the import duty on glucose, so that it will be impossible, if the duty is raised, to import glucose into Austria-Hungary.

This movement is directed solely against glucose manufacturers in the United States. Owing to the fall in prices last year in the home corn market, it has been easy for American glucose manufacturers to export to Austria at good profit. Within the five months—June to October—there have been sent to Austria-Hungary from the United States 4,000 barrels of 300 kilograms (660 pounds) each, or a total of 2,640,000 pounds. The present duty is 6 florins (about $2.99) in gold per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) gross, or about 7 florins ($3.37) per 100 kilograms net.

It is the purpose of the Austrian glucose manufacturers to have this duty raised to 18 florins per 100 kilograms, net, and effectually bar out the better and cheaper article from the United States.

JUMPED AND WAS KILLED.

A Paterson Man in Eluding the Police Lost His Life.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Francis Frain, who resided with his family at 63 Marshall Street, this city, was fatally injured early this morning, in his endeavor to elude the police after they had raided a dogfight, at which he was a spectator.

Frain and twenty-one other men were in a two-story unoccupied frame house, about 300 feet from the Weidman Dye Works, and in that section of the city known as "Bunker Hill," about midnight, when the police suddenly surrounded the building.

There was general disorder when the police appeared and informed the "sports" that they were under arrest. They did not want to submit at first, but the officers drew their revolvers, and then there was little difficulty. Frain jumped through a window, and it was supposed that he had escaped until his body was found lying in a pool of blood. He had lost his balance in jumping, and struck on his head. He died in a short time. He was thirty-three years of age and married. His companions gave bonds for their appearance, and their indictment is expected.

DE JUSTER DENIES THE CHARGE.

He Says He Never Had a Wife and Could Not Desert One.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A habeas corpus petition was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Cullieus de Juster, who was arrested Jan. 2 as an alleged fugitive from justice, and who claims to be a nobleman from Germany. De Juster says he is held at present on a charge of wife abandonment, the complainant, Mary de Juster, alleging that Aug. 1, 1896, he ran away from her in New York. The petitioner says he was not in New York at the beginning of last August, but in Carlsbad, Germany, and did not reach this country until Aug. 26. He declares he never married Mary or any other woman in New York, and has no wife.

De Juster was brought into Judge Goggin's court yesterday afternoon, and his case was set for a hearing next Monday. Judge Goggin reduced his bail from $1,000, which was fixed by Justice Underwood, to $500, and the prisoner said he would be able to secure bail.

OHIO'S GOVERNOR VERY ILL.

But the Doctors Say He Will Recover in a Few Days.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Gov. Asa H. Bushnell is quite ill with the grip and a complication of stomach trouble. The Governor became ill about a week ago with a cold, but thought nothing of it, and last Tuesday it developed into the grip. He was at that time in Columbus, attending to his duties as Governor. He at once returned to his home in this city with Mrs. Bushnell and has been confined to the house since, although not in bed all of the time.

He complained yesterday of slight pains in the stomach, but his physician states that his case is not a serious one, and that with proper care he will recover within a few days.

The Sugar Trust-Arbuckle Fight.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A. M. Woolson of the Woolson Spice Company said to-day that from what he has just learned, there will be no truce between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles, and that the two companies will continue to operate independent of each other. It was stated yesterday by Mr. Woolson that he would not be surprised to see a cessation of hostilities. This was met by denial from New York to-day that any compromise was contemplated.

B. Altman & Co.

On TUESDAY, Jan'y. 12

New styles and very attractive values in

LADIES' CLOTH COSTUMES,

TAILOR MADE

tight-fitting waist, Brandenburg braid, entirely lined with silk in colors and black,

$28.50

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

THREE TALES OF THE SEA

SEVEN OF THE TOBASCO'S CREW LOST IN BANDERAS BAY.

The Andrina's Crew Suffered Hardships Which They Might Have Avoided — The John Somes Wrecked, But Her Crew Reaches Land.

AMOCA, Mexico, Jan. 9.—Parties who arrived here last night from Ponitas, on the Pacific coast, report that a boat containing five half-famished men landed there last Thursday.

The men claimed to be the only survivors of a crew of twelve men of the schooner Tobasco.

The story of the men was that the schooner was loaded with lumber and was bound from Mazatlan to Acapulco. She was struck by a heavy sea and foundered near Banderas Bay. The other seven men of the crew went down with the schooner before another boat could be lowered. There were no passengers on board.

PORT KENYON, Cal., Jan. 9.—The four-masted bark Andrina, Capt. Smith, was towed into port yesterday after a thrilling experience off the west coast of Vancouver Island Capt. Smith states that for three days the vessel moved about in a dense fog, and he had lost his bearings.

At noon on Monday last breakers were reported ahead, and two anchors were let go. One of the cables parted as the ship rounded to about 100 feet from the rocks. As the other cable was in imminent danger of parting, it was decided to lower the boats. One after another they were dropped from the davits, only to be smashed to pieces.

After heroic efforts one of the lifeboats was successfully floated, and in it the thirty-six members of the crew tried to reach the shore. The boat was repeatedly capsized, and it was little short of miraculous that the men succeeded in landing. On the following morning the weather moderated, and to their great surprise the crew found that the Andrina was still being held fast by her solitary anchor.

The wind shifted, and Capt. Smith with some difficulty boarded the vessel again, and putting up sail moved from the perilous position. The Andrina registers 2,542 tons.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 9.—A Boothbay Harbor dispatch details the experience of the crew of the schooner John Somes, which was wrecked early Monday morning on the southern point off Monhegan Island.

The crew, Peter Anderson, Charles Johnson, Robert Patterson, and Cook W. L. Kidder, escaped in the boat from the breakers into smooth water, but for a long time could not find the land. Although the fog signal was less than a quarter of a mile away, and was clearly audible, it was impossible to locate it. Following what they thought to be its direction, the men rowed entirely around the islands of Monhegan and Mena, probably from seven to ten miles, before reaching the shore.

When, under the blows of the heavy seas, the wreck broke in two and sank, her cargo of 1,046 barrels of kerosene oil floated off in all directions, and 450 barrels were pulled ashore. The crew remained on the island, saving what they could in the interest of all parties. All their personal effects were lost.

AN ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

Seven-Year-Old Annie Lee of Bloomfield Led Away by a Stranger.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—An alleged attempt to kidnap little Annie Lee, the seven-year-old daughter of James Lee, who lives on Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, was made yesterday.

Annie was playing in the street with a number of other children, when a strange man came along and told her that he would give her 25 cents if she would accompany him to take a walk. Annie consented and started off with the stranger.

They had gone as far Pierson's farm, when they were met by a young man who knew the child. He asked the child where she was going. She mumbled an answer and began to cry. The young man informed Annie's mother, Mrs. Lee, and she started in pursuit of the supposed kidnapper. She had not gone far, however, before she met her little girl returning home alone.

She said that the man had told her to return home after taking away the quarter he had given her and had then disappeared.

MOB AT A HANGING.

Breaks Down a Fence to See an Execution.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Robert Laughlin, who killed his wife and May Jones, his niece, near Augusta, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning.

The yard was fenced in with high boards to prevent the hanging from being public. A big crowd was on the outside, and, despite the efforts of fifty special policemen and Deputy Sheriffs, the fence was destroyed by the time the prisoner mounted the scaffold, and everybody present saw Laughlin drop through the trap.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A Right Royal Buying Month

is what we have made January at our store, (the month looked upon by many as one of the dullest of the twelve.) We long ago made it one of the busiest. And every recurring January strides ahead of its predecessor in the volume of business transacted. This January will be a particularly striking illustration. Prudent and discriminating buyers are making it so by getting just what they want at more advantageous prices than elsewhere.

Muslin Underwear.

The most advantageous time in the year to buy Muslin Underwear.

New Goods, New Styles,

at lowest prices possible for high-class merchandise.

French Hand-made Gowns . . $5.98
In white, pink and blue Batiste.

French Dancing Skirts $4.98

Paris-made Garments 98c
Chemise de Jour, Chemise de Nuit, Cache Corsets and Jupons in Percale and Batiste, with hand embroidered and lace trimmings.

Domestic Underwear 69c
Adaptations from French Garments in Cambric, Lawn and Muslin, with trimmings of embroideries and laces, comprising Umbrella Skirts, Umbrella Drawers, Nightgowns and Chemises.

SPRING OPENING

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

For beauty and variety our assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists is unequaled in the country.

Exclusive Novelties in French Cotton Fabrics.

Shirt Waists in Imported Batistes and embroidered French Nainsooks, with detachable collars and cuffs..... **3.98**

Shirt Waists in imported Dimities, Embroidered Linens and Dotted Swisses, with newest effects in detachable linen collars, suitable for tailor-made gowns, or for fancy stock collars..... **1.39**

Shirt Waists in French Lawns, Organdies and Grass Linens (detachable collars and cuffs).. **98c**

Infants' Department.

Children's Dresses
(Sizes up to 4 years.)

In Striped and Figured Cambric..... **39c**
In White, Pink and Blue Lawn and Figured Batiste..... **89c**
In Cambric and Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery (6 months to 2 years)..... **49c**

Babies' Cambric Slips 19c

Misses' Drawers (up to 14 years)
With hem and tucks.....17c
With embroidered ruffle...29c

Children's Petticoats 19c
(6 months to 2 years.)

Children's Petticoats 49c
(Sizes up to 16 years.)

Children's Night Gowns 49c
(Sizes up to 14 years.)

Imported Wash Goods

When selecting our stock of Wash Goods for the coming season, we secured many extreme and exclusive designs.

The result is that our patrons are now afforded an opportunity to purchase veritable works of art that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Their appreciation of the display is proven by the large daily sales. The lines embrace

Fancy St. Gall Swiss.
Printed Lace Striped Nainsook.
Silk Lappet Tissue.
Dentelle Entamine, in silk stripes and checks.
Printed Silk Bige.e
Fancy Lappets and Plumetis.
Persian and Dresden Dimities.
French Organdies in delicate tints.
Plain and Fancy Linon Batiste.
All-over Embroidered Linon Batiste.

SPECIAL——2,500 yards Egyptian Tissue (a new sheer material) at **21c.** yard.

Dress Goods Bargains

Clearances of High-Grade Novelties in rough, heavy, and medium weights, 48 inches wide, at

98c. yard; formerly $1.98 to $3.00.

Consist of

All-Wool Striped Camel's Hair.
All-Wool Checked Boucle.
All-Wool Rough Twine Suiting.
All-Wool Two-toned Zibeline.
Silk-and-Wool Fancies.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

Books by all the standard authors; Books in all bindings, from good cloth to finest calf and morocco; Books for boys and girls in great variety; Books of the highest artistic character; Library Sets of all the great authors (good editions, many being the very finest purchasable at any price); Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.—all at the most EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS EVER KNOWN IN BOOK SELLING.

Room being wanted at once for new Spring goods, entire stock is marked at prices that must secure this result. A few only of the great bargains are quoted here. Visit this Department during the coming week and you will be able to purchase a library for a mere fraction of its value.

Lot 1 at 12½c.

Standard and popular Books, in 12mo and handy volume sizes, lines formerly sold at 19c., 25c., and 29c.; to clear.....12½c

Lot 2 at 25c.

Miscellaneous Books, superior editions of favorite authors, broken Library Sets and odd lots, comprising very desirable books in fine cloth and half leather bindings; lines formerly sold at 37c., 49c., and 65c.; to clear.....25c

Lot 3 at 49c.

Works of the Great Authors, odd lots, broken Library Sets and remainders from our various Holiday lines of fine books, bound in half calf and fine silk cloth; formerly 74c., 98c., and $1.10; to clear.....49c

Lot 4 at 75c.

Fine Library editions of standard and favorite books, about 100 titles, bound in finest English half calf, half morocco, and half levant, formerly 98c., $1.24, and $1.45; to clear..75c

New Publications at great reductions.

Poets (very fine lines) at closing prices.

Oxford Teachers' Bibles, formerly $1.45 and $1.68; to clear.....98c

Oxford Teachers' Bibles, finest leather bindings, with inside lining of leather, also large sizes, with extra size type, formerly $2.25, $2.85, and $3.25; to clear.....$1.65

Prayer Books at clearing prices.

Napoleon's Military Career (few copies slightly soiled).....$1.45

Webster's International Dictionary (few copies slightly soiled).....$6.90

Little Pilgrim's Progress and Century Books.69c

LIBRARY SETS.

Some examples of the great reductions:--

Chambers' Encyclopedia (20 vols.).....$2.98
Bulwer, cloth binding (13 vols.).....$1.98
Bulwer, half calf (13 vols).....$5.85
Dickens, cloth binding (15 vols).....$2.49
Dickens, half calf (15 vols).....$6.90
Charles Reade, fine edition (8 vols).....$5.90
Waverley, 24 vols., extra cloth.....$6.85

Very fine Library Sets at great reductions.

White Embroideries.

For completeness of assortment—for variety of style—for individual values, our Embroidery Department stands unrivaled.

Items of Interest.

Cambric Edgings, fine embroidery, fast edges, 3 inches wide, worth 8c. per yard, for..... **5c**

Cambric Edgings, on substantial cloth, new designs, 4 inches wide, worth 12½c. per yard, for **8c**

Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, neat and openwork patterns, 6 inches wide, worth 20c. per yard, for..... **12½c**

Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, Irish Point effects, 7 inches wide, worth 25c. per yard, for **15c**

LACES.

Reputation brings many things. To us, large offerings of goods, especially Laces. Prominent dealers know our capacity for quantities, and ready cash regulates the price. The week past has brought us many thousand pieces of Lace at a nominal cost. Marked for retail equally low.

Fine Valenciennes Laces, 3 to 4 inches wide, desirable patterns, value 15c. per yard, for..... **9c**

Black and Butter Brussels Net Laces, Edgings, and Bandings, value 35c. to 60c. per yard, for **19c**

White Applique Laces, 7 to 9 inches wide, for trimming evening fabrics, value 50c. to 98c., for..... **39c**

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow

Exceptional Values

in their

Fur Departments

Alaska Seal
London-Dye Jackets, of choice skins and latest styles, at $125.00, $165.00

Persian Lamb Jackets, in the most desirable shapes, at $79.50, $95.00

Cloth Capes, lined with Squirrel, Collar and Edge trimmed with Fur, at $19.50, 24.50

Electric Seal Capes, Finest quality, 24 inches deep, $23.50

Collarettes

Electric Seal, $6.25 Krimmer, $12.85
Alaska Sable $17.75 Chinchilla, $28.50

All of the above will be found very much below prevailing prices.

West Twenty-Third Street

Daniell & Sons,

Embroideries.

A beautiful Collection of Fine Matched Patterns, many exclusive designs.

Special.—2,500 yds Cambric, Nainsook, and Swiss Edgings, 12½c. yard.

1,500 yards at 24c. yard.

White Goods.

36-inch Nainsook - 10c. yd.
40 " White Lawn - 10c. and 12½c. yd.

For Monday only—
Imperial Long Cloth, 1 yard wide - - - - - 8c. yd.

BROADWAY, 8th-9th Sts.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday

Great Reductions

in

Imported Dress Goods

8,500 Yards
French Challies
In desirable designs and colorings, at 19c. yd.

45 Pieces
Navy Blue and Black,
Cheviots 50 inches wide, at 35c. yd.

4,000 Yards Plain Colored and Novelty Fabrics 95c, $1.10, $1.25

Heretofore $2.00 to $2.75 Yd.

West 23d St.

WILLIE LINDSAY'S EXPERIENCE

A Keokuk Boy Beats His Way Across the Country.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Willie Lindsay, a fourteen-year-old boy, whose home is in Keokuk, Iowa, arrived at the house of John W. Lindsay, his brother, in this town this morning, and told him that he had come to pay him a visit. The boy's clothing was covered with dust and badly torn, and he presented a sorry appearance.

Willie said he left his home in Keokuk ten days ago with the intention of coming to New Jersey to visit his brother. His parents being opposed to the journey, he ran away at night and boarded a freight train. After being put off the cars several times, he finally reached Chicago. From that city he beat his way on freight trains to Philadelphia. There he boarded a train which carried him to Jersey City. Another train which he boarded by mistake took him to Troy, N. Y. In his ignorance of localities, he next found himself in Harrisburg, Penn. Camden was the next city he saw in the course of his adventures.

The boy completed his journey by riding into Hammonton on the cowcatcher of a locomotive. His brother says that he will send Willie back to Iowa in the Spring. He notified his parents of the boys whereabouts this morning.

THE NAVAL STEEL BOARD.

To be Controlled by the Construction and Engineering Departments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Naval Steel Board, which has been subjected to adverse criticism on account of defective material which the contractors have been frequently detected in attempting to pass upon the navy for several years, has been reorganized, and is hereafter to be controlled by the construction and engineering departments of the service instead of by line officers. Naval Constructor Dashiell has succeeded Lieut. Commander Everett, and today Capt. Day, the President of the board, was detached and his place taken by Capt. George W. Coffin.

The new board will at once take up the work of revising the specifications in which contractors have found an easy hiding place for frauds, and civilian inspectors will supplant all the young officers who are now assigned to that duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer Freeman continues a member of the board.

Miss Gould's Alleged Purchase.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan 9.—It was said here this evening that Miss Helen Gould had punrchased from J. Brisben Walker, editor of The Cosmopolitan, his property situated near here and that it was the intention of Miss Gould to convert it into a home for aged women. At the Walker residence this evening Mr. Walker's son denied that Miss Gould had purchased the property, but he said she might have tried to purchase it. Miss Gould would not say anything about the reported purchase.

Tax Books Open To-morrow.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners swore to the correctness of their assessment of the real and personal property of this city before Chief Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court in the Tax Department yesterday forenoon. The total of the assessment is about $2,168,000,000, which is nearly $60,000,000 greater than last public inspection to-morrow at 10 A. M., and year. The assessment books will be open for the hearings of property owners in the Tax Department will begin without delay.

DYNAMITE MADE IN EUROPE.

Our Consuls Can Gain Little Information Regarding It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill recently called upon the United States Consuls at Amsterdam, Bremen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Liverpool, and Southampton for information on the manufacture of dynamite in these districts and its export therefrom. As a result it is learned that none is made in Holland or in Liverpool, Southampton, and Bremen districts, and in each case the Consuls report that the most extraordinary secrecy was preserved, and every pracaution taken to prevent them from securing information.

The single company in the Glasgow district exported principally to Australia and Cape Colony, and from the Hamburg district alone was any satisfactory statement obtained. There Consul Robertson, after persistent effort, was able to learn that the dynamite trust of England and Germany was about to build a large factory in Johannesburg, South Africa, that Germany exports dynamite to every important country of the world except the United States, and imports none, and he found an explanation for the secrecy in the remark that American competition was so damaging in Central and South America that it was not proposed to give Americans any information, especially as the closing of mines and the completion of railroads to which American manufacturers had been selling their products, had now compelled them to look for other markets.

Railroad Collision at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—The New London passenger train this morning jumped the switch at Brayton Avenue crossing and collided with a New England switch engine standing on a siding. Engineer William Fitch and Fireman James Coyle of the New England Road, Engineer Andrew Talcott, Fireman Frank Worth, Conductor William Reynolds, Baggagemaster Fred Gray, Brakeman Frank Ware of New London, and Railway Mail Service Agent O. S. Miner, Jr., of Noank, constituting the train crew of the passenger train, were injured, but not seriously.

Salvationists at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Cleveland received Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States, at the White House this morning. Mrs. Booth-Tucker presented Mrs. Cleveland with a special copy of the Life of Mrs. William Booth, the "Mother of the Salvation Army." Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker returned this afternoon to New York City.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A week that began well with the first large ball at a private house of the season, did not keep up its promise, and notwithstanding three crowded opera nights and one or two subscription dances, with a few dinners and weddings, it closed last night without having made a red-letter mark upon the social calendar of the season. The week which opens to-day promises to be more gay, or at least to bring more dances and events which will fill the hours of daylight and darkness to the better satisfaction of the most enthusiastic of society devotees. Mrs. Henry Sloane's ball, which is really to open her new and handsome house at 9 East Seventy-second Street, will begin the week to-morrow night. It will be followed by the first of the Tuesday dances, which are really the successors of the old series well dubbed "the Howling Swells," to distinguish them from another dancing organization a little less exclusive in tone, by the Bachelors and Spinsters' dance at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Thursday and by the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Gen. Lloyd Bryce's the same evening. Dinners will be given by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Mrs. Mortimer Brooke on Thursday evening. Other events of the week to come will include the weddings of Mr. Josiah Mason Fiske and Miss Charlotte Marshall in St. Agnes's Church on Tuesday and of Mr. Christopher N. Greer and Miss Marion Whitely, daughter of Mr. James Whitely, in St. Thomas's Church on Thursday. Next week will also be opened by a ball in a private house, to be given on Monday night, Jan. 18, by Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

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Receptions, which were suspended during the holidays, have been resumed. Mrs. John F. Plummer introduced her daughter, Miss Edith Plummer, at a reception on Thursday, Mrs. Walter Cutting and the Misses Cutting received on the same afternoon, and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman introduced her daughter, Miss Mary Beekman, at a large reception on Friday afternoon. Days at home are now being held by those women in New York society who have found this mode of receiving their friends the most convenient, both for themselves and their guests, and January has come to be considered as the best month for these informal receptions. It is comparatively an easy matter for a society woman to inscribe on her card "Mondays," "Tuesdays," or "Wednesdays," as the case may be, and mail the same to the people on her visiting list, order tea, some sandwiches, and cakes to be served on those afternoons, and arrange her affairs so as to be at home at that time. Her friends and those who receive her cards have at least four and possibly five opportunities of calling with the certainty of finding their hostess at home, and thus obligations on both sides are squared and one's visiting list is preserved for another season. The city has grown so large and its society conditions have become so changed that the informal calling at afternoon and evening of earlier and more provincial days has almost entirely ceased to be, and the "day at home" is the sole evidence and survival of the old custom of exchanging visits in New York.

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The ball given by Mrs. Astor in honor of her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen, on Monday night last, perfect in appointment and most delightful in atmosphere, was one of the best entertainments of its kind that has ever taken place in New York, and certainly surpassed, if possible, any previous ball that Mrs. Astor has given in her old or new house. Mrs. Astor received with her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and her granddaughter, Miss Van Alen. The floral decorations in the superb houses—for Mr. John Jacob Astor's house adjoining was also used for the ball—were comparatively simple, but very effective. Between the pillars in the hall groups of palms were placed, and there were bunches of roses and lilies on the newel posts on the stairways. Bunches of rare orchids adorned the small tables on which supper was served, and which were placed in the hall and dining room. The cotillion was large enough to need two leaders, who were Messrs. Richard Peters and Elisha Dyer, Jr., and who danced respectively with Miss Van Alen and Mrs. Wilson. The favors, as is always the case at an Astor ball, were remarkably rich, but in good taste, and were silver trinkets and silk ribbons, bags, and sashes. Of course the ball has been the chief subject of discussion wherever society people have met during the week, and those present generally agree in the opinion that Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Edith Blight, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, and Mrs. William F. Burden were the best gowned and handsomest women present, in the order named. The display of jewels was really remarkable, even for an Astor ball, at the height of the winter season in New York. The novelty of Calvé in the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust" at the opera filled all the boxes at an early hour on Monday evening, and gave the majority of the box occupants who were going to the Astor ball afterward a double opportunity to display their choicest jewels. The public at the opera, as well as the guests at Mrs. Astor's, who were not the possessors of expensive jewels, both had the opportunity therefore of witnessing what has been alluded to during the week as "a walking jewelry store." Mrs. Bradley Martin, who wore white satin on Monday evening, led all the jewel wearers with her famous Marie Stuart diamond tiara, her necklace of solitaires, and her diamond ornaments. The diamonds worn by Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice were also noticeable. Mrs. William Astor, of course, wore her famous jewels.

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The first of the Tuesday evening dances this week will be the most important of the larger subscription dances or balls since the first Patriarch. These dances are really small Patriarchs, and membership in them is very carefully guarded and highly prized when once obtained. The dance will be held at Sherry's, as last Winter, and the management of them is in the hands of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan. Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. William A. Duer, and Mrs. J. J. Astor will receive on Tuesday evening next. The second Junior Assembly will take place at Sherry's on Jan. 18, and it is probable that the ball to be given by the young men who call themselves the "Chevaliers" will take place on or about Jan. 20.

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Music has again been the feature of the past week, and not only were the Waldorf musicales on Monday and Tuesday crowded with attentive listeners to the good programmes rendered, but there were several musicales in private houses, all of which were well attended. The second meeting of the new Fortnightly Musical Club took place at the residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal on Wednesday afternoon, where the artist members of the club who appeared were Mrs. Toedt, Mr. Mackay, and others, and the fashionable and exclusive Music Club organized by Mrs. Robert W. De Forest and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge met on Thursday evening at Mrs. Goodridge's, where M. Gregorowitsch played the violin and M. Victor Biegle the piano. The Bagby musicale at the Waldorf to-morrow morning will be more largely attended than usual, owing to the fact that Mrs. Vanderveer-Green, the contralto who has quite a wide social acquaintance in New York, will then interpret a cycle of English songs. The Metropolitan Opera musicale on Tuesday afternoon will have an attractive programme.

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There were two weddings during the past week which attracted much social attention. Mr. Ernest Lorillard and Miss Elizabeth Screven, daughter of Mr. John Screven, were married at the Church of the Holy Communion at noon on Tuesday, and on the same day and hour Mr. G. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland, and his cousin, Miss Eliza Watson, were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Tailer, in East Seventy-second Street. Both weddings were comparatively quiet ones, but were much more enjoyable than had been anticipated, for the reason that the sun, which had persistently hid his face for over four days previous, burst forth just at the hour that they were celebrated, to bless both brides. The change from the long period of gloom to the bright sunlight of a fine Winter afternoon made a marked transformation in the atmosphere of both wedding receptions. The spacious and handsome Tailer house, in particular, was well filled during the hours of the reception with a throng of people who knew each other well enough to make the occasion both informal and delightful. Mrs. Watson, who sailed with her husband yesterday for the Riviera, departed with the best wishes and the sincere regrets of a host of friends, who are still hopeful that she will not permanently reside abroad. The past week also brought the wedding of Mr. Norman W. Dodge, who had been twice a widower, and Miss Grace Vernon. This wedding, which was only announced in this column last Sunday, occasioned much surprise, for it was not known that Mr. Dodge, whose first two wives were respectively Miss Gillette and Miss Emma Hartley, contemplated matrimony for the third time. The wedding of Mr. Joseph Lentilhon and Miss Louise Everett will be celebrated in Trinity Chapel on Jan. 20. The wedding took place at Philadelphia last week of Mr. Frank Ehret and Mrs. Douglas Hilger, formerly Miss Annie Worrell, of that city. Mrs. Ehret was the widow of Douglas Hilger, who was at one time well known in New York club and business circles. The engagements are announced of Mr. José Aymar and Mrs. Eugene S. Blois, formerly Miss La Bau, and, through her mother, a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt; and of Mr. Fitzgerald Peploe, a young English sculptor, who is well known in New York, and Miss Anna Duryea, a daughter of Gen. Hiram Duryea. Mrs. Blois is a sister of Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, and has been a widow for some six or eight years.

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Although the season has yet two months to run, there is beginning to be talk of the prospects for Lent, and it is rumored that a new Lenten club has been formed, membership in which will be by invitation only, and which purposes, through a small individual subscription among its members, to give four entertainments at Sherry's during the months of February and March, of a novel and entertaining character. This club, it is further said, is to be managed by a committee of well-known men and women, and is to be run on strictly business principles. There is much curiosity felt and expressed regarding the new organization. Invitations to join which will soon be issued. The sewing classes, which have been a feature of the last two or three Lenten seasons, will probably be resumed this year.

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Commodore Gerry's purchase of the Cook place on the Newport Cliffs, which is a narrow strip dividing the places of Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. Mortimer Brooks, is considered a good thing for Newport. It is reported that Mr. Potter Palmer may soon secure Mrs. Oliver Belmont's "Marble House," and that Senator Brice will probably buy Beaulieu, which he has occupied for several Summers, from Mr. W. W. Astor.

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Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden will leave this week for California, where they will remain until March. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from England on the Majestic last Wednesday, and are visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

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The twelfth annual Ihpetonga ball will take place on the evening of Jan. 19 in the Art Association rooms and the assembly room of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The committee who will have charge of the arrangements consists of Messrs. A. A. Low, Edward H. Litchfield, William Cary Sanger, Albert Gould Jennings, and Lea McIlvaine Luqueer. The patronesses who will receive will be Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, and Mrs. David M. Morrison. After the supper the cotillion will be danced, Mr. Lea McIlvaine Luqueer leading with Mrs. A. A. Low. The favors will consist of sashes for the men, and for the ladies Directoire canes, decked with artificial flowers and ribbons. The decorations will equal those of last season. The lower hallway and staircase leading to the ballroom will be tastefully and elaborately decorated with palms and tropical plants. On a background of pale pink will be placed antique Flemish and Aubusson tapestries, set in narrow gilt moldings, and at regular intervals on the four sides of the room will be white pilasters, with gilded capitals, supporting a cornice in Arabesque design, in white and gold, studded with hundreds of incandescent electric lights. The pilasters will rest upon bases five feet high, on which will be large jardinières, filled with American Beauty roses and white lilies. With these tapestries and pilasters, their effect added to by many mirrors framed in ivy and pink roses, the ballroom will resemble a dancing room of the days of the Empire—the tone being pale pink, white, and gold. Rich damasks will be draped about the music stands, of which there will be two, an orchestra of twelve pieces occupying one and a mandolin orchestra the other. The musicians will be hidden by a profusion of white and pink azaleas. In the assembly room adjoining, supper will be served at small tables at 12:30 o'clock. This room will represent a fairy scene. The walls will be hidden by fir trees, and from three chandeliers will hang festoons of laurel, three domes over the heads of the diners, and in the centre of each will hang a ball of roses. The anteroom, forming the entrance to the supper room, will be tastefully decorated in Nile green. Still another room, a small one to the right of the entrance to the ballroom, will be done in Louis Quinze style, with gilt mirrors combining candelabra, which will reflect the light of numerous candles.

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The Inpetonga consists of sixty men, each of whom has the privilege of extending five invitations, which limits the number of guests to 300. The subscribers are Alfred C. Barnes, Frederick P. Bellamy, Frank S. Benson, Tunis G. Bergen, Samuel W. Boocock, William B. Brinsmade, Henry P. Brookman, Jonathan Bulkley, Daniel Chauncey, George W. Chauncey, Simeon B. Chittenden, Sturgis Coffin, Carll H. De Silver, Watson B. Dickerman, Norman S. Dike, Francis E. Dodge, Theodore Dreier, Frederick A. Dwight, Horace C. Du Val, Edward E. Eames, Francis L. Eames, Latham A. Fish, William T. Gilbert, Frederick A. Guild, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Edward T. Howard, Albert G. Jennings, Edward H. Kidder, Eben J. Knowlton, John B. Ladd, John E. Leech, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Lea McI. Luqueer, William P. Mason, Henry W. Maxwell, James L. Morgan, Jr., David M. Morrison, Frederick W. Moss, Wilhelmus Mynderse, John Notman, Edwin Packard, George H. Prentiss, William A. Read, Dwight S. Richardson, Henry T. Richardson, William Cary Sanger, George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, Edward T. H. Talmage, John F. Talmage, Jr., Franklin E. Taylor, William A. Taylor, Wyllys Terry, Robert H. Turle, William M. Van Anden, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Frederic A. Ward, Edwin C. Ward, and Edwin F. Knowlton.

COMING SOCIETY EVENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Mandell will give a novel entertainment at their residence, 49 East Eighty-third Street, to-morrow evening. The parlors will be arranged to resemble a Parisian café, and will be decorated with palms, flowers, and lanterns. The guests will sit at small tables, and dishes will be served while a vaudeville entertainment will be given on a small stage. Among the invited guests will be Col. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. Savage, Miss Kuhne Beveridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Conried.

Mrs. Waldo Richards will give two mornings of recitation on Jan. 15 and 22, respectively, at the residences of Mrs. S. Warren Goddard, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. George Kemp, 720 Fifth Avenue. The patronesses of Mrs. Richards's recitations will be Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, the Misses Butler, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Chesterman, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. William Havemeyer, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Josiah Macy, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. James L. Pinchot, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. Among the poets from whom Mrs. Richards will make selections will be Lord Tennyson, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Austin Dobson, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas Nelson Page, and Henry C. Bunner. Mrs. Richards will also include her own adaptations from stories by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Alice Brown, and Jane Barlow.

Among the smaller social organizations this season is the Sin-Som Theatre Club. The club has forty members, and will have four theatre parties during the Winter. The first will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 13, and the others on Monday, Jan. 25, Friday, Feb. 12, and Friday, Feb. 26. The play selected for the first meeting is "Much Ado About Nothing," at Daly's Theatre. Among the young women who will be present on this occasion are the following: Miss Catharine Clarke, Miss Lydia Hartshorne, Miss Alice Ham, Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Miss Marvin, Miss Annie Sutherland, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Grace Talcott, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss Aurelie De Mariac, Miss Alene Griffin, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Florence Southerland, Miss Helen Trenholm, Miss Cora Van Norden, Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Miss Baylissa Myles, and Miss Ellen Douglas Bruce. Among the men will be Gaw S. Dunn, Francis A. Junkin, Heth Lorton, W. De La M. Van Norden, Samuel D. McGourkey, E. Bancker Smedes, E. A. Brinckerhoff, N. J. Murray, Herbert Rollinson Peck, John Sprunt Hill, Frank D. Denton, Thomas Colston Kinney, George H. Sullivan, Dr. Robert C. Myles, Archie B. Quarrier, W. Laird Goldsborough, H. J. Crawford, Morris Franklin Covert, Julien J. Mason, Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, and Gordon K. Bell. The idea of forming this club originated with Francis T. A. Junkin, George H. Sullivan, Heth Lorton, Frank D. Denton, and W. De La M. Van Norden. The invitations to women are entirely complimentary, as the men only pay dues. The club will be chaperoned by Mrs. William L. Trenholm, and will be entertained by her at supper after the theatre.

The second meeting of the dancing class under the patronage of Mrs. Graham Youngs was held at Sherry's on Friday evening. A lively cotillion was led by Hugh Miller, dancing with Miss Edith Gardiner. Among those present were Mrs. Graham Youngs, Miss Youngs, Miss Baxter, Miss Gardiner, Miss Cragin, Miss Gruner, the Misses Bailey, Miss Stone, and Messrs. George Lawrence Myers, George N. Gardiner, Jr., C. H. Machen, Edmund J. Scheider, George Bonney, Charles Moran, C. P. Clapp, Arthur Cragin, and Graham Youngs.

The marriage of Miss Tessie Kessel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel of 21 East Ninety-third Street, to George J. Augustine is announced to take place on Jan. 20, at Delmonico's, at 6 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise.

THE COMING PURIM BALL.

It Promises to be Unusually Successful—A Novel Feature.

The Purim Ball, Jan. 19, at the Metropolitan Opera House, promises fair to net a handsome sum for the Mount Sinai Hospital, Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. About 4,000 patients are treated annually at this hospital, and about 100,000 visit its dispensary each year. The hospital is non-sectarian.

The Purim Ball has been given annually for thirty-five years. It is the fashionable yearly social function of Jewish society, and is the Jewish Charity Ball. It is given by the Purim Association, of which M. H. Moses is President and I. S. Isaacs is Secretary. The box sales have approximated $15,000.

Provision has been made for hiring masks and fancy dresses in the Opera House, and only maskers will be permitted on the floor until after midnight. Besides the orchestral concerts of promenade and dance music for the entertainment of spectators, William Parry, stage manage of the Metropolitan Opera House, will stage a series of ten operatic tableaus.

These realistic scenes with living figures, as a whole, will represent "An Impresario's Dream," from Mr. Perry's reminiscences of the works of Mozart, Rossini, Wagner, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Bizet, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Donizetti. Nearly 400 people will be engaged in the representation.

ALUM is properly a dye stuff. Lime is properly used in tanning. Neither should be used in bread. Yet it is positively true that most all the cheaply made baking powders contain these harmful ingredients used simply because they are cheap, and utterly regardless of their dangerous character. The cheap powders thereby become the infamous means whereby the unsuspecting are deluded and injured.

In all English countries and in some of our States it is unlawful to put alum in bread. The Royal Baking Powder is free from alum and lime—it is absolutely pure.

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WINTER SPORTS AT LAKEWOOD.

The Weather Has Been Favorable to Outdoor Amusements.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 9.—A comparatively quiet week has followed the holiday gayety at this resort. The snow is gone, so that impatient golfers and wheelmen may enjoy their favorite pastimes. Golf devotees did not wait for the snow to entirely disappear, and a number went over to the Country Club links last Friday to play for the cup presented by James Converse. Arthur B. Claflin won the cup this first time with a net score of 98 and a handicap of 8. On Thursday of this week he strengthened his hold on the cup by winning it a second time, with a net score of 92 and a handicap of 6. The same day at the Golf Club, Jasper Lynch and Harry Rawlins, the brother of Horace Rawlins, the greenkeeper at the Country Club, beat Dr. Paul T. Kimball and Willie Norton in a foursome by 5 up, 4 to play.

The weekly handicap play for the "Times and Journal" Cup was continued at the links of the Lakewood Club on Saturday. Beverley Ward was the winner over the snow-covered field, with a score of 98 from scratch. A fine game of golf was witnessed on the Lakewood links on Monday, when Alfred L. Norris of the Dyker Meadow Club and "Willie" Norton, the Lakewood Club greenkeeper, played a match of nine holes. By this time the snow had disappeared, and the ground was firm and smooth. Both men played in fine form, Norton winning with a score of 38—establishing a new record over that of 39, held by himself.

The first of the weekly contests in the ladies' open handicap for the cup presented by Arthur B. Claflin, at the Country Club, was played by Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman. Mrs. Walker won. The cup has been shown this week in the office of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, and is a handsome cut-glass claret jug, having a silver top, richly ornamented with a scroll and rose vine in relief.

The first pigeon shoot of this season took place at the Country Club last Friday. Fred Hoey of Hollywood beat W. Gould Brokaw in a ten-bird match at thirty-one yards, conceding Brokaw two yards. Hoey also won in a twenty-five-bird match. The birds rose slowly on account of the cold, which was changed on Saturday, when Dwight M. Harris, Dudley H. Fanning, F. A. Walthew, W. Gould Brokaw, and Fred Hoey then shot a match of 100 birds from Harris and Walthew were left to shoot off, and Harris was victorious. Brokaw and Hoey then shot a match of 100 bird from thirty yards' rise. Hoey won, with a score of 83, 5 birds in addition falling dead out of bounds. Brokaw's record was 81, with 2 dead outside.

Last Saturday night's dinner and dance at the Country Club were among the most successful since these pleasant features were inaugurated. In all, about fifty persons drove over, and the Steward was obliged to place tables in the main hallway. After the dinner the tables were removed and dancing followed. Among the club members present, with parties of guests, were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew.

After the dance Mr. and Mrs. Walthew gave a chafing-dish supper at their cottage, in Madison Avenue. There was some very enjoyable music, including solos by George R. Sheldon and J. Borden Harriman of New York.

A delightful children's party was given by Mrs. Walthew at the Country Club on Thursday afternoon, for her little daughter, Miss Katherine Phyllis Walthew, who celebrated her fifth birthday. The club orchestra played for the little people to march and dance, after which they played games and drew prizes from a "Jack Horner pie." Pretty toys, satin boxes filled with candy, and silver and gilt bonbons were among the favors and souvenirs for the children in the dances and at supper. There were two cakes, one for boys, with a ring, and another for girls, with a tiny gold thimble. The children asked by little Miss Walthew were Dwight Harris, Dolly and Louise Lynch, Gladys Stewart, Marjorie, Vivien, Kingdon, and Jay Gould, Hope and Arthur Hamilton, James Converse, Jr., Julia and Louise Freeman, Beatrice Claflin, Katherine and Robert Kerr, Willie, Ruse, and Jack Carpenter.

B. Spalding De Garmendia visited Mr. and Mrs. Walthew this week, and his sister, Miss De Garmendia, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, at Hilltop.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Gould gave a dinner, and the guests were Mr. and Miss De Garmendia, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Turnbull, J. Borden Harriman, George R. Sheldon, and H. B. Livingston.

Mrs. Kingdon left Lakewood Thursday morning to visit her sister, Mrs. Brumell, at Toronto, where she will remain for the next two weeks.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch entertained a party of friends at dinner at Lynkden on Sunday evening, including Mr. and Mrs. Bradhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Durbrow, Mr. Mostyn, Mr. Miley, and Mr. Ward.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. William A. Hamilton gave an informal tea at her home, in Fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. and Miss De Garmendia, Mr. and Mrs. Walthew, Mrs. George Taylor, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Sheldon, and Charles Lesher were among the company.

A drive, with tea at the Country Club, is a favorite pastime for Sunday afternoon. Among club members who drive out with parties of friends were Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, whose company included Mrs. H. H. Stewart, who is here to spend the Winter with her mother, Mrs. Edward L. Harding, and Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Platt, who had with them Mr. and Mrs. George B. Glover of New York.

Three meetings in the interest of church and charity affairs were held this week. On Monday the Woman's Aid Society of all Saints' Memorial Church held its January meeting in the parish house. Mrs. W. R. Bynner presided, in the absence of the President, Mrs. K. T. Hurlburt. The most important business transacted was fixing the dte for the annual fair. It was decided to hold a "Martha Washington tea party" in the parish building on Saturday, Feb. 20. The Tuesday Sewing Club resumed its meetings this week at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Glover, in Clifton Avenue. A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of All Saints' Church was held at the rectory on Wednesday. Letters were read from the clergyman at San Antonio, to whom the Christmas box was sent, expressing his gratitude to the President, Mrs. Kingdon, and the other members of the society. A number of new members were added at this meeting, and it was decided to send another box in February to a Western Bishop for distribution in his diocese.

News at the hotels is chiefly of renewed interest in outdoor pleasure. At the Laurel-in-the-Pines there are a number of guests who have brought their hunters for the cross-country riding, and have made up riding parties to pass the time until the ground softens sufficiently for jumping. One party last Saturday was formed by Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Whiting, Dunbar Wright, and Fred Pearsall of New York. The Claflin Cup has attracted the attention of golfers this week. A fine audience of guests and cottagers assembled in the music room last Sunday evening for the regular concert. A carefully arranged programme of hymns and instrumental solos was presented, including a cello solo, Hegner's "La Separation," played by Carl Osterberg.

At the Laurel House last Saturday night John J. Carle of New York entertained the following company at a Welsh rarebit party: Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, the Misses McLean, Miss Andrews, Mrs. F. E. Clarke, Miss Carle, Alexander V. Roe, T. S. Beckwith, Ernest H. Lloyd, and H. A. Hatch. The Wednesday morning concert was, as usual, well attended by the guests and cottagers, who enjoyed the elaborate programme with selections from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba" and a violin solo played by Louis R. Eaton. The service of song on Sunday evening was pleasantly supplemented by tenor solos sung by W. F. Tooker of the choir of the Forty-eighth Street Reformed Church and W. P. O'Connor of New York. Dr. Irwin H. Hana of Lakewood entertained Dr. E. G. Janeway of New York at luncheon at the Laurel House on Wednesday. Miss Kate Somers of South Orange, who left Lakewood to go abroad with Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth of Philadelphia last Spring has returned to the Laurel House for the Winter. Prof. Henry G. Jesup of Dartmouth College is also at the Laurel House.

Tally-ho parties have furnished pleasure for Lakewood Hotel guests. Mr. and Mrs. Archer Pancoast of New York took out a party on Sunday formed by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., Miss Jeanette Edson, Miss Florence Adams, and Harry S. Kelty. J. Watson Hall, Jr., was the host of another party, including Miss Hidden, Miss W. L. Hidden, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Duffy. Another party was led by H. P. Brookman of Brooklyn, who had as his guests Mrs. H. D. Brookman, W. Gould Brokaw, F. M. Gould, C. P. Oswald, and N. J. Morgan. George R. Sheldon of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and J. Borden Harriman at luncheon at the Lakewood Hotel last Saturday. Mrs. Edward Kearney, Miss Kearney, and Miss Emma Wright entertained a company of friends at a chafing-dish supper in the private dining room on Friday night. The main office of the Lakewood Hotel was crowded on Sunday evening, when the special concert took place. The programme contained numbers by members of the orchestra, including a violin solo played by Carl Wenzel, a favorite of last year, who has joined the orchestra for the remainder of the season. Mlle. Nina Bertini Humphreys sang a fine soprano solo, and responded to encores. Signor Tagliapietra also sang in good voice, and responded to demands for encores.

Palmer House guests enjoyed a progressive euchre party, followed by a dance, last Saturday night. Mrs. J. W. Conklin of Brooklyn won the first ladies' prize, Mrs. J. L. Guitterez of Bloomfield, the second; N. M. Daly of New York, the first men's prize, and W. H. Ward of Jersey City the second.

Mrs. William J. Sewell, the wife of United States Senator Sewell, of Camden, arrived with her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Bovie, and Miss Sewell in a private car on Monday. Gen. Sewell joined them to-day.

A. A. Anderson, the artist, is staying at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston and Johnston Livingston of New York are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. Heber Newton are also at this house.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Munn of Newark are staying at the Palmer House.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

Fine antique embroideries at half.

We have a special sale on the 2nd floor of fine ANTIQUE EMBROIDERED INDIA CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES which have been marked down to $2.50 to 6.50 each; regular price 4.50 to 12.00.

They are all in fine rich old Oriental colorings.

On the bargain tables, 2nd floor,

we have about 500 pieces of antique and modern embroidered fabrics which are now selling at

$1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and upwards.

They are in old Rhodion, old Bulgarian, Kutch, Burmese, old Turkish, old Persian, antique Chinese and Japanese weaves. Worth double and more.

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CAPITOL CARVINGS CRITICISED.

The Grouping of Heads Causes Unfavorable Comment.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Considerable comment, mostly unfavorable, has been heard regarding the choice of the heads which have been and are being carved in the cluster capitals of the columns in the grand western staircase of the Capitol. Just who selected the subjects is not clear, but clear it is that the adverse criticism exists and that a strong pressure has been brought to bear by politicians and others to have some of the faces recarved into others than whom they now represent. If the truth were known, it would be, most likely, that Capitol Commissioner Perry made the choice, in many cases, unaided.

In ten of the capitals there are four likenesses each. Their arrangement keeps together as much as possible the statesmen, the educators, the soldiers, and the sailors.

Of the forty heads, carved and to be carved, twelve are of New York's sons. Twenty-three are of natives of other States, and five of men born in foreign countries. The fact that native New Yorkers are in so small a minority is the reason for the adverse criticism. It is evident that the person or persons who selected the faces started out with the intention—but was swerved from the course outlined by the pressure which resulted from many quarters when the work of carving was begun, and began to be talked about—of taking the most notable men in American history.

It is argued that in the building, being New York's Capitol, the carved likenesses should be of none other than natives of New York's soil, who became famous in history and letters.

Of the heads selected, five are those of ex-Governors of this State, six of Presidents of the United States, and five of signers of the Declaration of Independence, but none of the latter named include any of New York's four names.

One pillar contains the familiar faces of Benjamin Franklin, Philip Schuyler, John Jay, and of Samuel de Champlain, the French navigator, after whom Lake Champlain is named.

Another cluster contains the heads of ex-Gov. De Witt Clinton, Andrew Jackson, Silas Wright, and Henry Hudson, from whom the Hudson River gets its name.

Another of the cluster of pillars contains the heads of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

On another of the columns are the faces of ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, John Brown, the abolitionist; William H. Seward, and Gen. William T. Sherman.

Another of the cluster columns has the heads of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, and John V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University.

Another column contains the features in stone of Amasa J. Parker, George William Curtis, Charles P. Easton, whose only public service was Quartermaster on Gov. Cornell's staff and a School Commissioner in Albany for fifteen years; of Joseph Henry, physicist, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Americus Vespucius's features are carved in the same cluster with those of Thomas Jefferson, Winfield Scott, and Gen. John E. Wool.

Gen. George Washington, the first President of the United States, is in the cluster with Zachary Taylor, John Hancock, and James Fenimore Cooper.

Another cluster contains the familiar features of John Greenleaf Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, and John G. Saxe.

The remaining uncarved cluster capital is to have the heads of Gen. J. Meredith Reed, Roger Sherman, Robert Morris, and Peter Gansevoort.

The Season's Bluefish Catch.

The Fulton Market fleet caught 1,800,000 bluefish during the season of 1896. This number is not believed to be below the average. There were fifteen smacks out during the season, but for the greater part of the time not over ten vessels were actively engaged. The Summer fishing was excellent, but in the Fall it fell off. According to the marketmen, the season financially was not a profitable one.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

It is not yet settled who is to succeed Judge Monson as the next President of the Knickerbocker Club. The annual election will very shortly take place, and there is a strong probability of a contest over the nomination. Mr. Johnston Livingston, the present Vice President, who has served the club very acceptably for several years, is considered by many members to be the proper successor to Judge Monson. The friends, however, of Mr. Frederic Bronson and other prominent members of the club have been urging them to become candidates for the position. A contested election in the Knickerbocker Club, which is one of the closest of club corporations, and whose politics is generally conducted with the utmost decorum and dignity, would be a novel event in the New York club world.

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Although the Knickerbocker Club is rarely torn by internal disturbances, it is the virtual home of two or three smaller organizations which occasionally develop good, old-fashioned club rows among their members. That most exclusive of organizations, the Coaching Club, membership in which is almost correlative with that in the Knickerbocker, and is a hall-mark among the socially elect, has recently passed through the most exciting period in its history, and the changes which have occurred in the Board of Officers are almost directly due to the recent turning down as a candidate for membership for the second time of the well-known young society man and whip, T. Suffern Tailer. Those clubmen familiar with the inside history of one of the bitterest of family feuds which has been waged in New York society for many years, and which is still being relentlessly carried on, were not surprised when the turning down of Mr. Tailer, who was urged to become a candidate for the second time by Mr. Oliver Belmont and Mr. Francis T. Underhill, was followed by the resignation from the Presidency of Col. William Jay, who is Mrs. Oliver Belmont's attorney and friend, and from the Executive Committee of Messrs. Prescott Lawrence and Reginald Rives, who are warm personal friends of Mr. Oliver Belmont, and are also brothers-in-law. They were also for the same reasons not surprised by the election of Mr. Perry Belmont as a member of the Executive Committee. The selection of Mr. Frederic Bronson for President did not bear upon the question, for Mr. Bronson was chosen on account of his well-known conservatism, freedom from factional prejudices and eminent qualifications for the post. In the same way, the choice of Mr. Underhill for Secretary and Mr. Frank Sturgis as Secretary, were simply compliments to them individually, but the resignations of the gentlemen above named and the choice of one or two others to fill their places is generally taken as an indication that a social warfare which began on the yacht Alva in the Mediterranean over three years ago, has been kept up and has ramified until it has at last even decidedly upset the old and staid New York Coaching Club. Messrs. Oliver Belmont and Underhill are thought to have acted very handsomely in their letter to the press, in which they publicly stated that Mr. Tailer only consented to have his name brought before the club a second time on their request. It would appear that Mr. Tailer has been the victim of family prejudices and feeling in a matter in which he is not concerned, and he affords a rare instance of a man who has gained rather than lost in public estimation and in the opinion of clubmen everywhere by being refused admittance to a club. The case is an extraordinary one, and it may be safely predicted is not yet settled.

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The semi-centennial anniversary of the Century Association will be celebrated on Wednesday next, and the members of the club are anticipating the event with much pleasure. As has been announced in this column, the anniversary will be marked by the holding of appropriate ceremonies, by a retrospective exhibition of American art.

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As was first intimated in this column some weeks ago, the Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club has announced Mr. Pierpont Morgan as the candidate for Commodore and Messrs. Theodore Zerega, Dr. John C. Barron, and Mr. Barton W. Hopkins for the new members of the Regatta Committee. Mr. J. V. S. Oddie is, of course, renominated for Secretary, and M

THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—Garden Theatre: "Heartsease," a romantic play in four acts, by J. I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein, with Henry Miller.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—Irving Place Theatre: "Das Einmaleins." lustspiel, by Oscar Blumenthal.

After several weeks of unwonted activity, there will be a lull in theatrical affairs this week. Only one new play will be acted to-morrow night, instead of five or six, as has been the case Mondays hitherto. The new play is "Heartsease." It is a romantic drama in four acts, written by Joseph I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein. Henry Miller will have the principal rôle, and the company will include Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burbeck, (Nanette Comstock,) Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Grace Kimball, Nelson Wheatcroft, Max Figman, Leslie Allen, and Edmund D. Lyons.

The incidents of the first act occur during a musicale in the chambers of Eric Temple, a young musician, who has also been an army officer, but who is compelled through poverty to adopt music as a profession. He falls in love with the Hon. Margaret Neville, the daughter of a peer. This affection is reciprocated, but Lord Neville has another suitor for his daughter's hand, Sir Geoffrey Pomfret, who is an amateur musician. Lady Neville, the peer's young wife, forms an attachment for Eric Temple, and shows him such favors that Neville's jealousy is aroused. Eric has written an opera which Lady Neville is going to use her influence to have produced, and which Eric expects will bring him fame and fortune, as well as the position of Court Musician, thus enabling him to ask Lord Neville for Margaret's hand.

Sir Geoffrey Pomfret notes Lady Neville's interest in young Temple, and writes "squibs" for the low papers about Lord Neville, and takes care that Lord Neville shall see them. Lady Neville has learned that Eric is indebted to Podbury, a linendraper, anxious to get into society, and she invites Podbury to her house and pays the debt without Eric's knowledge. When Margaret thinks Eric has allowed Lady Barbara to pay his debts, she turns against him.

Neville is also informed of his wife's action, and he determines to turn Eric Temple from his house in disgrace. Sir Geoffrey purloins the score of Eric's opera, the loss of which is discovered at the moment Eric is accused by Lord Neville of swindling Lady Neville. Eric, seeing that a confession of the truth would disgrace Lady Neville, remains silent, and is driven from Lord Neville's house, leaving Margaret to believe him guilty, and with the loss of the only manuscript of his opera.

This disgrace turns Eric's head, and when he recovers from his illness he learns that the marriage of Sir Geoffrey Pomfret and Margaret is about to take place. Eric meets Margaret in the lobby of the Covent Garden Theatre during the performance of an opera written by Sir Geoffrey Pomfret. As he hears the music he fancies he recognizes it. The conviction that he is listening to his own music becomes so strong that he cannot control his actions, and Margaret imagines that his mind is wandering. When the climax of the opera is reached, and the audience is applauding the composer, Sir Geoffrey and Temple stand face to face. Temple accuses him of the theft.

In the next act Margaret recognizes the song Eric dedicated to her, and she, too, accuses Sir Geoffrey of theft, and leaves the theatre to follow Eric. Pomfret follows her, forces a duel on Eric, and is wounded. Lady Neville convinces her husband of the justice of Temple's claim.

A new German play will take the place of "Der Rabenvater" Thursday night. It is a comic piece by Oscar Blumenthal, called "Das Einmaleins," the German name for the multiplication table. Its story relates to the pecuniary difficulties of a young wife, who, as the daughter of a famous artist, has been petted into self-indulgence. She nearly ruins her husband, who, however, despite his love for her, is a sensible fellow, and manages to teach her the multiplication table in due time, when domestic peace is re-established. There are said to be plenty of vivacity in the dialogue and a number of good comic characters. On Friday evening there will be a performance of Schiller's tragedy, "The Robbers," in which Heinrich Conried will make his first appearance this season as Franz von Moor.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Secret Service" is still at the Garrick Theatre.

—"Under the Red Robe" continues at the Empire Theatre.

—"The Girl from Paris" is successful at the Herald Square Theatre.

—"A Contented Woman" will hold the stage at Hoyt's Theatre many weeks.

—"The Hobby Horse" will be acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre all this week.

—"A Superfluous Husband" and "Col. Carter of Cartersville" will be continued all this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"The Cherry Pickers" will remain at the Fourteenth Street Theatre two weeks more. Mr. Arthur's romantic drama still draws well.

—May Irwin is drawing crowds in "Courted into Court" at the Bijou Theatre. Her new repertory of darky songs is excellent, and the drollery of the performance is irresistible.

—New Yorkers can shed tears over "The Two Little Vagrants" only a fortnight more. The last performance of Decourcelles's play at the Academy will be given Jan. 23.

—"The Great Northwest" will be this week's play at the Murray Hill Theatre. Its exciting pictures include prairie fires, blizzards, hairbreadth escapes, and an ingenious windmill scene.

—"The New Eight Bells," a combination of song, dance, farce, and pantomime, with elaborate trick scenery and a large company of performers, will be this week's entertainment at the Grand Opera House.

—"Captain Impudence," E. M. Royle's new romantic drama, at the American Theatre, is genuinely successful. It is a stirring and effective play, handsomely mounted, and acted in a spirited and competent manner.

—"Much Ado About Nothing" will be acted at Daly's Theatre this week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and both Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; "The Geisha," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

—The last nights of "The late Mr. Castello" at the Lyceum Theatre are announced. It will soon give place to "The First Gentleman of Europe" by Frances Hodgson Burnett and Constance Fletcher, (George Fleming.)

—Boston theatrical programme this week: Hollis Street Theatre, John Drew in "Rosemary"; Boston Theatre, "Brian Boru"; Museum, "Jack and the Beanstalk"; Tremont, Francis Wilson in "Half a King"; Park, "My Friend from India."

—Philadelphia theatres this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, W. H. Crane in "A Fool of Fortune"; Park, "Santa Maria"; Broad Street, E. S. Willard; Walnut Street, "In Gay New York"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "A Milk White Flag."

—Chicago bills this week: Great Northern Theatre, "The Heart of Maryland"; Grand Opera House, Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance"; Columbia, Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber; McVicker's, "Mme. Sans Gêne"; Hooley's, Nat Goodwin in "An American Citizen."

—Jennie Yeamans will sing her songs at Proctor's Theatre in Twenty-third Street this week, and J. K. Emmet, Jr., will appear there in a short sketch called "Fritz in Clover." Woodward's educated seals, Herr Grais with his pony and baboon, the Mimic Four, and many others will be in the bill.

—This week's bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre will introduce John W. Ransone, whose new political caricature is called "Senator Hill." The three Macarte sisters will appear in their high wire act. Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry in a comic sketch, Kitty Mitchell, the Finneys, Reina and Richards, and Fleurette will be other performers.

—An entertainment will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday night, Jan. 17, for the benefit of "Billy" Birch, the veteran of the palmy days of negro minstrelsy. All his old companions are gone, and he is feeble. The Old Guard Band, Lydia Titus, and Lewis Dockstader have volunteered their services, while J. Wesley Rosenquest will give the use of the theatre free of charge.

—Augustus Thomas's cleverly written farce called "The Man Up Stairs" will be presented at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week by Lizzie Evans, Lucille Lee, William Ranous, and Maggie Fielding, who was the "new cook" in the original cast at Hoyt's Theatre. Myrtle Peck will exhibit her trick horse, Boston. The Webb brothers, musical clowns; the Hanlons, the Glinserettis, Lewis and Ernest, the Waterbury brothers, McLean and Hall, and Lottie Lonsdale will also appear.

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," an exceedingly lively and amusing musical farce, will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week. The cast will be the same as it was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre earlier in the season, except that R. F. Cotton will take the place of Joseph Herbert as that particular godfather who mends the clock with the poker and tongs. Louis Harrison, M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, Georgia Caine, and Fannie Bulkley will retain their original parts, while the chorus and scenery will be as before.

—A new series of views will be shown by the cinematographe at the Eden Musée this week. One will be the entrance of the Czar into Paris last Fall, which occupies over three minutes and consists of more than 10,000 separate photographs. Another will be a babies' quarrel. Two children sitting upon a lawn get into trouble over their toys. A view of Niagara Falls will also be shown. The cinematographe exhibitions are so arranged that there is no interference with the concerts by Koevessy's Orchestra.

—This is the last week of Yvette Guilbert at Koster & Bial's. She will give an afternoon performance next Friday and a reception on the stage afterward. Souvenirs will be distributed. Others in the bill this week are the Kronemann brothers, clowns, and gymnasts; Virginia Aragon, in her daring wire act; the Sisters Merrilees, in songs and dances, and Williams and Walker, colored comedians. The American biograph will display new views. Alar and the Zedoras will repeat their reckless evolutions on the flying trapeze. Lew Dockstader will appear to-morrow night. Jan. 18 Otero will make her first appearance.

—In this week's long bill at the Olympia Music Hall the burlesque of the much talked up Nineteenth Precinct incident will have a prominent place. Cora Routt, "Little Egypt," James Thornton, and Edwin Latell take part in it. Louise Beaudet and Mlle. Karina will wear new costumes and sing new songs. A newcomer (comparatively speaking) will be Nina Diva. Marguerite Ziemer, minus of popular actresses, will make her first appearance on the music hall stage. Sato, the tramp juggler, and Ben Harney will be other performers. Dances of high and low life in all countries will be shown in the Winter Garden entertainment, the programme of which also includes bicycle polo, Arab tumbling and juggling, French quadrilles, and the amusing "specialty" of Mr. "Chuck" Connors.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Lillian Russell and "An American Beauty" have met with public favor at the Casino.

—Miss Harriet Cady, pianist, and Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone, will give three recitals, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, on Jan. 20, Jan. 29, and Feb. 11, at 3 P. M.

—Mr. Albert Gérard Thiers announces a song recital at Chickering Hall, Jan. 11, at 3:30 P. M., assisted by Mr. Leo Taussig, violinist, and Miss Kate S. Chittenden, accompanist.

—The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané string quartet will give its second concert, at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, on Saturday evening. Ruben Goldmark's new trio will be played.

—Lilli Lehmann will give a song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. She will sing Wagner's "Engel," "Steh still," "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen," and "Träume," and songs by Schubert and Robert Franz.

—Teresa Carreno, the pianist, will give her first recital on Thursday, at the Waldorf, at 3 P. M. She will play Bach's "Chromatic fantasy and fugue," Beethoven's "Sonata appassionata," the usual Chopin sugar plums, and pieces by Schubert and Liszt, including the Petrarch sonnet.

—Bandmaster Neyer has completely reorganized the Seventh Regiment Band, and has conducted a number of rehearsals during the past week. It is proposed to give a series of Sunday concerts at the Broadway Theatre, and during February the promenade concerts at the armory will be one of the social features of the season.

—Miss Marguerite Hall and Mr. Heinrich Meyn will give a song recital in the new ballroom at the Waldorf on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13, under the patronage of Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Annie Leary, Miss Laura J. Post, the Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worthington, and many others.

—"Kismet" is enjoying a profitable run at Wallack's. Mr. Carroll has a new topical song, and Mr. Kerker has written a charming duet for Miss D'Arville and Mr. Carroll. Many other new musical numbers have been added, which, with the new fun introduced by the Priest, now played by Mr. Thomas Daly, has made the opera one of the brightest and most enjoyable entertainments of the season. The stage management is now under the direction of Mr. Max Freeman, and as a result, the opera goes with vim, dash, and spirit.

—Mr. David Bispham's first concert will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. He will be assisted by Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo soprano, and Charles Gregorowitsch, who will make his twelfth successive appearance in New York this season. Mr. Bispham will sing, for the first time in America, "Four Serious Songs," by Brahms—his latest composition, Op. 121—also songs by Schumann, Lassen, and Borodine, besides a group of songs by American composers. Mr. Gregorowitsch will play the "Rondo Capriccioso," by Saint-Saëns, and Vieuxtemps's "Reverie." Mr. Victor Harris will play the accompaniments.

—The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House for the week is as follows: Monday, "Siegfried," with the regular cast; Wednesday, "Mefistofele," with the same cast as before; Friday, "Tristan und Isolde." M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Von Hubbenet, Mr. D'Aubigné, Mlle. Olitzka, and Mme. Litvinne. Saturday afternoon, "Faust." Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, M. Edouard de Reszke, Signor Cremonini, and M. Lassalle; Saturday night, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Melba, M. Saligna, M. Plançon, Signor Campanari, Mr. de Vries, and M. Castelmary. At this evening's concert Mme. Emma Eames will sing Cherubino's aria from "Le Nozze di Figaro" and Schubert's "Die Allmacht." Other soloists will be Miss Laura L. Waller, Signor Campanari, and M. Plançon.

Plethora of Silver Certificates.

The Sub-Treasury has in the past fortnight paid out not only legal tenders, but large sums in Treasury notes—nothing extraordinary in such seasons of interest payments—and has accumulated silver certificates received in payment of customs dues and other revenues.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who went to Washington early last week, has talked with Secretary Carlisle about the loss of notes redeemable in gold and the glut of silver certificates, with what result is not known.

"This condition of affairs," said Maurice L. Muhleman, cashier of the Sub-Treasury, yesterday, "will and must regulate itself. There is nothing new about it, and it is not significant. Nothing can be done to change the situation—that is, with our present system, and without legislation. The evil comes of the United States revenues not meeting expenditures, and a disposition to get rid of silver certificates."

Had the Wrong Horse Shot.

William Laufenberg, a Guttenberg expressman, had in his stable a horse that had become incapacitated from old age. He told Peter Hetzee, an employe, to take the horse to Henry Vatcky, who has a contract to remove dead animals, and have it shot. He pointed out the horse to Hetzel, and then went to New York. When he returned he found that Hetzel had taken out a sound horse, worth $100, and had it shot. Hetzel was discharged.

TO RECLAIM THE MARSHES

PROJECTS TO UTILIZE 27,000 ACRES OF SUBMERGED LAND.

A System of Canals and Dikes May Be Applied to the Hackensack and Newark Meadows in New Jersey—New York Interests Involved.

Dreams of territorial extension and great commercial advancement have for many a year been beckoning the public spirit of Newark to arouse itself and reclaim the adjacent marsh lands. This subject has been discussed a great many times, and from various standpoints, until a strong sentiment has been aroused in favor of the adoption of some practical plan to build up and utilize the waste acres. Now the matter is in the hands of an influential committee appointed by the Board of Trade of Newark, with a fair prospect that something may be done at no very distant day.

The Newark committee consists of Elias S. Ward, Chairman; Austin H. McGregor, P. Sandford Ross, Harrison Van Duyne, James W. Miller, F. M. Tichenor, John B. Stobaeus, and Morris R. Sherrerd. The recent death of Mr. Ward deprives the project of reclaiming the meadows of a zealous and practical advocate, but the other members of the committee are all deeply interested in the subject and are determined to accomplish something if possible.

Mr. Ross Has a Plan.

P. Sandford Ross, who is the owner of a large section of this submerged meadow land, has a plan for its reclamation which he considers feasible. The marsh lands extend along the Newark and Hackensack Rivers for eighteen miles and cover an area of 27,000 acres. If this property can be made available for manufacturing purposes, it will be of great value and will naturally add to the material prosperity of Newark. Mr. Ross's plan involves a system of canals and diking. He has ascertained that along the Passaic River front of the City of Newark an average depth of ten feet at low tide is obtainable, while from the mouth of Bound Creek to New York Harbor the minimum depth is eighteen feet at low water.

The scheme, as roughly outlined by Mr. Ross, at a recent meeting of the Newark Board of Trade, provides for extending the eighteen-foot channel up Bound Brook as a base line, digging a canal 200 feet wide, and from this excavating lateral canals of the same depth and width 1,000 feet apart and running back to the high ground. The soil taken from the canals, Mr. Ross estimates, would fill up the ground between, a depth of six feet. It would also be necessary to dike the canals for about fifty feet back with meadow sod. In the opinion of Mr. Ross, six canals will be required between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Newark and New York Railroad, and thirteen canals from the bay between the last-named railroad and the Jersey Central. The cost of the proposed work is estimated at 15 cents per square yard. Such a plan, if thoroughly carried out, Mr. Ross argues, would afford available sites for manufacturing and commercial purposes, and the sites could be so laid out that the different railroad companies, by using a track laid through a central street, could reach every one of the properties. For this privilege the railroad companies would be required to bear the expense of a draw over Bound Brook.

Two very important results of the proposed reclamation of the Hackensack and Newark meadows would be an improved sanitary condition of that locality and a mitigation of the mosquito nuisance. These extensive marsh lands have for many years been the teeming birthplace of the voracious Jersey mosquito, and residents of Newark are led to believe that with the disappearance of the marshes there will come an immediate and blessed relief from the insect pests.

Results of Geological Surveys.

Much information of practical value relating to these meadows has been collected by the Geological Survey of the State, and State Engineer C. C. Vermeule has prepared a large map showing where canals should be cut and where the marshes should be diked. The State Geologist visited Holland last year to study the prevailing methods of diking and pumping. In a report lately submitted, Mr. Vermeule says: "Underlying the 27,000 acres of marsh land is a mass of alluvium mixed with peat, wood, and other vegetable matter, more or less decayed. The depth of this accumulation ranges generally from seven to fifteen feet. There are large areas where it is less than eight feet, while twenty feet is reached in some places. The mash raises a luxuriant crop of worthless sedge and salt grass, reaching often to a height of six feet, and which adds, each year, largely to the decaying vegetable matter. The natural level of the surface is three or four inches above mean high tide, but the whole is frequently overflowed, and such extreme tides as that of the second week of last October cover it to an average depth of eighteen inches. Owing to their almost worthless character and the neglect which naturally follows, there is a growing tendency to accumulation of nuisances of all kinds, and lately an unhealthy and undesirable population is beginning to be crowded upon them."

Twelve lines of railroad cross these marshes, including the Pennsylvania, the Erie, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and West Shore, and aside from the bad odors and the mosquitoes, the view that greets the eyes of the passengers is anything but attractive. "The method which has been so successfully adopted elsewhere should be applied here," says Engineer Vermeule, "namely, embanking, diking, and removal of the water by pumping. Even if these marshes are filled up for city purposes, pumping will still have to be resorted to, as they will not be sufficiently low to sewer and drain the district by gravity. Filling to the extent of six feet will cost an average of $2,500 per acre. The area can be embanked and pumping works installed for about $1,000,000. As the taxable value of the neighboring districts, which we have outlined, is about $8,000,000, the cost of this improvement could readily be borne, even if it presented no return other than improved sanitary conditions and a mitigation of the mosquito pest. To make the improvement of the greatest sanitary benefit the whole area should as rapidly as possible be brought under cultivation."

Engineer Vermeule favors the creation by legislative action of a drainage district, including all these marshes, and the appointment of a State commission with authority to issue bonds or to assess the cost on surrounding communities. Then he would have as much of the marsh land as possible purchased under condemnation and held in the interest of the improvement. A comprehensive plan should thereafter be developed for draining the entire district and improving the waterways.

"I would at first construct only the embankments and main ditches and the pumping plants, lay out the whole area in twenty-acre farms and sell most of these as promptly as possible on condition that they should be immediately and thoroughly ditched and brought under cultivation. The charges and annual operating expense would amount to from $6 to $7 per acre, and the aim should be, as soon as possible, to assess the improved property sufficiently to cover this charge. A few years would lapse before this could be accomplished, and meanwhile deficiencies should be met by the upland communities benefited by the improvement."

New Yorkers Interested.

The close relationship between New York City and the proposed improvement of the marsh lands has been indicated in two ways. Mr. Ross suggests that Newark Bay is practically New York Bay, and he can see no reason why the railroads should not use the reclaimed lands for storage purposes and lighter their slow freight fom there to New York. The location could not fail to be attractive to manufacturers, who desire both rail and water communication. As to the manner of raising money, Mr. Ross believes that the plan followed in draining meadows further up the Passaic can be successfully followed. There a commission was appointed which let the contract, and then issued bonds that were a lien upon the property improved, and were turned over to the contractors. Assessments were levied upon the lands, and as these were paid, the bonds were canceled.

Plans of David E. Howard.

David E. Howard, representing New York City parties, has submitted a plan for filling in the marshes to the Newark Board of Trade. His plan contemplates the excavation of one or more basins in the meadows communicating with the bay sufficiently deep to admit of the entrance of scows loaded with ashes and dirt. He proposes to dump the contents of the scows into the basins and then pump the dirt, combined with one-fourth its bulk of water, upon the adjacent meadows. Mr. Howard explained that his company had a pump that would force the material over a radius of 5,000 feet, and, if necessary, a relay pump to extend it 5,000 feet further, but he thought that it would be cheaper to have two basins than to use the relay. The cost of excavating the basins Mr. Howard estimated at 10 cents per cubic yard, and he thought that each basin would require the removal of 29,000 cubic yards of dirt. Mr. Howard further said that to cover an acre of the meadows to the depth of five feet would require 8,066 2-3 cubic yards, which at 14 cents per cubic yard would make the net cost per acre $1,129.33. He also said that the present output of ashes and street sweepings of New York was about 7,000 cubic yards per day, or nearly enough to cover one acre. He expressed the belief that if the City of Newark would make a five years' contract with the New York Street Cleaning Department, the latter would pay 10 cents per cubic yard for removing the ashes and dirt, making the net cost only 4 cents per cubic yard, or $322.66 per acre.

Estimating ten building lots to the acre, Mr. Howard said, it would bring the cost down to only $32.26 per lot, the value of which, when improved, would be $500. He figured that it would require 28,131,000 cubic yards of dirt to fill up the 1,300 acres, and it would take eleven years and fifteen days to do the work.

The Canal System Favored.

City Surveyor Adam of Newark has expressed the belief that if the desired work can be done for the sum mentioned by Mr. Howard it will be very cheap. The City Engineer favors the canal system, which was the pet project of Elias S. Ward. The latter's idea was first to reclaim as much land as possible by filling up with sand and mud obtained by dredging deep channels in the bay and river, and with dirt from the canals reaching from the bay to the upland, which canals would give the City of Newark many thousands of feet of dock room adjacent to trunk lines of railroads. It will not be possible to carry out any scheme without a large expenditure of money, but Mr. Ward believed that within a few years after reclamation the land would be worth to its owners much more than the cost of the improvement.

In his annual address William A. Ure, the President of the Newark Board of Trade, said: "A problem to be solved by the city now or at some future time is the drainage of the meadows and their reclamation for manufacturing and other large purposes. The subject has been discussed in a public way time and again, and all the theories or plans advanced have failed in securing public assistance, except those for the construction of the 'Lister ditch,' and the 'intercepting sewer.' So far as the drainage or reclaiming of the meadows is concerned, both of these measures have been unsuccessful. Yet private individuals and corporations desiring river frontage have succeeded in reclaiming large tracts of meadow land by adopting practical methods, and at no great or useless expense. What they have done surely the city can do, if under intelligent supervision. The work could be extended over a series of years with but little annual expense, and would result in incalculable benefit to the health and wealth of this city."

When Sidney Dillon was Vice President of the Jersey Central Railroad, and in charge of the operation of that road in 1867, he caused street sweepings and ashes to be conveyed from New York City to Communipaw, and for five years dumped such refuse upon the meadows for a mile along the line of his road. In that way he filled in the land from the Hudson River to Communipaw Station. The various railroad companies have since that period reclaimed much of the marsh lands, and their work will help materially to carry out any general plan that may be publicly undertaken.

CIVIL SERVICE APPEAL.

Lawyers in Brooklyn Test Case Agree on Arguments.

The amendments to be argued in the appeal from Justice Keogh's decision in the civil service matter were practically agreed upon yesterday at a conference between Henry Yonge, one of the counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association, and Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn.

Neither would explain exactly what the amendments are, but both concurred in saying that the agreement would enable them to present the case at once and have it set down for hearing before the January pay rolls become due.

A secret meeting of the city's employes classified under Schedule A, which includes the Deputy Controller, the Mayor's Secretary, and the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, was held yesterday noon in the civil service preparatory schoolrooms, and it was decided to employ counsel to attend the hearing of the appeal. None of the employes under Schedule A can obtain his or her salary until Justice Keogh's decision is modified or reversed.

The park employes removed by former Commissioner Woodruff and the present Commissioner Dettmer have called a meeting at 166 Myrtle Avenue for this afternoon to take steps to secure their reinstatement under civil service regulations. The call to the meeting, signed by P. B. Laird, T. H. Dunham, and C. H. Boyd, says about 700 men are interested in the movement.

Arthur F. Dennett's Condition.

The condition of Arthur F. Dennett, agent of the Parkhurst Society, who is in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue, was practically unchanged yesterday. At times he was nervous, but otherwise quiet. It is probable that he will soon be moved to a private sanitarium.

The statement by the Parkhurst society attributing Mr. Dennett's condition to the indifference of the police toward his work surprises the police, so they say. Chief Conlin said the relations between him and Mr. Dennett had been most friendly. The police have always worked in unison with him. None of the Police Commissioners would talk about the matter.

Don't wait to be reminded—this is the last week of our great clearing sale of remnants.

Suits to order $14.00, Winter and Spring Overcoats, including silk linings, $14.00, coat and vest $10.50, trousers $3.50, irrespective of former prices, which were from $16.00 to $40.00.

Trimmings and workmanship of our standard quality.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

PRATT INSTITUTE GYMNASIUM.

The New Building Will Be Opened Tuesday Evening.

The new gymnasium of the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, will be opened Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. An address of welcome will be made by F. B. Pratt, and the pupils will give exhibitions in gymnastics. Members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn will assist in this feature of the entertainment. Girls of the senior class of the Pratt High School will give a Spanish dance.

The gymnasium occupies an entire building, 100 feet in length by 94 feet in width, in the rear of the main building. It is lighted by electricity, and heated and ventilated by a forced-air system. The free floor space for work, 63 feet in length by 58 feet in width and 32 feet high, is in the centre of the building, lighted by large windows in the roof and on all sides of the gallery. On the right of the main hall are the office of the instructor, the measuring room, marble baths, and locker rooms for men. On the left are the dressing rooms, needle baths, measuring and massage rooms, the locker rooms, and instructor's office for women, all complete in their appointments. Behind the main hall is the swimming tank, 44 feet in length by 15 feet in width, supplied with heated water from an artesian well, which fills the tank with fresh water daily. In the gallery is a fine running track. Apparatus for all kinds of work, heavy and light, has been provided, and arrangements have been made for basket ball and handball.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Classes and Lectures for This Month —Six Piano Recitals.

The Brooklyn Institute has a long list of entertainments and lectures for this month.

Monday evening, Jan. 18, the second term of the eight-singing classes, under the direction of Tallie Morgan of this city, at the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, will begin. The beginners' class will meet at 7:30 and the advanced class at 8:30.

A special course of lectures on health and food will be delivered by Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders on Monday afternoons, beginning in February, at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, at 4 o'clock.

The fifth song recital will be held at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Jan. 14. Mme. Emma Juch, soprano, will be present, and will be assisted by Victor Herbert, 'cello. A series of six piano recitals is to begin in February. The recitals will be held in the Academy of Music. At the first, Thursday evening, Feb. 4, Mme. Adele Aus der Ohe will be assisted by Lillian Blauvelt Smith, soprano.

Brother and Sister Buried.

John J. McGarvey, twenty-one years old, and his sister Mary, seventeen years his senior, who died within thirty hours of each other at 25 Filmore Place, Brooklyn, were buried together yesterday from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth Street. McGarvey had been ill with pulmonary trouble more than a year. Miss McGarvey nursed him faithfully until he died on Tuesday. Grief at his death, it is said, caused her death, while the doctors ascribe it to heart failure. The requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Dunn, assisted by Fathers Carroll and Ludeke. The church was crowded with mourners. The interment was in St. John's Cemetery.

Work to Commence on University Hall.

The Trustees of Columbia University have decided to have work commenced on the $1,500,000 university hall at the new site. They will have the gymnasium, swimming pool, and the engine rooms finished first. The rest of the structure, the academic theatre, memorial hall, and administrative offices, will follow in due time. It is rumored that some one made a large donation for this work, but no confirmation of the report could be had from any of the officers of the university.

Farce by Columbia Sophomores.

The sophomores of Columbia University will produce, Friday and Saturday evenings, at the Berkeley Lyceum, a farce called "Uncle, to raise money to pay off the debt of last year's freshman crew. Mr. Dennett of the New York Comedy Club has the instruction of the players in charge. A large list of patronesses has been secured, who promise to make the affair quite a social event.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, will report to Department of the Platte for assignment to station.

—The resignation of First Lieut. Charles S. Hall, Thirteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 15, 1897.

—Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Department of Dakota for assignment. Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, will join his troop. First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Seventh Cavalry, will remain with the Sixth Cavalry until March 10. First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry, will join his troop. Second Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, Sixth Cavalry, will join his troop. Second Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, Tenth Cavalry, will remain on duty with the Second Cavalry until March 10. Second Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry, will join his company.

—The Secretary of War orders the following transfers: Major Edward S. Godfrey from the First to the Seventh Cavalry, Major Albert G. Forse from the Seventh to the First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Samuel D. Jones, Jr., from the Fifth to the Second Cavalry, Troop A; Second Lieut. John P. Wade from the Second to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop L; Second Lieut. John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will join his company. Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop and Platte City, Mo., for the inspection of the cavalry and artillery horses for the army. First Lieut. William P. Duval, Seventh Artillery, is ordered to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, to examine the workings of disappearing gun carriages.

—The Secretary of War has made the following assignments of officers to regiments: Col. David Perry to the Ninth Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton to the Ninth Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin to the Tenth Cavalry, Major Edward S. Godfrey to the First Cavalry, Major Albert G. Forse to the Seventh Cavalry, Capt. Edwin P. Brewer to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop H; Capt. Montgomery D. Parker to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop M; Capt. Oscar J. Brown to the First Cavalry, Troop D; First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop F; First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop C; Additional Second Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, Third Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, Troop H. Additional Second Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Troop B; First Lieut. Frank D. Webster to the Twentieth Infantry, Company H; Additional Second Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Fourteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Company A.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
YVETTE GUILBERT
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Only Guilbert Matinee.
SPECIAL SOUVENIRS.
INFORMAL RECEPTION on the Stage after the performance to the Ladies in the audience by Mlle. Guilbert.
Jan'y 18. LA BELLE OTERO.

LYCEUM at 8:20.....4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Grundy's Merry Play.
...2D MONTH OF THE HOLIDAY BILL...
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 2.
The Late Mr. Castello. Mr. Hackett, Miss Mannering, Felix Morris, Mrs. Walcot, J. Wheelock, Jr., Miss Florence, Mr. Gottschalk, Mr. Mills, Miss Shotwell, Grace Root, &c.
Preceded by one-act play, THE WHITE FLOWER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Andrew A. McCormick.....Manager
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in the World.
Immediate and Unqualified Success of Jessop & Stanford's Romantic Irish Opera, perfectly produced by Messrs. Cowdrey and Duff.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
N. Y. HERALD—"The new Irish Opera is full of melody."
EVENING POST.—"It is the first genuine Irish Comedy. It ought to remain at the Broadway all Winter."
N. Y. JOURNAL—"A performance of unusual vigor, balance and completeness."
N. Y. EVENING SUN—"Nearly all the numbers have a rush and whirl and lilt to them which is irresistible."
"The chorus sings in a manner to put all local rivals to shame."—N. Y. TRIBUNE.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
John W. Ransone,
THREE SISTERS MACARTE,
Hilda Thomas, Kitty Mitchell,
and 35 others.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL & WINTER GARDEN.
50 CENTS—ONE—CENTS admission includes both places. 50
FUNNY Silly's Dinner BRIGHT
LITTLE EGYPT and Cora ROUTT
LOUISE BEAUDET. DAINTY, CLEVER.
DARING, DASHING, DELIGHTFUL KARINA.
FIRST TIME HERE OF 11 O'CLOCK. NINA DIVA Chanteuse Extraordinary.
NEW YORK'S PARIS Bal Champetre.
50 CENTS MEANS six hours' enjoyment. CENTS 50
JAN. 18TH—Auguste Van Biene EUROPE'S 'CELLIST.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8: 15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
MAY IRWIN AND HER BIG COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
In Rich and Harris's Splendid Production of
COURTED INTO COURT. PACKED, NOT CROWDED, EVERY PERFORMANCE.
"Liveliest show of the season."—Advertiser.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA. SEASON 1896-7.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 11, Wagner's Opera, Siegfried. MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Hubbenet, Castelmary, Bispham. Mmes. Litvinne, Olitzka, Schilling, Conductor, Seidl. Wed. Evg., Jan. 13, (by request,) Boito's Mefistofele. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, Plancon. Fri. Evg., Jan. 15, Wagner's Opera Tristan and Isolde. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham, Mmes. Litvinne, Olitzka. Sat. Mat., Jan. 16, Gounod's Opera Faust. Calvé, Bauermeister, Mantelli, Ed. de Reszke, Cremonini, Lassalle. Sat. Evg., Jan. 16, first time at Pop. prices, Romeo et Juliette. Melba, (her last appearance at Pop. Sat. Nights.) Bauermeister, Belina, Plancon, Campanari, Bars, De Vries, and Saligna. Sun. Evg., Jan. 17, 9th Sunday Concert.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

THE RICE'S GREAT HIT. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
GIRL 250 NIGHTS. IN LONDON. STILL THERE.
Music—Ivan Caryll. Libretto—Geo. Dance. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FROM DUKE

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

AN INSTRUCTIVE FEATURE OF THE COMING SHOW.

The Termination of the Alliance Between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League Not Regarded as Serious.

Persons who have made a study of cycling and bicycles will find at the coming National Cycle Show in the Grand Central Palace (Feb. 6 to 13) one of the most interesting and instructive collections of parts of bicycles ever publicly displayed. The collection is one of the most complete ever assembled, and, in addition to bicycles and essential parts, will include an exhibition of cyclometers, illustrating the many evolutions through which these desirable little articles have passed to the present correct and never-out-of-order measures of distance.

One of the older houses in the trade has loaned this valuable collection to the National Cycle Board of Trade, under whose auspices the big show will be held, and President R. Lindsay Coleman says it will be the central feature of the auditorium floor.

This display will not be the only novelty at the show, aside from the offerings of the inventors and manipulators. Other collections just as interesting have been planned for, and, if negotiations are successful, an announcement concerning them will be made in due season. The members of the board are firmly convinced that the show will eclipse all previous efforts in exhibits, and also in attendance.

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The termination of the Alliance between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen by the former, last week, caused considerable gossip in cycling circles. The wheelmen do not look upon the action of the Union as foreshadowing a war between the two governing bodies, but they would prefer, no doubt, to have harmonious relations and an alliance which would be beneficial to both. The Union was prompted to act as it did because of an alleged failure of the league to keep to the spirit of the agreement entered into last Spring. Chairman Gideon's action, as the head of the Racing Board, in sanctioning a meet given under the auspices of a Buffalo club that had been blacklisted by the union is held to be mainly responsible for the termination of the alliance. It is not unlikely that a new alliance will be formed before the racing season opens.

* * *

New Jersey Division officers evidently regard the big and constantly growing membership of the Empire State Division of the League of American Wheelmen with jealous eyes. They recently announced that by a process of reasoning they had discovered that the latter organization had about 1,000 members who reside in Jersey, but work in the metropolis. They hold that a man's residence, not his place of employment, ought to determine to what division he should belong. If the by-laws of the league should rule there is no doubt that the Jersey division would receive a big addition to its membership list, and would take rank in a few months with the larger divisions of the league. At the annual meeting of the league in Albany next month the Jersey delegates will make an effort to amend the rules in this respect.

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There is no new side to the league's Presidential question. I. B. Potter and Sterling Elliott are the only two candidates now that the former has declared himself a rival of the Boston poet-publisher-inventor. Mr. Potter is expected to return to the metropolis from his wedding tour within the next fortnight, and it is possible the campaign will then assume a more businesslike air. His constituents profess to believe that he will be elected, but a spirited contest is expected, particularly as Elliott's lieutenants went over the field canvassing for votes early in the campaign.

The American Cyclist, the leading trade journal of New England, favors Elliott over Potter in the coming election, but in referring to the New Yorker it says: "Potter's remarkable energy and fertility of resource undoubtedly mark him as the ablest man now active in the counsels of the League of American Wheelmen. He has a way of successfully accomplishing pretty much everything he undertakes to do for the welfare of wheelmen. During the Legislative fight over the Armstrong bill he followed the movements of the enemy with the eye of genius and the subsequent victory has been reckoned his masterpiece. He is idolized of his constituents, and is held in admiration throughout the National organization."

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French army officers were among the first to study the possibilities of the bicycle in warfare, and writing on this subject from Paris, the famous correspondent, "R. F. C.," says:

"The bicycle is beginning to occupy quite an important place in the French army. The trials carried out during the past two years have shown that the wheel is capable of being used for a much wider purpose than was at first supposed. At first it was assumed that its utility would be confined to scouts and others of whom there would probably be not more than half a dozen to each regiment, but the last manoeuvres proved that military cyclists were capable of doing a great work in connection with the cavalry operations.

"One of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Le Herisse, now proposes to create no fewer than twenty-five cycling companies, which would occupy a position between the infantry and the cavalry, and create a new factor in military work by their rapid movements. Each of these companies would comprise about 200 men, thus necessitating the employment of 5,000 machines. They would no doubt be constructed by the artillery, which has for some time past been turning out a special type of folding bicycle for the use of the army, and as it is estimated that this department can manufacture bicycles at about $50, the total cost would amount to $280,000.

"It is a pity that all this new business cannot find its way into private channels, where the wheels could be turned out quite as cheaply, and no doubt much better than by a Government department, but the fact that this new field is being opened for the employment of bicycles will no doubt have a more or less important influence upon the trade generally."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Next Friday evening the Harlem Wheelmen will give their annual ball in the Lenox Lyceum. They have worked hard to make it the best cycling ball of the season, and they feel very confident of success. The committees in charge of the arrangements are as follows:

Entertainment Committee—V. A. Seggermann, Chairman; Dr. De Voursney, F. M. Barthel, George J. Cooke, Thomas D. McGovern, W. A. Brady, Charles A. Thompson, R. E. Shaw, R. L. Valette, and H. J. Eckhoff.

Reception Committee—Charles G. M. Thomas, Chairman; R. B. Morrison, F. W. Donahue, L. C. Smith, J. H. Dubarry, R. J. Nellis, Harry Wiltshire, James P. Haight, Thomas O'Reilly, C. C. Ellis, Tromas A. Raisbeck, Frederick B. House, and S. D. Bullock.

Floor Committee—F. M. Barthel, Chairman; H. W. Valentine, A. E. Jackson, Harry Whitehouse, William R. Lowe, L. A. Franklin, F. S. Garrett, David Nevius, Dr. A. K. Brown, and Dr. W. W. Niles.

Press Committee—V. A. Seggermann, Chairman; Thomas A. Roe, Andrew J. Englert, and James T. Farrelly.

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This is truly the season of dancing among the cycling clubs. Of the balls given during the last week, that of the Gotham Wheelmen was highly enjoyable. It was held at Lyric Hall Wednesday evening, and was largely attended. The committees in charge comprised the following well-known wheelmen: M. J. Pike, Antonio Pellegrini, P. J. Martin, T. J. Bull, W. K. Paxon, R. J. Hatzel, A. G. Crist, J. T. Pidgeon, A. McKean, H. J. Reed, W. Purdy, C. E. Goebel, H. N. Elliott, E. Fuchs, and P. Christiner.

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The Long Island Wheelmen's annual election was held last Wednesday evening. President John L. Shepherd was re-elected. Edward Ashforth was elected Vice President and H. F. Pierce was made Treasurer to succeed himself. W. A. Higgins was chosen Secretary in place of W. A. Boger.

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Officers from the Union Cycle Club were elected at the residence of Miss Mary L. Bockelman, 99 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening, as follows: President—Frank E. Bockelman; Vice President—Miss Nellie Hannon; Secretary-Treasurer—Mary L. Bockelman; Captain—Frank G. Spencer; First Lieutenant—Mrs. S. C. Corbin.

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Firemen's Hall, Corona, L. I., will be the scene next Friday evening of the Elmhurst Wheelmen's annual reception.

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The race meet to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, under the joint management of Company G and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, has a very attractive programme, and fine sport is assured. The officials of the tournament are announced as follows:

Referee—A. G. Batchelder, League of American Wheelmen handicapper for New York.

Judges—Col. William L. Watson, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; H. F. Neefus, Vim Bicycle Club, Newark; Thomas Murphy, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Capt. H. A. Williams, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; W. R. Pitman, League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

Timers—John F. Fitch, Riverside Wheelmen; George A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen; Frank P. Share, Long Island Wheelmen; Charles G. Balmanao, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Scorers—Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; John Barnett, Logan Wheelmen; Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club.

Umpires—H. L. Ruth, Riverside Wheelmen; George K. Jarvie, Cycle Club of Brooklyn; George T. Stebbins, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Charles W. Martyne, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association; Daniel M. Adee, Liberty Wheelmen.

Clerk of the Course—Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Assistants—H. D. Ackerman, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G, N. G. N. Y.; E. B. Coe, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G, N. G. N. Y.

Starter—Samuel D. See, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Announcer—Frederick W. Burns, Varuna Boat Club.

Steward—E. P. Leisegang, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; T. F. Chrystie, assistant, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

One of the principal races will be the Greater New York indoor championship, distance one mile. It will be a fine contest. The following cracks have entered: W. H. Sweeny, W. K. Stutz, W. L. Losee, Frank Powell, B. T. Allen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; H. M. Stivers, New York Athletic Club; C. S. Henshaw, B. F. Green, and Charles Young, Kings County Wheelmen; F. W. Hearne, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment; W. A. Brown, T. J. Bell, William Schneider, J. P. Williams, A. S. Jungkind, Howell G. Bedell, Riverside Wheelmen; O. V. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen; E. W. Conradson, Logan Wheelmen; W. J. White, W. J. Haney, New York County Wheelmen; W. Carl Sandford, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment; Frank Hendricks, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Frank A. Munz, Pequod Wheelmen; R. C. Hiller, Otto Husler, Greenwich Wheelmen; O. H. G. Thompson and Charles J. Johnson, unattached.

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The Yorkville Wheelmen have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—J. F. R. Reiss; Vice President—H. M. Clohissie; Secretary—George J. Guy; Treasurer—Thomas Phelan; Sergeant at Arms—George Hanstein; Captain—Otto Roesch; First Lieutenant—A. Peitscher; Second Lieutenant—Joseph Neumann; Bugler—Ernest Hanft; Color Bearer—A. Frank; Board of Governors—Charles Bergold and R. Merckle.

The Yorkvilles' third annual ball will be held in the Central Opera House on Friday evening, the 22d inst.

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The Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey have arranged a cribbage tournament for the in-door season, and the Social Intercourse Committee has made up a schedule of games as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 12—Montclair vs. Belleville.
Wednesday, Jan. 13.—Tourist vs. Atalanta.
Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Vim vs. Montclair; Belleville vs. Tourist.
Wednesday, Jan. 27—Tourist vs. Vim; Atalanta vs. Belleville.
Tuesday, Feb. 2—Montclair vs. Tourist.
Wednesday, Feb. 3—Vim vs. Atalanta.
Wednesday, Feb. 10—Belleville vs. Vim; Atalanta vs. Montclair.
Wednesday, Feb. 17—Montclair vs. Vim; Tourist vs. Belleville.
Wednesday, Feb. 24—Vim vs. Tourist; Belleville vs. Atalanta.
Tuesday, March 2—Tourist vs. Montclair.
Wednesday, March 3—Atalanta vs. Vim.
Wednesday, March 10—Vim vs. Belleville; Montclair vs. Atalanta.
Tuesday, March 16—Belleville vs. Montclair.
Wednesday, March 17—Atalanta vs. Tourist.

In every series of games the playing will take place in the quarters of the last-mentioned club.

A NOVEL TOURNAMENT.

National Guardsmen and Regular Army Men in a Big Carnival.

A great programme has been arranged for the military bicycle and athletic carnival, opening to-morrow evening in Madison Square Garden. The affair will last throughout the week, and being held for a charitable purpose, will undoubtedly prove to be a great success.

One of the most interesting of the many brilliant features secured for the tournament will be an exhibition by Troop F of the Third United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. George A. Dodd. The members of this troop are credited with equestrian accomplishments that would make Buffalo Bill's boys turn green with envy. Military men who have seen the cavalrymen perform say they will make the hit of the show.

Another spectacular event which will be furnished by the United States Army will be that of a detachment from the Thirteenth Infantry, under the command of Lieut. E. L. Butts. The infantrymen will give exhibitions of wall scaling and military gymnastics. Most athletes use dumb bells in exercising, but Uncle Sam's soldiers perform as many difficult feats with the weapons of war. Capt. Thorpe's light battery of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, is also expected to make a sensational exhibition. The battery is said to be the crack one of the regular army. None of the athletic or military drills of the United States regulars has ever been seen by a New York public, so that the entertainment will be thoroughly novel and new in the metropolis. A very attractive and thrilling exhibition will be furnished by Capt. David Wilson's Second Battery.

The athletic and bicycle features of the programme will be remarkably interesting. Eight hundred athletes and bicycle riders, representing the cream of the men of muscle of the National Guard of this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, will take part in the several events. The reunion of the athletic associations of the several regiments and the Amateur Athletic Union, in consequence of the charitable purpose of the carnival, means that the games will have the approval of the parent body, and that all the famous military athletes who were disqualified some time ago for violation of the Amateur Athletic Union rules will be permitted to compete at the carnival.

Perhaps the two most exciting athletic events to be decided will be the relay team race, in which all the regiments will be represented, and the chariot race. Good judges of athletic form believe that the relay race will resolve itself into a fine struggle between the teams of the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments. The Seventh's team will include Lyons, Sands, Snedeker, Heuer, and Romaine. This team is at present considered to be the fastest in the country.

Among those who have purchased boxes for the tournament are Col. George Moore Smith and staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Gen. A. E. McAlpin, Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment; Major Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Col. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Gov. Griggs and Brig. Gen. Spencer of New Jersey, Gov. Hastings and staff of Pennsylvania, Adlai Stevenson, Vice President of the United States; the Governor of Maryland and staff, Robert Dunlap, Cornelius N. Bliss, Hermann Oelrichs, George C. Bolt, Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Col. Appleton, Col. John Jacob Astor, J. J. O'Donohue, Col. Graham, Gen. Howard Carroll, ex-Gov. L. P. Morton, Elliott Burris, Mayor William L. Strong, Thomas F. Gilroy, Company I of the Seventh Regiment, Thomas F. Ryan, officers of Troop C of Brooklyn.

The programme for to-morrow night is as follows: Quarter-mile championship bicycle race, one-mile bicycle championship, open to the National Guard and regulars; two-mile tandem bicycle race for the championship of the National Guard, half-mile handicap run, one-mile handicap run, 100-yard dash for the championship of the National Guard, gymnastic drill by a company from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, Lieut. E. L. Butts in command; exhibition by Capt. Thorpe's Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; exhibition by Capt. Dodd's Troop F, Third United States Cavalry.

BICYCLISTS AT THE GARDEN.

Entries for Races the First Night of the Military Carnival.

There are over 600 entries for the bicycle events that will take place during the grand military carnival at Madison Square Garden next week. Following is a full list of the entries for Monday night's events:

Two-Mile National Guard Bicycle Race, Tandem, Championship.—F. W. Hearn and A. Garriques, Twenty-second Regiment; G. A. Ott and H. S. Lathrop, Eighth Regiment; Charles M. Kervan and A. Geery, Seventh Regiment; Philip Engeldrum and Peter Engeldrum, Ninth Regiment; Robert A. Miller and Otto Hustee, Twelfth Regiment; J. W. Judge and W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment; W. H. Owen and B. J. Keeler, Twenty-second Regiment.

One Mile Bicycle Race, National Guard and Regular Army, Championship.—Sergt. C. R. Elliott, Troop F, United States Cavalry; W. A. Barker, Eighth Regiment; F. N. Drake, J. H. Covell, W. R. Pike, George Reith, R. L. West, J. A. Bard, Seventh Regiment; J. Howard Wells, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Peter Engeldrum Ninth Regiment; Robert A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment; Albert P. Rogers, J. A. Judge, W. E. Mosher, A. Garriques, B. J. Keeler, J. T. Kenny, F. W. Hearn, and W. H. Owen, Twenty-second Regiment; G. W. Cooke and Thomas J. Bell, Thirteenth Regiment; C. Sanford, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment; W. E. Gray, Ninth Regiment.

Quarter-Mile Championship Bicycle Race.—W. A. Baker, Eighth Regiment; F. A. Drake, J. H. Covell, W. R. Pike, H. A. Murphy, George Reith, R. K. Maclea, R. L. West, and T. L. Dollard, Seventh Regiment; Peter Engeldrum, Ninth Regiment; Robert A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment; J. A. Judge, W. E. Mosher, A. Garriques, B. J. Keeler, J. T. Kenny, F. W. Hearn, and W. H. Owen, Twenty-second Regiment; George Green, Jr., H. S. Palmer, J. D. Graham, James E. Bennett, D. McElroy, and G. W. Cooke, Thirteenth Regiment; C. Sanford, Twenty-third Regiment.

In the athletic events for Monday night the following are the entries:

Half-Mile Run.—E. H. Kunz, C. E. Snedecor, T. W. Cobb, W. S. French, G. D. Arthur, and F. Huer, Seventh Regiment; Edwin Gamble, Seventy-first Regiment; A. P. Jarrett and A. A. Jackson, Thirteenth Regiment; L. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment; J. J. Campion, E. W. Clark, W. H. McManus, P. A. Sayles, A. Hoffheimer, F. J. Staples, E. W. Hjerberg, R. Hutchinson, W. J. Costello, J. J. Green, and G. C. Hollander, Twenty-second Regiment.

100-Yard Dash, National Guard Championship.—W. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment; J. S. Newman, A. J. Thomas, W. H. McManus, R. A. Rohant, P. J. Corley, T. A. Denham, J. J. Campion, Twenty-second Regiment; Robert C. Reid, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Jerome Buck, First Division, Naval Reserve, New Jersey; F. J. Murphy and E. D. Plate, Thirteenth Regiment; J. A. Hallahan, Eighth Regiment; L. C. Outcault, George M. Sands, B. W. Wenman, M. C. Robbins, J. S. Gross, L. H. Austin, George Schwegler, and L. Snedecor, Seventh Regiment.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—All macadam roads on Staten Island built last year will be resurfaced before Spring. New macadam will be laid on about ten miles of road also before Spring.

—Little "Jimmy" Michael's return to England in the near future will, of course, end all possibility of an early match race between the midget wonder and "Tom" Linton, the great hour racer.

—The election of new officers and thirteen Directors will be part of the business to be transacted at the annual meeting of the National Cycle Board of Trade. This will probably be held in the concert hall of the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 10—during the week of the cycle show.

—George W. Shannon of the Prospect Wheelmen will probably be chosen President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the coming election. A majority of the clubs in the association have instructed their delegates to vote for him, and his election seems assured.

—W. T. Gardner, who was formerly Eastern manager for the Indiana Bicycle Company, will represent the Central Cycle Manufacturing Company in the East during the present year. His office in the metropolis is situated at 234 Broadway, where he now has a full line of Ben Hurs, the company's product.

—The Neverout bicycle lamp is claimed to be the article that every rider has been looking for. Its taking points are said to be lightness, a reversible rigid bracket, a rear danger signal, and simplicity in construction. It is impossible to blow out the light, and its insulated kerosene reservoir renders it impossible to get oil on the hands or clothing.

—The new line of Crescent bicycles comprises fourteen models, with a total of twenty different heights of frames. All the models have twenty-eight-inch wheels, are provided with keyless cranks, ball retainers, and felt washers. The diameter of the main frame is 1¼, with 1⅛ inch head; the forks are made of ⅝ and ⅞ inch tubing flattened to D shape from bridge to rear axle. Each model presents an unusually attractive appearance.

—Mileage records for the season of 1896 have been awarded by the Century Road Club of America as follows: Minnesota—A. H. Hanson, 21,053 miles; Pennsylvania—M. Keim, Sr., 18,558; Colorado—Mrs. A. M. Rinehart, 17,173 miles; New York—C. M. Shadbolt, 15,164 miles; Illinois—R. E. O'Connor, 14,178 miles; South Dakota—T. W. Rae, 12,436 miles; Indiana—E. S. Shenkenberger, 11,031 miles; Kentucky—W. A. Rubey, 10,221 miles; Missouri—G. S. Easton, 9,760 miles; Nebraska—L. T. Brodstone, 9,451 miles; New Jersey—G. H. Garwood, 9,369 miles; Iowa—J. A. Pallister, 9,309 miles; Ohio—M. E. Gifford, 8,727 miles; Maryland—S. M. Warms, 8,659 miles. A. A. W. Evens of New Jersey has been allowed the 200-mile record for the year, his time being 12 hours 2m minutes, made last August. The medal offered to the rider making the largest number of century runs during the year was given to Mrs. A. M. Rhinehart of Colorado, who rode 116.

ARMENIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Prosperous There, They Are Ready to Aid Their Countrymen.

There are about 400 Armenians settled in comfortable homes in Fresno, Cal. Most of them are engaged in the grape and fruit culture, rasin making, &c. The present season has been a prosperous one for them. Seropian Brothers, A. T. Peters, M. H. Azhdirian, and others received first premiums and diplomas for their exhibits in the citrus fair recently, held in Fresno.

These Fresno Armenians generously offer to take entire care of fifty or more of their refugee countrymen for several months, and find work for them in the vineyards, if the means for sending them to Fresno can be obtained. Perry Powers of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin has recently sent an Armenian family of six persons from New York to Fresno at his own expense, and two other families are already here waiting to go. Mr. Powers is the son of one of the early missionaries to Turkey.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

HOW SUBURBAN HORSES ARE FANCIED BY THE CLUBMEN.

The Plunger Has a Fancy for Buck Massie and The Winner—A Lot of Cripples in the List—Algol's Chances—Why the Lot Is So Bad.

"Forty-three entries for the Suburban looks like a revival of business for fair," flippantly remarked The Punter as he threw aside the paper he had been reading, and prepared to take part in the gossip that had reached a lull in the sportsman's corner at the club. "Take that, the probable nomination of 800 mares for the Futurity, and the rest of the entries for the Coney Island stakes together, and it looks as if racing was all right once more, with a chance for a lot of high-class sport for the coming season."

"Unless we happen to have another epidemic, such as we had last season, to knock all of the prospects for the sport in the head," put in The Owner, who, in the Spring of 1896, thought he had a smart lot of two-year-olds, and got out of them only a lot of distemper and veterinary bills.

"A merry lot of cripples and maidens for the greatest of the American handicaps, you had better have said," growled The Cynic. "Strikes me as a pretty sorry lot for the 'flower of the American turf,' which every one expects to see in such a race as the Suburban. How about it?"

"Reckon I shall have to agree with you," answered The Plunger, to whom the question had markedly been addressed. "The race looks on paper to be a sure thing for Buck Massie, unless Vosburg manages to handicap him out of it, and I confess I do not see how he can well do that. Look at the handicap timber in it. Pearl Song, Volley, Maurice, Ben Holladay, Berclair, Rockwood, Loki, Blazerock, Doctor Robb, Frank Harris, Mingo, Orestes, Meadowthorpe! Whew! It fairly takes one's breath away!"

"Talk about raising the weights. Why, it's such a lot in the biggest handicap of the year the Jockey Club Stewards will have to meet and change the rules so that the handicapper can get the bottom weight down low enough, so as to let that lot of cattle in with weights that will give them any sort of a show to get a smell at any of the money. It does not seem possible to put weight enough on Buck Massie or The Winner to bring them near that lot. Their owners must have made a mistake, and thought they were entering for a selling race, 'winner to be sold for $200, the owner of the second horse to be compelled to take the winner to his own stable and pay his feed bills forever after."

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"But look at Sir Walter and Clifford and Requital and Ben Brush and Handspring and Hastings and Halma and Dr. Rice and Counter Tenor and Belmar. What is the matter with them for the race?" pleaded The Punter.

"They would be all right, my dear boy, if one could have any sort of assurance that they would be able to face the starter next June." This from The Plunger. "But they are a lot of cripples, 'magnificent cripples' if you like, in the case of Requital. Sir Walter is seven years old, and at that age no horse is at his best, particularly if he has had so hard a campaign of it as has Sir Walter for five years. Requital is very much under suspicion, and he doesn't fancy racing in a crowd, in my opinion. Clifford was a wreck when he was turned out on a Jersey farm, though he may round too all right by Spring, but the chances are all against it.

"All the rest you have named were on the shelf for the greater part of last season, with the single exception of Belmar. That is a pretty good sort of horse, but he has never been able to get up to his true form until the fag end of the season. Feakes could never get him right in the Spring, though young Smith, who now has him in charge, may be able to do that. Even Dutch Skater looks to have a better chance to win than any of the lot you name, as the horses now stand, so far as public form and information go. But as for me, I still stick to my belief that the race will lie between Buck Massie and The Winner if all goes well with the pair and they can be got to the post fit. Requital will be the public favorite if he starts, and Jimmy Rowe is working hard already to get him in form for the race."

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"What about Algol?" asked The Soldier, who had been in the West when the youngster won the Champion Stakes at St. Louis, with Typhoon and Ornament behind him.

"And who in the world is Algol?" exclaimed The Owner.

"The horse that Judge 'Joe' Burke has said to be by all odds the best two-year-old that was out last year. Better keep your eye out for some of those Western horses, if you are going to do any betting this year," was the response from The Soldier, who chuckled a bit at the trap into which he had unwittingly led The Owner, who prided himself on being so well up in all matters relating to the turf.

"Don't think he will do at all," curtly put in The Plunger. "He may be a grand, good horse and all that the St. Louis people claim for him; but he is a three-year-old, and that puts him out of court, in my opinion. Besides, there is better game for him to go for in the three-year-old stakes if his people are wise, for it does not look like we had a horse of that age in the East that is worth his salt, let alone his oats, when measured up against the best of the Western fellows. I'm glad the Coney Island people have managed to get so good an entry list for their stake, and it may turn out to be a grand good race; but I do not see any Henry of Navarre or Salvator or Ramapo or Raceland or Troubadour or Gen. Monroe, to speak of none of the other winners of the big race, in the lot that are named for it."

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"Indeed, you do not," remarked The Oracle. "There are none so good as any of them in sight in any of the stables, and even if Requital should happen to turn up all right and sound when the time comes I doubt if he will ever reach the standard of any of those you name.

"I fancy the principal thing one learns from a study of the list of nominations is that excessive two-year-old racing for the enormous stakes that are offered for the youngsters has made it well-night impossible to get good races for horses of the aged division, and an aged horse nowadays has come to be one that has reached better than his two-year-old form. Americans are in such a confounded hurry to get all they can out of a good thing that they race the even fair youngsters to death before they are matured. Then when the horses get old enough to show that they have speed and stamina they are broken down.

"Splints, ruptured tendons, bad breathing apparatus, quarter cracks and sand cracks, and split hoofs put the young racers on the shelf just when they are in their prime. More than half the time all of the troubles can be traced directly to excessive two-year-old racing. It takes a horse with something better than an iron constitution to stand the sort of thing they have to. A veterinarian or a breeder would laugh if you intimated that these things are transmissible. They may not be, but the tendency to that sort of thing seems to be, and I cannot for the life of me see why that should not be so."

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"Much after the fashion of the Kentuckian who bred short-tailed terriers from a dog and a bitch whose tails had been cut off when they were young, and then in the third generation, by introducing a long-tailed dog into his kennel, got litters of purest blood which came indiscriminately with long and short tails," interjected The Traveler, who had been investigating that story while in the Blue-Grass State and found it to be a fact.

"When heredity shows itself in that fashion, I don't see why at least a tendency to splints and to easily ruptured tendon-sheaths should not follow in families where these things have been troublesome in both sire and dam. Take the case of the late August Belmont's splendid mare, Magnetism. All of her foals had rheumatism, and it was that which alone prevented her from being about as grand a race mare as this country ever saw. There, certainly, is a case of heredity that no one can get away from, and others could be as easily cited. Breeding is such a harum-scarum business nowadays that it is almost a wonder that one ever sees a perfectly sound youngster.

"Take all the virility out of a horse by racing every other day, or week after week at least, as is now the custom, with the animal no more than half developed, and one must not expect good horses from them when they age, nor good stock from them when they get to the breeding period. Where are your early developed trotters who make 'records' as yearlings and two-year-olds? Never heard of afterward, as a rule. If what has been the ruin of the thoroughbred cannot be seen from what is constantly before an owner's eyes, let him look up the trotting performances, and he may learn something from that. Racing, as now conducted, with all the plums for the youngest of the racers, is certainly not for the improvement of the breed of horses. It operates to their deterioration."

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"And how, pray, is the betterment of things in racing to be secured?" asked The Punter who had started all the chatter, with no idea as to where it would lead.

"The Jockey Club will attend to that if it is given the support it is entitled to in its work," put in The Veteran. "It has already induced the racing associations to depart from their custom of catering wholly to the layers of the odds by an excess of sprint racing. They are to give races at longer distances. If the Western people, who have nearly killed the sport in their section by making it merely a gambling vehicle, will only make a close affiliation in work for the betterment of the sport, will help stop five-furlong dashes, join hands in efforts to wipe out the poolrooms and the foreign books that are the curse of their tracks, help to make a uniform set of racing rules for the whole country, adopt a uniform scale of weights, and agree to a provision that a punishment on one track shall be recognized on all tracks, the goats will soon be separated from the sheep, and racing be on a sound basis. Let the outlaws and the crooks and the gamblers and the so-called 'poor owners' flock together at Iron Hill and Barksdale and the St. Louis merry-go-rounds. Their room is far better than their company.

"Once separate the sheep from the goats and there will be no trouble about making racing a gentleman's sport once more. Racing for cups, for plate, and for private sweepstakes will revive. Horses, after three or four races as two-year-olds in the big stakes, will be kept for the events that bring fame to the owner, and the breeder will come in vogue again. Make that the fashion, and the racing associations will do away with half their useless stakes for two-year-olds and substitute stakes for the older horses over a good bit of ground.

"It may be that then we will have a chance to see horses that will be able to go four miles instead of four furlongs, animals that shall have both stamina and speed, and owners that will race in part for the honor and pleasure there is in the sport instead of solely for the money in it. If The Jockey Club has proper support it will bring about all these reforms, and help to give to America the highest grade of horses bred in the world."

"About that time look for the millennium," snarled The Plunger, as he walked away and left the sporting crowd to its reflections.

TRACY.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Work of the Children's Aid Society Since Its Founding.

Since the founding of the Children's Aid Society, forty-four years ago, homes have been secured in the West and South for 106,259 neglected New York children through the efforts of the society's agents. Of these rescued little ones 55,714 were boys, four-fifths of whom were orphans. Last year's contribution to the total reached 2,256, comfortable homes being provided for all of them.

A large proportion of the children graduate from the industrial and farm schools of the society, and find their way to farming districts, where they grow up to manhood and engage in farming on their own account. They are said to become immediately reconciled to their new homes and caretakers and to cultivate a strong filial sentiment for the sturdy country guardians into whose hands they are delivered. Those among them who have no recollection whatever of their parents are quite numerous, and they are in a position to take a practical view of their new surroundings.

Stories are told by the officers of the society of the exemplary behavior of most of the children and their attachment to the life of the districts in Kansas and Missouri to which their rescuers assign them. The boys in many cases are the offspring of vicious parents, whose antecedents are concealed from them, and it is noteworthy that, freed from the crime-producing atmosphere of their early years, they become excellent citizens.

Some of the agents of the Children's Aid Society reside in parts of the Western country. They keep their eyes open continually for suitable homes for the waifs and strays of the metropolis. Six representatives of the society are constantly employed in placing and visiting the children, and reports show that very few of their charges give cause for apprehension as to the future. Taken from the restraints of the Kensico Farm School or the industrial homes of the society, the training given them bears good fruit in their settling down to work under new conditions with an appreciative contentment. The Western farmers treat the boys with every kindness, and make them feel at home.

C. Loring Brace, the society's secretary, takes much interest in following up the careers of the children. He tells of the various sources of supply from which come his young recruits for Western fields and farms. Some of them are the sons of fathers who occupied positions in the professional life of New York. Not a few were little newsboys who sold papers from their fourth and fifth year until the sheltering arm of the society was placed around them. Many are the children of Italian parents who were unable to support them, and who gladly exchanged for a life of urban poverty a comfortable country home. The society makes strict inquiry in every case as to the character of the persons with whom the children of both sexes are to be placed. Care is exercised that they do not go where their situation is likely to prove to their moral disadvantage.

The girls find employment as laundresses, dressmakers, and housekeepers. They are treated in their new homes like members of the families themselves, and after a few years they become self-supporting.

The twenty industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society fed, clothed, and taught 13,302 of these neglected little ones during the past year. At the proper time homes will be found for them. The West is selected so as to take the children away from the scenes of their less promising days, and to make possible the passing into oblivion of every memory associated with early life's misfortunes.

Report of a Free Library.

The yearly report of the Free Circulating Library of the Riverside Association, at 259 West Sixty-ninth Street, shows that since it was opened, in February, 1894, the number of its volumes has increased from 600 to 2,400, and the number of borrowers from 356 to 1,622. The circulation for last year was 15,788 and the number using the reading room was 12,800. The borrowers are mainly of the younger class—school girls and boys and young working boys, largely from the tenement house district. The library was founded by the Riverside Association to aid in the work of bettering the condition of the poor.

T. A. HAVEMEYER ON GOLF

RAPID GROWTH OF THE GAME IN THIS COUNTRY.

Danger in Too Many Clubs in One Locality—Against Expensive Clubhouses to the Detriment of the Sport.

There is a growing interest among golfers regarding the coming annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will be held in February at Delmonico's. Several matters of importance to the game will come up for discussion and settlement. The recent changes in the rules defining the amateur standing of a golfer, will be carefully talked over, and it is a practical surety that the assembled delegates, representing all sections of the United States, will give their hearty assent to the recent action of the Executive Committee in adopting the new rulings.

Then another matter of importance will be the selection of the clubs for the amateur and women's championships. The amateur also includes the open championship, and already three popular clubs are candidates for the honor. These are Morristown, the Knollwood Country Club at Elmsford, Westchester County, and the Chicago Golf Club. All possess fine eighteen-hole courses, and the championship meeting has attained such proportions that no other course than a full eighteen-hole one can ever hope to have the annual championship contests.

Since the ladies played their championship matches at Morristown last October, that course has been considerably improved and lengthened. Knollwood also, in anticipation of the big meeting, has made several excellent changes, while the great merit of the Chicago Club's course rests on the fact that it is the longest course in the country and so pre-eminently adapted for the convenience of the large number of golfers that will surely enter the struggle for Mr. Havemeyer's one-thousand-dollar silver cup.

Charles Blair Macdonald is the moving spirit in the Chicago Club. He is one of the Vice Presidents of the Golf Association, and last year held the amateur championship of the United States. He is one of the most popular and able golfers in America, and has done more than any other man for the encouragement of the game in the West. While he was in this city a short time ago he said that the Chicago Club would make a strong bid for the contest. "Our course is 6,400 yards long," he said, "the longest in the country, just the length of the old St. Andrew's course in Scotland."

The opinion among a majority of golfers in this part of the country who have been spoken to on this subject seems to be that it is too early in the history of the game to go so far West for the biggest event of the year. They believe that the championship ought to be played in the East, and many golfers would be pleased to see it go to Morristown. With three clubs already in the field, there is prospect of a lively little golf fight for the honor before the question is settled. The Essex County Country Club of Manchester, Mass., will probably get the ladies' championship for next year.

Growth of the Association.

The growth of the United States Golf Association has been almost phenomenal in the sporting history of our country, and this fact alone shows how widely popular the game has become. In a talk with Theodore A. Havemeyer on the progress and future of golf in the United States, he made several statements which will undoubtedly be both interesting and instructive to golfers in general. Mr. Havemeyer has been President of the Golf Association since its organization, in December, 1894. He has watched the game carefully and wisely, and to his efforts much of the success of the high standard of the game is due. He realizes thoroughly that the game must be kept on a high amateur basis, and that nothing smacking of professionalism should ever be allowed to weaken it. Mr. Havemeyer, during the interview, pointed out what he considered one danger, the multiplicity of clubs within limited areas. This fact has hardly been considered in the past.

"The game in this country," said Mr. Havemeyer, "has had a remarkable growth. I was surprised last year at the rapidity with which it was taken up by our people, and I did not look for any such increase in growth as this present year has brought forth. The game has come to stay; there is no longer any question on that point. For the development of health, vitality, and good nature, I know of no better sport in the world, and I am glad it has secured so firm a hold in this country. The outlook for its future growth and welfare is most favorable, and there is only one possible danger to my mind, and that is that in certain localities it may be overdone.

"Too many clubs have already

SENT FREE FOR 100 MILES

THAT WAS A HARD PROBLEM FOR THE BIG NEW YORK STORES.

But an Old Employe with Brains Invented the Present Feasible System of Free Suburban Delivery of Goods.

"I have more parcels to be sent," said a customer in one of the big department stores; "I suppose you will want to get them all together into one package."

"Oh, that makes no difference," said the clerk. "We'd just as lief send twenty packages as one."

For delivery in the city it would have been easy to understand why the number of parcels made no difference, where they could all go out in one of the firm's wagons. But these parcels were for suburban delivery, and every separate express charge must help diminish the profits. Such apparent liberality on the part of the merchant led me to make some inquiries on the subject, and one of the first things I learned was that if you go to an owner of a big department store and ask him: "What problem is it that makes your head ache? What knotty question sends cold chills down your spine?" he will answer promptly: "Suburban delivery." No wonder, either. There is no tougher nut to crack in the whole field of finance or commerce than how a man can sell a ten-cent spool of thread for 4 cents, pay 20 cents for delivering it, and still make a reasonable profit.

"We are gradually getting suburban delivery of goods down to a business basis," one of the big modern merchants said to me when I asked him a question. "It is a thing that has given us all a great deal of trouble. We must understand first what we mean by suburban delivery. We advertise that we will deliver goods free anywhere within 100 miles of New York; and when we advertise it, it must be done, even if the delivery costs us four times the value of the goods. That is not only a matter of honor with us, but an all-important matter of business. Let the public once conclude that John Smith & Co. do not perform what they promise in their advertisements, and John Smith & Co. might as well lock their doors.

"Though we put the limit at 100 miles, you can easily see that the bulk of the suburban business must come from within a much smaller radius. The suburban population, the great bulk of it, lives within thirty miles of the city. A customer who comes further than that is likely to buy in such considerable quantities that we can afford to send the goods by express. That is what we do, and I do not at present see any way to improve upon the system. So the great question that remained for us was how we could deliver goods free, and at a reasonable cost to us, within thirty miles of the city.

"You would hardly believe how much trouble and money that question has cost us. Indeed, with all the machinery of these big concerns, all the capital at command, and all the impetus of unheard-of competition, it is only within a few months that we have reached anything like a satisfactory system.

"Why, two or three years ago, say three years at the outside, none of the big department stores thought of delivering goods free beyond Brooklyn or Jersey City. Now we practically all do it within 100 miles, and I will tell you how the change came about. One of the big stores began to deliver goods free to a few large suburban customers—hotels and some others who bought in large quantities. That was a secret that could not be kept long, and the smaller customers soon found it out. Then that firm began to deliver goods free to all suburban customers, and the minute that one began, it was necessary for all to follow suit. If you live in Orange, for example, and Smith will deliver your goods free and Brown will not, you are sure to buy of Smith.

"At first this free delivery was hardly more than an advertisement. There was a positive loss on most parcels, and if the small profit on others brought us out whole we were content. Everything was sent by express in the beginning, with the regular express charge paid on each parcel. We could not bring together parcels from the different departments in the store and unite them in one bundle without involving greater expense than the express charges. And we all stood that system till we found that it was eating our hearts out.

"The next experiment was establishing routes in the larger suburban towns, and having our wagons deliver goods in the smaller intermediate towns. That involved setting up our own wagons in forty or fifty towns, keeping our own horses, and employing our own clerks and drivers. Fortunately it was tried only on a small scale, for it soon proved far more expensive than sending by express. The system that succeeded that, the system now in use by all the large stores, came to us almost by accident. It is not due to the shrewdness of any of the big proprietors, but to the brains of an old employe."

This man of many departments suggested that instead of hearing a tame description from him of the system of suburban delivery, I should see the man who invented it, and let him tell me how it happened.

"I was employed by —, — & Co. for nine years," the delivery man said, (naming one of the biggest of the big firms,) "and lived with my family in Elizabeth. Of course I could not help seeing what a drain the free delivery of goods was, and whenever I had time I tried to think of some better plan, hoping to strike something that might be of benefit to myself. I think I may say that my plan has given good work to a great many men.

"Having the confidence of my own firm, I went to it one day with this proposition: 'You send so many parcels a day to Elizabeth, so many to Plainfield, and so many to the intervening towns, at a cost of so much. Now, suppose that I set up a sufficient number of horses and wagons in Elizabeth to handle not only your goods, but also the goods of one of the other big firms, and deliver them free in all those places, at the same price for a delivery that you now pay for a single package?'

"Do you see the point?" he continued. "They were paying so much for each separate package. I proposed to take each 'delivery,' that is, all the goods that were to go to any one house on the same day for the price of a single package.

"Well, Sir, that was a proposition that needed no argument. They jumped at it in a minute, and that was the beginning of the present system of delivering goods in the suburbs. I soon arranged with another firm, as well as my own, for the Elizabeth-Plainfield district, and from that start the whole of suburban New York has come to be divided into delivery districts, each one in the hands of some responsible man with a good supply of horses and wagons.

"There were a great many details to be arranged, for no system is born complete. But I will tell you how the work is done now, not only in my district, but all over the suburbs of New York. First of all a man has to give bonds, and pretty heavy bonds, too, for he handles a great deal of the firm's money. Then I had to buy six wagons and twelve horses and hire six drivers and one or two clerks.

"Big business? Oh, yes; it makes considerable of a business. Now you want to know how I get the goods. Every morning at 11 o'clock I leave Elizabeth with my biggest wagon, and drive right down to the stores. There I find, in the proper place in the basement, a row of about fifty bins, and each bin numbered. My bin number is 32, and my furniture number is 75. Whatever is in Bin 32 is for me, and I put it in the wagon. But the furniture is stood out on the sidewalk, and I go out there and take everything that is numbered 75. Each parcel, whether of furniture or otherwise, bears two numbers in different styles of marking. One is the delivery man's number, the other the number of the parcel for that day. The clerk gives me a sheet bearing printed numbers from 1 up to 300, and the number of each parcel I take I check off on the sheet. That is the receipt I give for the parcels.

"I start off at once with my load, and reach Elizabeth at 3 o'clock in the morning. The rest of the night is spent in sorting out the packages, this for this wagon, that for that, and soon after daylight my drivers start out with them to deliver. The C. O. D. packages must be checked with great care, for I am responsible for every one of them; I must return either the package or the money. If a driver makes a mistake, it is my loss. If he breaks anything, that is my loss, too. All the C. O. D. collections have to be sent in every night.

"Yes, you may well say there are drawbacks in the business. For one thing, I have to hire a great many horses—a fresh team every day. My delivery teams could not stand the forty-mile journey to New York and back every day, so I hire from a farmer, never using the same team twice running. Whatever happens to the goods is my loss, not the firm's. If they burn up, I lose them. One night I was late and took my load home and stored it in the kitchen, and just that night the cook took a notion to leave the water running in the sink and flooded the floor and ruined nearly everything. That cost me a pretty penny. Then most of the gentlemen are in town all day, and often the wife cannot pay a C. O. D. till the husband comes home. He forgets sometimes to pay it, and more than once I have had it paid with a bad check. That is my loss, of course.

"Many C. O. D.'s? Why, Sir; it would surprise you. It is not at all uncommon to have a parcel come C. O. D. 10 cents. You see, there is no charge for the return of the money under this system. And C. O. D.'s are often refused. Sometimes a lady opens a parcel, looks at the goods, turns up her nose at them, and tells me to send them back. Back they go, and there's no more said.

"This is ordinary times that I am describing to you—all-the-year-round work. In the holiday season my wagon would not hold the goods. Just before Christmas my two firms charter a freight car every evening, and send the parcels to Elizabeth by rail. My pay averages about 20 cents for each delivery on everything but furniture. For furniture I get more, according to the size and weight.

This little incident shows what expense the big stores will go to to carry out their delivery promises. One delivery man whom I visited on a New Year's morning was just starting out for Nutley with a single case in his wagon, Nutley being far out of his district.

"How does this happen?" I asked.

"There has been some mistake about this case," he answered, "and the firm has sent me this telegram:

"'Nutley case must positively be delivered before noon to-day, or will be refused,' the telegram said. 'Deliver it and charge us livery prices.'"

Naturally I looked at the important case to see what it was. Then I understood the feverish haste; it was a case of Old Tomcat whisky.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

NEW JERSEY'S CASH BALANCE.

Gov. Griggs Will Say Something About It in His Message.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Gov. Griggs's message, which will be submitted to the Legislature Tuesday, promises to be an interesting one, because he will discuss a number of important subjects with characteristic frankness. This will be his first annual message to the Legislature, and the first document from him discussing State matters. His inaugural message, delivered a year ago, was of a general character.

The Governor believes the people of the State are misinformed and misled in reference to the condition of the State's finances. The general impression prevails that the State is hoarding large sums of money, but this is not the case, and the Governor wants the people to know that the State has no money to waste.

He will tell the people a few things about finance, and he at the same time will tell the legislators that there shall be no Treasury raids while he is Governor.

It is probable the Governor's lecture is designed chiefly for the benefit of the Legislature, for about half of the members have bills in hand which call for State moneys.

The fiscal year in New Jersey ends Oct. 31, which is a few days before the annual election, and the party in power always takes pains that it shall be announced that there is a big balance on hand in the strong box, so that it may get credit for spending little and gathering in much.

At the end of the fiscal year the Controller telegraphs the Governor that there is a balance on hand that runs into six figures; the newspapers quote the figures, and the legislators prepare bills at once so as to put this big balance where it will do the most good. As a political scheme this has worked well enough, but it has been detrimental to the interests of the State, for it has invited all kinds of Treasury raids.

Gov. Griggs thinks it time to call a halt. Speaking of his message, the Govenor said:

"I shall have something to say on finance in my message. Many people, when they learn that the State has a large balance at the end of the fiscal year, become anxious about it, and all sorts of suggestions are made as to how the money should be expended. One writer on this subject thought it should be divided among the counties for the benefit of the people.

"All this is due to the fact that the people do not understand that, while there may be a large balance at the end of the fiscal year, this amount diminishes as the expenses of the State Government are incurred. The payments of the taxes from the corporations and from other sources are large at that time, and that makes a large but natural balance. The payments into the State Treasury are less in the subsequent months, and large obligations become due which reduce the amount to an ordinary sum, but not by any means too large for a State to have to its credit. This matter I will explain to the people, and they will understand that we are not loaded down with so much money that we do not know what to do with it."

State Controller Hancock, speaking on the same subject, said:

"There is a general misunderstanding about State finances in the minds of the people, and, while the balance announced Oct. 31 was $959,628, an increase of $65,880 over the balance of the previous year, there are outstanding payments against this amount, such as appropriations, interest on bonds, and running expenses of the Government. The balance is not inflated for political effect, but all the big payments are due the State at that period of the year, and it is necessary to secure all these payments so that the accounts of the year can be closed."

SMOKER OF THE D. K. E. CLUB.

Vaudeville Entertainment and Supper Enjoyed by a Number of Guests.

An old-fashioned "smoker" and vaudeville entertainment was given last evening at the house of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 9 West Thirty-first Street. Those who crowded the parlors heartily enjoyed the programme. Prof. Mesnier gave piano recitals; "Gerry," the boy soprano, and Will Carlton sang; Miss Mamie Fulton gave comic songs and imitations, Miss Sadie Fox did the serio-comic, Press Eldridge, black-face monologue, and "Sato" gave the tramp juggler.

The entertainment was under the personal managemnt of the Chairman, Howard Gould, who is much interested in the success of the club. After the performance a supper was served, which was followed by the singing of many of the old college songs.

Among those present were David Bennett King, Almon Goodwin, J. V. Leavy, Alexander McNeill, Dr. John P. Munn, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Benjamin E. Hill, William T. Shedd, Gen. Wager Swayne, Edwin Gould, E. M. Youmans, Granville P. Hawes, Orville P. Allen, Edwin Tucker, Senator Clarence Lexow, Frank S. Williams, George C. Austin, C. Murray Rice, David B. Simpson, W. B. Safford, C. Heiser, and Robert J. Trimble.

To Hatch Whitefish Eggs.

For the first time eggs of the whitefish have been taken from inland lakes in this State and distributed. The State Fisheries Commission has heretofore been compelled to go to Lake Michigan to secure eggs for planting. The experiment of securing eggs from whitefish was tried in Canandaigua Lake by Superintendent Arrin last year. From Nov. 17 to Dec. 19 8,827 fish were taken, from which 13,160,000 eggs were obtained, and 7,111 of the fish were turned back into the lake. Of the eggs removed 10,000,000 were sent to the Caledonia hatchery and the remainder to the Clayton hatchery. The fry will be placed in Lake Ontario and some of the inland lakes of this State. The whitefish industry is one of the largest on the big lakes. The fish are taken only in nets.

PREPARATION OF A FEAST

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE IN AMERICAN MANSIONS.

Mrs. William Astor's Supper an Illustration of High Art in Service —It Was Prepared and Served Without Friction.

Living has become a high art, it might be called a science, in America. The feasts of Lucullus were entertainments in themselves. The eccentricities, rare substances, and curious combinations of viands were placed before the guests to tempt as much the eye and understanding as the palate.

But Lucullus's feasts could not have been prepared with more consideration for the pleasures of the gourmet, and certainly not with more scientific ease than a great feast in a New York mansion of the present day.

The service of a midnight supper in the beautiful Astor mansion upon the occasion of the ball given by Mrs. William Astor for Miss Van Alen last Monday evening is an illustration of this. The great divided house was thrown open, the half occupied by Mrs. John Jacob Astor augmenting the other half occupied by the senior Mrs. Astor. Some 500 guests were present, and an elaborate supper was served to them. It was prepared entirely in the house, 125 persons assisting the regular house staff in its preparation, and it was done without causing a ripple of disturbance in the ordinary domestic arrangements of the household.

The following is the menu:

Chaud.
Consommé à la Princesse.
Croquettes de volaille, St. Cloud.
Térapène.
Ris de veaux petits pois.
Filet de boeuf aux champignons.
Canard Canvas-back roti.
Salade de laitue et céleri.
Froid.
Galantine de perdreau aux truffes.
Chau-froid de caille à la Richelieu.
Aspic de pâté de foie-gras en belvevue.
Pâté de gibier à la St. Hubert.
Salade de volaille. Sandwiches assortis.
Entremets sucres.
Glaces fantaisies.
Biscuit glacé. Biscuit Tortoni. Gelée. Macédoine.
Charlotte Parisienne. Gateaux assortis.
Marrons glacés. Fruits glacés.
Fruits. Café.
Champagne. Claret Cup.
Apollinaris. Lemonade!

A Beautiful Supper.

It was a beautiful (the word is used advisedly) supper, beautifully served. The part above stairs only was seen by the guests. The dining room was fragrant with Japanese quince blossoms and orchids, which added to the magnificence of its ordinary appearance. The room is magnificent in size, and contained the greater number of the small tables at which the guests were served. Others were in the hall, with its palms and statuary, and in convenient corners here and there. The beautiful Astor silver service added to the brilliant effect.

The men of the Astor household were in their court liveries—dark-green plush coats, with knee breeches and black silk stockings, with vests of bright red whipcord. There were gold buckles and buttons, the latter bearing the Astor coat of arms. The outside men were in conventional dress suits. From the precision with which they performed their duties, they might have been automatons.

This is what appears on the surface. With a clever steward, who has executive ability, there is as much order and as little friction below stairs, where the real work for a large supper is carried on.

Preparing the Supper.

The supper is several days in preparation. When the hour comes for serving it the preparations have been completed. The only thing to do is literally to serve, with one exception. The canvasback ducks must be put in at the last moment to receive their twelve or fifteen minutes' roasting. The people who are to serve the dinner are like the soldiers in an army commanded by a good General. Each one is at his post and he will attend to just the work he has been given to do, and nothing else.

The first thing in considering a large supper is the relative proportions of the viands served as to quantity. There must be a large proportion of the terrapin and of the canvasback duck, for it is probable there will be a call for both from each guest. The consommé will be prepared in a sufficient quantity for each guest to have a small cup; there will be a smaller proportion of the pâtés and croquettes, for which there will be less demand.

The whole menu of the Astor supper was prepared by the fifteen assistant cooks, under the direction of the Astor chef. The Astor kitchen is as large as the dining room, 30 by 40 feet. The range, which is 18 feet long, has places for five fires. On the night of the supper the fifteen assistants were each at a separate table and each had a fifteenth part of the viands under his charge. Such things as were to be served hot were upon the range or kept hot with boiling water in steam ovens. Each cook served seven or eight waiters, who went to him only for their supplies. Up stairs these men each had a particular table to serve, and he served no other. His duties took him only from the table at which he waited to the cook who served him. There was no chance for confusion.

Competent Men Obtainable.

It might be thought it would be difficult to obtain 125 competent assistants for a short service, but it is not. The waiters make a business of attending such affairs—they are here to-day and there to-morrow, and understand their business. In a household where such service is needed there is always a head who knows competent men. Occasionally the cooks are men for the time being out of work who are willing to accept the temporary service.

There are 18 people in the staff of servants in the Astor household—cook, housemaids, parlormaids, laundresses, and kitchenmaids, with half a dozen men. That there is no friction arising when the staff is increased by 125 outsiders shows the method which makes living in America an art.

BEWITCHED.

Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

'Twas a dismal day, and a doure-looking lot
That crowded the car, when a dear little dot
Of a woman came in and laughed;
And, presto! the dark was with sunshine shot,
For she was a witch, tho' she knew it not—
Each face told a tale of her craft.

Her rippling laughter, that ran in quest
Of victims, found never a one to contest
Its contagion. The whole crowd fell.
E'en the crossest and coldest and crabbedest,
By responsive smiles to the witch, confessed
That they'd yielded to her spell.

The cynic, who'd sworn his heart bankrupt quite—
Not a sign of a sentiment left—on sight,
E'er he knew it, honored a draft;
Like the rest, his face fairly beamed in spite
Of himself. They were all bewitched by that mite
Of a body, who came in and laughed.

GOOD WORK IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

One of the public schools in New York where the best kind of educational work is carried on is Grammar School No. 77, on the corner of First Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The Principal of the girls' department of the school is Miss Julia Richman, and the children under her charge are being instructed on broad educational lines.

The Christmas work of the children this year was as delightful as it was a unique public school lesson in ethics. The children were invited to bring any old clothes they possessed to the school to be sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is always in need of garments for the children among whom they work. The girls were delighted at the idea. It is not a wealthy class of people who send their children to that school. They are largely respectable laborers and clerks with small salaries. The clothes, the children were told, were all to be put in as good condition as possible and to be clean. They have a sewing class in the school; the girls have learned to be neat little seamstresses, and they went to work. The result was better than could have been expected. There was a large collection of comfortable clothing, and, following its receipt by the society, a warm letter of thanks from Mr. Gerry, which has amply repaid the children and teachers for the effort.

This is Mr. Gerry's letter:

To the Pupils of Grammar School No. 77:

My Dear Children:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a large quantity of clothing which you have so kindly collected and sent to this society, and which will be of the utmost use in clothing some wretched little children who have been rescued from the slums and brought to the society literally shivering with the cold. If you could only be present with me and see, when their filthy rags are removed from them, the delight with which these children of the poor receive the new garments, you would be more than repaid for the trouble expended and for the kind and generous feelings which prompted your gift. Let me thank you in their name for the kind interest you have taken in them.

Sincerely yours,

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, President, &c.

The pride and delight the children take in this recognition of their effort it would be impossible to describe.

This is one of the many valuable innovations upon school routine work made in Miss Richman's department. One enterprise of her's was the institution of "mother's meetings." The mothers come to the school, the children give a little entertainment for them, some sensible woman like Miss Grace Dodge speaks to them, the teachers and mothers become acquainted and talk over the school work in which they are mutually interested, and light refreshments are served—dainties that the children of the cooking class have prepared.

OUT OF TOWN CLUBS.

Washington's Wimodaughsis has had a class in journalism this Winter. It has completed a three months' course, and has now formed a journalists' club, and the Wimodaughsis is to have an annual periodical which will show the results of the lessons in journalism and the enthusiasm of the new club. Wimodaughsis is taking most of its mental discipline this year in whist classes, which meet on Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon. Whist players, not members of the class, are invited to take part. The meaning of the word Wimodaughsis has been explained many times, but there are always people who think the name mysterious. It is an abbreviation of the words wife, mother, daughter, and sister. In this way it covers comprehensively the standing of all its members, and it can never grow away from the name.

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Wimodaughsis is not as remarkable an appellation as the name of a woman's club in Lewiston, Me. It was the desire of the Maine ladies to make the name of their new club also comprehensive. It took much thought before they could find one that was suitable. After much effort, they decided to form a name from the initial letters of the names of the members. This is the result: Aurbemarghe. The question of precedence comes in here too much, however, and there will always be the trouble of having new members who feel that they are not really bone and flesh adjuncts to the organization unless the name is changed with the addition to the list of the name of each new woman.

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The Minerva Club of Indianapolis has been engaging in a discussion which must have been charmingly entertaining even if its actual benefits cannot be understood. There have been so many women's clubs, and they have discussed so many subjects from so many different standpoints, that really new and original subjects are difficult to find. Naturally the Minervas have wisdom and resources. There was much concentration of thought, and finally an idea worthy of the club was conceived. "Was it best for England for Elizabeth to remain unmarried?" asked the Minervas in a breath. The subject was discussed pro and con. It is said the Minervas decided the question in the negative. That appears to be a very womanly decision, but just why it should come from a club of women named after the maiden goddess does not appear. It is generally understood, however, that the charm of women is to some extent due to their inconsistency.

SHE'S PRESIDENT.

C. Nischka, in The Buffalo Courier.

Since mother is the President
Of Elgville's Woman's Club,
Pa's made her have a hired girl
To wash, 'nd iron, 'nd scrub,
'Cause he says: "No use talkin' now,
As washin' at the tub
Ain't just the work fer mother since
She's President, eh bub?"

'Nd t'other day he said: "Now, ma,
You go down to the store
'N get thet ingrain carpet you
Was wantin' once before.
Gosh, if it costs four dollars I
Don't care! 'Twon't do no more
To have home-made rag carpets on
The President's front room floor."

"'Nd then," he said, 'nd looked at her
A-laughin' kind of sly,
"P'raps we might find some furniture
You'd maybe like to buy."
Then ma she ups and kisses pa,
'N wiped her both eyes dry,
'Nd pa said: "Sho, now, 'taint the thing
Fer Presidents to cry."

A QUAINT NECKLACE.

One of the most unique necklaces worn this Winter with an evening gown was made or combined after an original idea of the wearer. She had a beautiful chain of silver, of a fine design. In a shop in the city, where antiques are to be found, she discovered some beautiful old Spanish paste brilliants. They were a beautiful, rich crimson, almost like carbuncles. Some of them were on quaint Spanish bracelets. She secured a number of them, had them fastened as pendants to her chain, and the effect has been the admiration and envy of her friends.

Beauty on the Stage.

"I am inclined to think," says a man who has had a great deal to do with the stage, "that three-quarters of a woman's chance of getting a start as an actress depends upon her personal beauty. It is not that alone, however. There are some women who will not attract in spite of their beauty. I have seen that frequently in the course of my life. A woman who has a large degree of beauty without the power of attracting makes a decided impression at first, but it is soon gone. I am not sure but it is a certain roundness of mental and physical development that makes a woman attractive. The feeling that she possesses it gives her an equilibrium which is pleasing in itself. That a good appearance is a benefit on the stage can be seen in many cases where there are both men and women holding prominent positions who cannot act, and who depend only on their looks."

A Week's Vital Statistics.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 738 deaths in the city, of which 223 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 8; influenza, 3; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 7; malarial fever, 2; meningitis, 2; diarrhea, 8; heart disease, 46; croup, 6; bronchitis, 16; pneumonia, 98; phthisis, 90; Bright's disease, 64; violence, 49; other causes not given.

To Encourage Patriotic Teaching.

A fifty-dollar prize has been offered by the Patria Club for the best kindergarten exercise for teaching patriotism. Competitors are free to exercise their originality and ingenuity, but suggestions are furnished concerning the historical geography of the United States, Colonial history, Revolutionary War, making of the flag, salute to flag, lessons from the life of Washington, and duties of citizens. Inquiries should be addressed to J. Winthrop Hegemen, Riverdale, N. Y., and the outline should be sent by March 15.

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WOMEN USING NARCOTICS

DR. CATHERINE G. TOWNSEND UTTERS A SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

Some Slaves to the Morphine Habit—Smoking in the Latin Quarter—A Woman Writer Who Uses Cigarettes.

Sorosis, at her regular monthly meeting last Monday, talked of the home life. One of her speakers was Dr. Catherine G. Townsend. Dr. Townsend sounded several notes of warning against dangers threatening the home life, and one of these was against the use of narcotics.

"A word of warning must be sounded," she said, "against the use and abuse of opium and its preparations, and of cocaine and chloral. In the United States alone there are 1,500,000 men and women who habitually use opium in some of its forms. The vice is increasing. There is indeed little room for exaggeration in describing the evils of the opium habit, and there is, we fear, among some physicians, though they are vastly in the majority, a disposition to be careless in prescribing the narcotics. The constant use of opium for a few weeks will, as a rule, establish a habit hard to break.

"That the abuse of these drugs has a demoralizing effect on the home goes without dispute. So also does cigarette smoking, an innovation of modern times, because it has been taken up by women and children. In the ante-cigarette days it was rare to see a juvenile smoker under sixteen or eighteen years of age, but now the veriest mites learn to smoke as soon as they do to swear. There is no dispute concerning the injurious effects of tobacco upon the growing child. The only difference of opinion is as to the best means of repressing the cigarette evil.

Tobacco Baneful to Women.

"Looking at the question from a medical point of view we doubt if the practice of smoking will be sanctioned by science or experience. Tobacco is undoubtedly a depressing though agreeable poison. It is particularly injurious to persons of an emotional and oversensitive, nervous system, and hence it would harm more women proportionally than it would men."

Dr. Townsend believes there is so much danger in the use of opiates that she thinks they should be used as little as possible, even for medicinal purposes.

"Morphine is a most dangerous drug to handle," she said, later, at her house, "and when the habit of taking it has become fixed I do not believe there is any possibility of effecting a cure. I had a personal friend who was addicted to the habit, and who committed suicide last year from an overdose. Her husband had died a month before, and she had said many times that she wished she was dead, and there was no doubt that she took her own life. She was a woman generally well known in the city.

A Morphine Slave.

"She had been addicted to the habit for seventeen years, though I did not know it until the latter part of the time. She had reached such a stage that she never went anywhere without her hypodermic syringe, and there was not a spot on her body, with the exception of her face and neck, ankles and wrists, hands and feet, that was not covered with punctures where morphine had been injected. She would leave the table in the middle of a meal when the terrible craving for the drug came upon her. Her husband would excuse himself also, to accompany her. She would go to her room, administer the drug, and return again apparently all right.

"During the latter part of her life she took enormous quantities of morphine. During the last few months she would send for a half ounce every Saturday, and by the following Friday it would be gone. That would be 240 grains. Now, the average dose in an ordinary hypodermic syringe is a quarter of a grain. My poor friend, then, was consuming over thirty-four grains daily, and actually living and retaining her senses.

"She began the practice through an operation performed upon her in which the nerves were affected, and she said that it was necessary for her to take the morphine to quiet them. The last weeks of her life she had a nurse, and she and the nurse were both watched to see that she did not take more of the drug than was actually necessary for her. It seems almost as if the evil spirits went to the assistance of such people. They will get the drug in spite of every precaution. One effect of it is always to make the people addicted to its use the most abominable liars. They cannot be trusted in anything they say about themselves.

A Bread-Winning Victim.

"I know a young woman stenographer who takes a hypodermic syringe to her office with her. She is troubled with severe headaches, and says the drug is a necessity. 'What am I to do?' she says, when I warn her against it. 'I have my mother to support and I must work. If I am sick I cannot work.' She says she only takes the morphine when she is ill, but I am afraid she takes it more often. She is beginning to have the appearance of a morphine eater.

"The eyes of a chronic morphine eater become glassy and staring, the pupil is enlarged, and the skin has a withered, yellow appearance like parchment.

"A physician of my acquaintance tells me that he has a patient who is a morphine eater who cannot come to New York without bringing her hypodermic syringe, and even on the ferryboat will have to give a little jab—that is not a scientific word, but it is expressive—with it upon some part of her body.

"I was called to attend a woman who had tonsilitis the other day. 'You are a morphine eater,' I said to her, but she denied it. I spoke to her husband, and he acknowledged that I was right. I asked if nothing could be done, but he said no, it was too late. He thought if he had made a great effort a few years before and had his wife confined somewhere there might have been hope of a cure, but now it was too late. These cases are so frequent that it is appalling. There are cases on record in the medical journals, some of them where the patient has taken a greater quantity of morphine than my poor friend—even sixty grains a day.

Hypnotism for a Cure.

Dr. Bertillon of Paris, editor of the Revue de l'Hypnotisme, has written a most brilliant paper upon morphinomania. He advocates hypnotic suggestion. He is not a partisan of rapid suppression, as he considers that exceedingly dangerous to the patient. Gradual reduction, he says, each time effected under the influence of hypnotic suggestion, is the only rational and safe cure of the morphine habit.

"Smoking is not general among women in America, although the habit appears to be increasing. It is quite general abroad. I was in Paris Summer before last taking a post-graduate course at the clinics. There are so many American girls in Paris who smoke. American girls are very adaptive, and I think all women when they take up anything do it thoroughly. If they commence to smoke they do not make a casual practice of it. Among the women in the Latin quarter, Bohemians in a nice way, smoking is very general. I knew three charming young women artists who kept house together who smoked innumerable cigarettes. They said they could paint better when they smoked.

"One soon loses all feeling of repugnance at seeing women smoking after becoming accustomed to it, and it would not be difficult to take it up, not looking at it from a scientific standpoint and seeing the evil effects. A cigarette now and then, one to-day and perhaps another to-morrow, would have no ill effects, but that is not the way women smoke when they once begin.

American Women Who Smoke.

"I have a personal acquaintance with perhaps eight or ten women in America who smoke. These are, usually, the women who might be called Bohemians here. They are the women who do not lead the conventional life of a woman—professional women, women who make their own living, women who lead rather sedentary lives, and who do a good deal of brain work.

"I know a clever woman, a magazine writer, who smokes a great deal. She is one of the most charming women I ever met. She smokes, however, to such an extent that if she is asked out to dinner her friends feel that they must offer her cigarettes. She is a brilliant conversationalist, but when she has finished her dinner, if she has not had her cigarette she becomes nervous. She moves her hands nervously, she looks around as if expecting something, talking all the while, but evidently not quite at ease. As soon as she begins to smoke she is quiet again. She always remains in the dining room with the gentlemen after dinner to smoke. She can entertain a dozen men at the same time delightfully, and she never talks better than when she is smoking. That sounds like an argument for smoking, doesn't it? This woman of whom I speak is extremely nervous.

The Effects of Smoking.

"What are the effects of constant smoking? The necessity for it is one effect. A smoker must smoke as much as an opium eater must have morphine. It is apt to shatter the nervous system, and an inveterate smoker will be more or less of a dyspeptic.

"I know two singers who smoke, but they are foreigners, and a Cuban woman who is devoted to cigarettes is the mother of a family. I do not find much smoking among the women of the lower classes. Some of the older women in the tenements smoke pipes, and I have found a few of the younger women with whom I have had dealings who smoked. But they were not representative types. They were the more frivolous girls, who would smoke a cigarette or a cigar or anything that their friends would offer them."

FRUIT OUTLOOK IN ULSTER.

Average Harvest Expected of All Varieties Except Peaches.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The outlook for a peach crop in the Southern Ulster fruit belt for the coming year is much improved as compared with the record of twelve months ago. At that time it was predicted by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there would not be over a dozen baskets of peaches harvested during the year 1896 in the Southern Ulster fruit belt.

Correspondents of other newspapers sought to place about the statement the coloring of improbability. So correct, however, was the prediction of THE TIMES's correspondent that in the town of Marlborough, where at least 200,000 baskets of peaches should have been harvested, less than two quarts of the fruit were harvested from all of the large orchards in that town, and the yield of the other orchards in Southern Ulster did not exceed that.

The present condition of the fruit trees in the orchards that have been visited shows a dangerous nearness to the condition of last year. The warm weather during the month of November forced peach buds beyond their normal size. The cold weather in the middle of December froze the sap in trees growing on low land so that every bud showed a little black speck in the centre of the "fruit producer," which is always an instant revelation that its fruit-bearing capacity has been killed.

The trees that grow on high ground are as yet in a healthy condition. The buds show life, and because this is so the statement is made that the outlook is considerably brighter than it was this time last season. There is yet, however, much danger. A warm wave with a heavy thaw, such as usually makes the fruit grower fearful in January and February, may start the buds on trees that are yet unprotected. If this thaw should be followed by a cold wave, with a temperature driving the quicksilver in the thermometers down to from 10° to 15° below zero, the fruit crop would be cut off, and there would be the same miserable failure as last year.

The most painstaking growers are hopeful that the severest danger lines have now been passed, and say the peach crop will amount to at least 50 per cent. of the usual harvest.

Other sorts of fruit, both vines and trees, are in good health and condition. The cherry crop may be hurt, but there are good evidences that this sensitive fruit tree is yet in a healthy and fruit-giving state.

The rank and file of fruit growers are not prepared to pass through another bad season of fruit-producing like the year of 1896 was. Then, strawberries were cut short in crop; red raspberries were cut off with a soil condition that refused utterly to yield to even the most heroic treatment in cultivation; pears were scarce, and what were harvested only brought the lowest prices, and grapes and currants, while nearly a full crop, were so cheap in the markets that no profits accrued to the growers for the time and trouble spent in cultivating them.

After a careful investigation it is deemed safe to venture the prediction that next season there will be a fair average harvest of all the many varieties of fruit produced in this (Ulster) county, with possibly the exception of peaches.

COSTUMES TRULY GORGEOUS

GOWNS AND GEMS WORN BY MISS RUSSELL IN HER NEW PLAY.

Their Mysterious Accord Described and Explained—The Presents Received by a Queen of the Comic Opera Stage.

To the woman who loves beautiful jewels as well as beautiful gowns, "The American Beauty" will be a joy forever. The play gives an opportunity for an unlimited display of jewels, and as the American Beauty Miss Russell wears many of hers, and they are beautiful.

There are none in the first scene, where Miss Russell wears a white riding habit, which looks as if she had been molded into it. It is not exactly the kind of a riding habit one would see in Central Park, but as Miss Russell does not ride in it, that does not count, and it is a most effective modern garment. The strictly modern part of it is in the bloomers, of soft white accordion plaited silk, which an opening at the side of the habit discloses at the proper moment when they are referred to in one of Miss Russell's songs. The habit itself is of white broadcloth, the vest of white satin, or silk, crossed with a military design in gold braid, which also figures on the lower part of the sleeve. It is a short habit, with high black boots, and a whip as a part of the costume. Miss Russell has a pretty little whip that she can use in this scene, one that was given her when she was playing in "The Grand Duchess," a whip with a gold handle and eyeglasses in the end.

It is in the second gown that the jewels appear, and that is where people ask Miss Russell if she bought her turquoises for the gown or the gown for the turquoises. But she did neither, for she had both before the costume was thought of.

This is the gown that Miss Russell takes a special delight in. She designed it. She has a great deal to say about most of her gowns. It is not much trouble to design a costume, she says. She has dressed for the stage so long and knows so well what will be most becoming and effective on the stage for her own face and figure that the adaptation of a certain style of gown is not much trouble.

In this second gown there is a plaited skirt of soft white silk, which from the audience has a glimmer and a glitter which does not belong to the silk, and for which there seems to be no legitimate reason. A nearer inspection shows tiny little gold spangles running up and down the plaits, which are a reasonable cause for its brilliant effect. The bodice is of turquois blue velvet, and the turquois jewels which are worn with it are so exactly of the same shade that, aside from their individual charm, they are a delight to the woman who loves things that match. The bodice is low cut, with a jacket effect. With this is a vest of white tulle, with a fall of honiton lace over it. The jacket is embroidered with gold sequins, and so is the little pointed band of the blue velvet which outlines the bottom of the vest. The honiton lace falls over the shoulders, and from below the turned-over band of the blue around the back of the neck.

On the lace of the vest in front are the turquoises, five of them, beautiful stones, just the shade of the velvet, surrounded by diamonds, fastened at different points in the lace. This matched effect is carried out in rings. On one finger of her right hand, Miss Russell wears two big solitaire diamonds and a large turquois surrounded by diamonds, and on her little finger a marquise ring, a turquois and diamonds. On the other hand there are more diamonds which make a blaze of light, but no turquois. There are no connecting jewels in the costume, no amethysts or emeralds, only turquoises and rubies. One great ruby is a beautiful stone, set in a large heart, which is a solid mass of diamonds, catch and all, and is worn on a long string of pearls hanging below the prima donna's waist.

Perhaps

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke, 11 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon preaches 11 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place and Fourteenth Street.—A. C. Dixon, 4 P. M. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.—Dr. Carlos F. Martyn, 3 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD and West Sixty-eighth Street.—Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M., and the Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.—The Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., 11 A. M. Special service at 8 P. M. Addresses by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York; the Rev. G. R. Van De Water, D. D., and Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., President Johns Hopkins University. All are welcome. Communion service, 8 and 10 A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West Fifty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Special musical service, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, West Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Myra K. Libby, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Williams, M. A., 11 A. M., communion service, and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Thirty-fourth Street, corner Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321-323 West Fifty-sixth Street.—The Rev. J. L. Parsons, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

D. L. MOODY, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 8 and 8 P. M. Mr. Sankey will sing.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, (Services Now Held in the Hall, 426 Columbus Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets.)—The Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. Samuel McComb, B. A., (Oxon.,) B. D., 11 A. M.; the Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., 8 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET CHURCH, corner Second Avenue.—A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, D. D., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson, 10:30 A. M. Services will also be held at the American Theatre, 4 and 7:30 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M.; Dr. W. J. Brown, pastor of the Church of John Wesley, City Road, London, 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, 4:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. W. J. Brown, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Samuel McComb, B. D., 8 P. M.

SECOND COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.; communion service at 8:45 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:45 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.—Dr. Joseph Silverman, 11 A. M.

THE CHRIST HEALING EVANGELIST, Anna J. Johnson, 3 P. M., at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS REFORMED CHURCH. —Regular service at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 10, 1897.

The politicians do not yet seem to understand the full scope of the provision of the Constitution of the State as to appointments to the civil service. Gov. BLACK, who is a lawyer by profession, and had the reputation of being an unusually good one, is blind as a bat on this subject. He has already asked for a law to abolish the competition which the Constitution requires, though he ought to know that the courts would smash such a law as soon as they could get at it. He and the Attorney General and our own District Attorney apparently ignore another fundamental mandate of the Constitution, namely, that appointments to the civil service shall be made for merit and fitness. If a case should come before the courts where it could be shown that appointments were made because the appointees were Republicans or Democrats, and not solely for merit and fitness, it is practically certain that such appointments would be declared void.

WOMEN AT PUBLIC DINNERS.

The dinner of the Fine Arts Federation was not the first public dinner in New York at which women have sate at meal with men. But it was no doubt much the largest of such dinners, and so made the innovation very conspicuous. The proportion of women to men in this assemblage of about 450 diners was about one to ten—fortunately large enough to relieve the ladies of any embarrassment that might have been occasioned by a smaller attendance.

No assemblage of the art world of New York could have been truly representative or fairly complete which did not include the sex of which so many members are earning their livings and doing useful and sometimes brilliant work in one or another department of artistic industry. It was this consideration doubtless that actuated the promoters of the dinner to invite and provide for the attendance of women. When the door was once opened advantage was taken of the opportunity by many women who were not practitioners of arts and who came as guests of the subscribing members.

According to everybody who took part in it, the experiment, as it may still be called, was entirely successful. Of course, the banquet room was a very much more attractive scene, in general as well as in detail, for the addition of bright colors around the table to the black and white of exclusively male assemblages. Moreover, there was no restriction which any well-conducted male could have felt as a restriction in an addition to the company at a public dinned which softens the manners of diners and after-dinner speakers. The only literally "burning" question, the question of tobacco, settled itself. Women whose objections to smoking are insuperable, when notified that in the citadel of his after-dinner cigar man takes his final stand, can stay away. In truth, however, the progress of civilization has pretty well settled the question of tobacco. With women who are exposed to smoke, as well as with men who smoke, habituation to the poison has induced what the toxicologists call tolerance. It must have been an exceptionally sensitive subject who found herself incommoded in the spacious and airy Vanderbilt gallery by the fumes after dinner, or even by the cigarettes between courses, which were not intermitted.

The admission of women to the tables of public dinners, even when women have not, as in this case so many of them had, a clear right to be there, is a much more human and civilized performance than the admission of them to galleries after the animals are fed to hear them roar. This latter makeshift has long been in use in England as well as in this country, and it is not satisfactory. It is quite safe to predict that in future women will be welcome at the dinners of the Fine Arts Federation. They ought to be welcome at all public dinners of which the occasions have interest for them, and this includes almost all public dinners of which the occasions are not professional, commercial, or political in the sense of party politics.

THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

Several cities in Connecticut which discharge their sewage into rivers have been warned by recent decisions of the courts that they must dispose of their waste in some other way. One of them has applied to the Legislature for permission to construct a sewer, thirty miles long, to Long Island Sound. Others are in doubt as to what course they ought to take. The new Governor in his first message advises that a thorough investigation "be made by competent expert State authority for the enlightenment and instruction of towns and municipalities, which see clearly the approaching necessity for action, but are at a loss to decide on any plan which will meet the difficulty." It is probable that a commission will be appointed to deal with the question, and that measures will be taken to prevent the pollution of streams in that State.

The pollution of rivers by sewage is highly injurious and dangerous when water supplies are drawn from streams so contaminated or when ice is taken from the surface of them in the cold season. It also affects the health of neighboring residents in the valleys by causing malarial diseases. It tends to make navigation difficult and disagreeable, and is objectionable for other reasons. Waterbury, situated on the Naugatuck River, is the city which proposes the construction of a sewer which shall carry its waste to the Sound. Mr. FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY, a prominent citizen, recently wrote as follows concerning the contamination of the Naugatuck and of other rivers in the State:

"Torrington sends down the sewage of its 8,000 people to Thomaston, which adds its 5,000 and sends the sewage of 13,000 to Waterbury, which adds its 40,000 and passes it on to Naugatuck, which adds 8,000 more, and now, with the sewage of over 60,000 people, this one small stream takes its pollution into the pond at Seymour, whence many persons do, or lately did, obtain their supply of ice; and so on to Ansonia, Derby, and the sea. But this is only one case in many. In the same manner, New Britain, the Farmington Valley, extending as far as Winsted, and all the Connecticut River towns bring their filth to Hartford, which adds its own sewage from 75,000, and passes it on to Middletown and the other towns below. Danbury sends the sewage of its 20,000 through the flat meadows and sluggish waters of Still River, into the Housatonic, which, having been already contaminated by Pittsfield, Great Barrington, and all the factory villages in that neighborhood, rolls its polluted flood into the great pond at Shelton, there to settle and reek and breed microbes for the infection of the atmosphere of the clusters of cities near its borders. The same story must be told of Willimantic and Putnam and all the villages along the Shetucket and Quinnebaug, that carry their pollutions down to Norwich and New London."

It has been the practice in many cities in the East and in the West to use as main sewers the small streams which pass through them and empty into a large lake or river. Chicago has so used its little river, but is now spending $30,000,000 upon a canal to which the polluted water of the stream is to be diverted from Lake Michigan. Hartford is trying to solve a similar problem, but in a less satisfactory manner. It is constructing a large and costly intercepting sewer which will prevent the pollution by the city's own sewage of the small river which passes through the heart of the town and a beautiful park, but this stream will still be contaminated by the sewage of another city, situated at a distance of nine miles, and the sewage diverted from it in Hartford will be discharged into the adjacent Connecticut River. The improvements now in progress will therefore be inadequate.

It is desirable that neither the large rivers, such as the Connecticut, nor the shore waters of the Sound should be polluted. Mr. C. OLIVER ISELIN and other persons residing on the Sound shore near Mamaroneck recently complained that the discharge of sewage from the village of New Rochelle into the Sound had driven them from their homes, and the village may be sued for damages on account of the injurious influence of its sewerage system upon valuable shore property. The village of White Plains has already become the defendant in a suit designed to prevent the discharge of its sewage into the Bronx River.

The ideal solution of these problems requires either the purification of sewage before the "effluent" is discharged into streams, or the treatment and use of it upon filtration farms. The "effluent" of purified sewage should not be poured into rivers from which water supplies are taken. We think that an expert commission, if one shall be created in Connecticut, will be able to recommend practicable methods of sewage disposal which will prevent the contamination of public water courses by city waste in any form without subjecting the towns to excessive taxation.

THE PROPOSED TUNNEL LINE.

The project for rapid transit from Cortlandt Street in this city through a tunnel under the East River to the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn and thence to Jamaica, submitted by the Atlantic Avenue Commission, is an excellent one from every point of view. The plans provide for a station at Cortlandt Street, another near the water front for connection with the east-side elevated roads, one at the City Hall in Brooklyn, and another at the Flatbush Avenue terminus of the Long Island Railroad. From that point the tracks would be depressed below the surface level of Atlantic Avenue for about a mile and a quarter, and as the depressed way would be covered this part of the line would practically be a continuation of the tunnel.

The broad avenue, blighted for so many years, would be restored to legitimate public uses, and a surface trolley would take the place of the Long Island Company's road as it now exists there. It will be observed that the plan provides for a very convenient combination of express and local service. The passenger from Cortlandt Street could reach Jamaica in only twenty-one minutes, or could take advantage of connecting trolley roads at any station of the trunk line. The practical value of such a system, as serving the convenience of those who do business in the lower part of this city and desire to reside in Brooklyn or neighboring Long Island towns, can scarcely be overestimated. And this tunnel route would relieve the bridge route, now burdened beyond its capacity in the crowded hours.

The construction of the line seems to be assured, for the Long Island Company, heartily co-operating, is willing to make the proposed improvements beyond the Flatbush Avenue station, if Brooklyn will bear half the cost, (or $1,250,000,) and a corporation stands ready to make the tunnel from this city to Flatbush Avenue, the cost of which will be from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. The prospect is quite encouraging, therefore, that this project will be carried out in the near future.

CECIL RHODES AND ENGLAND.

The fact that CECIL RHODES is on his way to England to be judged lends a special interest to the boastful reports of his doings which he has been making in Cape Colony. Even if what he said were quite true, he would do better to let others say it. Undoubtedly he is an interesting and extraordinary man, but a main moral of his career is that which was drawn by our London correspondent at the time of the Jameson raid, to wit: that if the formation of the British Empire had been postponed till the age of railways and telegraphs the British Empire would not exist.

CECIL RHODES belongs to the "conditores imperii," and the career which he has run in the "naked and open daylight" of these closing years of the nineteenth century enables us to see more clearly what manner of men were the founders of colonial empires in the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The "conditor imperii" in each of these ages partakes more than is agreeable to modern taste of the nature of the "gentleman adventurer," as is the old-fashioned euphemism for a freebooter and pirate. RHODES recalls CORTEZ and PIZARRO as well as CLIVE and HASTINGS. It may be granted to him that his aims are at least in part public and patriotic, but he is absolutely ruthless and absolutely unscrupulous in his choice of means. His contemptuous repulsion of the notion that natives have any rights, even to their lives, that predatory Englishmen are bound to respect, his cynical disregard of the plighted faith of his country toward the Boers, justify us in saying that he would stop at nothing to attain his ends; that his temper is the same that PIZARRO showed in the murder of ATAHUALPA and CORTEZ in the torture of MONTEZUMA and CLIVE in the commission of forgery and HASTINGS in blackmailing the Begums.

Whatever his own temper, it is evident that he has misconceived the temper of his countrymen. When it became necessary for the South Africa Company, of which he was the life and soul, to make a pretense of throwing him as a sop to public opinion, after President KRUEGER had produced the telegrams that implicated him in JAMESON'S raid, he might have known that there were some things of which the British public would not stand the exposure, things in regard to which the French saying holds, that they are done but not said. Nevertheless, he has avowed his indifference to morals with such candid brutality as to disaffect even The London Times, faithful organ of his schemes as it had before been. When, in a speech at Cape Colony, he sneered at the "unctuous rectitude" of the British public, he exhibited the ethical standard of one of the more frank and foolish of PLATT'S Assemblymen, who wrote the other day that great parties are not built up and sustained by "moral character." His answer to every charge of cruelty, bad faith, and treason is that he has added two million square miles to the empire. As The London Times solemnly puts it, "it is recognition of these facts which adds poignancy to the regret with which we are compelled to contemplate actions which added nothing to the security of imperial interests in Rhodesia, but caused serious political embarrassment to the Imperial Government." CECIL RHODES'S methods of aggrandizing the empire might have been connived at so long as they were left to conjecture. But when to the offense of being found out he adds the offense of not even denying, he does not enable the most sympathetic of his countrymen to defend his course.

A STUDY OF FRENCH LIFE.

We referred recently to the picture of Paris life presented by that brilliant and unpleasant lady "Gyp" and to the impossibility that it could be really true of more than a small part of an unimportant class in the society of France. We are happy now to have opportunity to refer to another picture of French life, also by a lady of talent and extended reputation, not only because the picture is in itself far more agreeable, but because it is much more carefully drawn, is more comprehensive, and bears the unmistakable marks of both accuracy and sincerity.

Mme. E. CARO'S story is also of married life, and of the life of a woman who marries, not for love, a man who sincerely loves her. Unlike Elle in "Gyp's" highly spiced sketch, Mme. CARO'S heroine, however, marries from a sense of duty to her parents and quite without expectation of happiness, having her mind, indeed, full of a vague romantic ideal to which her husband does not correspond. Here is a situation from which the cynical Parisienne might have developed any amount of complications leading pretty inevitably to the downfall of the ill-mated girl. In Mme. CARO'S tale the outcome is wholesomely different. The wife, by the force of her own purity and tenderness and need of love, learns to feel for her husband, first respect, then deep gratitude, and finally passionate affection. As after all, the cynics and "psychologues" to the contrary notwithstanding, not only the happiness, but the very existence, of society depends on the prevalence of love and fidelity between husband and wife, we find Mme. CARO'S picture of French life, as we have said, infinitely pleasanter and much truer than the one that "Gyp" depicts.

Nor must it be assumed that the more faithful picture is devoid of art. On the contrary, it is drawn with great skill. The scene is laid in Brittany and the local color is delicately and simply applied. The peasantry, from the poorest to the most prosperous, the bourgeoisie, from the petty to the highest, and the lower grades of the provincial noblesse are represented. And there is one delightful sketch bringing out the French standard of professional life in the provinces—the lofty and simple devotion to duty, the fine sense of the value of things of the mind as compared with mere money getting, the serene dignity of a character morally sound and whole. The varied elements of the composition are managed with a hand at once firm and fine. One lays down the book with a sense of thankfulness that one has not been forced to puzzle over the question how France has ever survived the conditions that French novels portray.

We do not know what views the present Park Commissioners hold concerning the proposed extension of Riverside Drive northward by means of a viaduct across the Manhattanville hollow, and thence on to a connection with the drives and boulevards leading to Yonkers. Last Winter the approval of the Park Board was given, we believe, to the southern section of this proposed extension, as far as the Trinity Church Cemetery. This part of the improvement would doubtless pay for itself in the immediate increase of assessable valuations, as it would embellish a part of the city in which the favors of nature must be enhanced by the art and skill of man before they can be fully enjoyed. But ultimately the drive should be continued to Inwood and Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. Some time—an all-wise Providence knows when, but a patient people do not—the present Boulevard beyond One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will be made safe and convenient for travel, and the King's Bridge Road, now a disgraceful gash in a picturesque landscape, will be converted into a civilized highway. But the proposed drive along the bluff overlooking the Hudson has charms and advantages of its own that make it worthy of consideration as an independent project.

It is not a matter of immediate importance, but it is interesting to know the estimate put on the relative strength of the Spanish and American Navies by a competent authority. The Saturday Review of London is generally recognized as unusually well informed and careful on such points. In its latest issue it states that "in mere number of keels, Spain is indeed far ahead, for she counts fifty-eight, as against America's forty-two, but the superiority is wholly fictitious." It sums up the American force of battleships and cruisers as thirty, to fourteen for Spain, the former all "built since 1885," the latter "antiquated." And it concludes: "If the worst came, there is a chance that the Spaniards might penetrate the long naval line of defense along the American shore, and work some damage before they were overtaken. But that they would very soon come to a disastrous end in this adventure is no more to be doubted than that they would from the outset be hopelessly overmatched in Cuban waters." Another point of really still greater significance is the unquestioned superiority of the morale of the Americans. It is not boasting to assert that no American army of 200,000 men would have wasted two years in futile skirmishing as the Spaniards have in Cuba, and there is no reason to suppose that the Spanish Navy has any more fight in it than the Spanish Army.

Among the "gas bills" to be introduced in the Legislature this week is one in the hands of Assemblyman ABELL of Brooklyn establishing a State Gas Commission, which, Mr. ABELL says, "shall have over the gas companies of the State the same jurisdiction as is exercised now by the Railroad Commission over the railroads." Its chief power, however, would be to "fix the price of gas in all the cities of the State," which makes its jurisdiction very different from that of the Railroad Commission. That body has no power to fix the rates to be charged by railroads, and the power to fix prices of any kind cannot safely be put in the hands of a commission. Such a supervisory body might see that the customers of the gas companies got what they paid for in quantity and quality, but the main purpose of creating a commission would be to provide a number of new offices, with salaries and expenses, and the opportunity for attaching another set of corporations to the government of the State and the political organization that controls it. The service of gas companies under their franchises is wholly local, and any supervision to which they are made subject should be exercised by local authority.

One of the effects of keeping prisoners shut up in idleness was illustrated by the convict at Sing Sing who threw himself from the gallery of the prison to the stone floor below, crushing out his life. Most convicts are more or less abnormal, and the conditions of confinement in prison are likely to aggravate tendencies to violence, moroseness, or degeneration of any kind unless they have a fair amount of occupation for body and mind. It is necessary to health and discipline, and the more regular and systematic the occupation the better of course. The Constitution unwisely makes such occupation impracticable, but it allowed two years for providing the best substitute under its restriction. The entire period was allowed to pass without making any provision for employing the convicts when the prohibition upon the existing industries should take effect, and many of them have to be kept in complete idleness. No system can be contrived under the Constitutional restriction which will give proper occupation to all the convicts in the penal institutions of the State and the counties. The treatment of the prison-labor question in this State is in itself a crime, and the process of amending the Constitution, which was begun two years ago and allowed to lapse last year, should be taken up again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Investigation of the boarding houses and restaurants in which the students of the various Boston schools get their meals has revealed that many of them are dark, unventilated, and uncleanly places, in which wretchedly prepared and badly chosen food is served at prices which, though apparently small, are really large, when considered in relation to the amount of proper nutriment that is supplied. The same state of affairs exists in this city and in most others to which students resort in large numbers. They are often young men and women by whom every expense must be carefully scrutinized, and their lack of means often enforces an economy of which, in present circumstances, the results are too frequently broken health and failure to benefit in any way from the instruction received. That brain workers need as much and better food than those who do only physical toil is a fact much better appreciated nowadays than in the past, but the old stories of people who starved themselves for years while acquiring artistic or literary skill have not yet quite lost their glamour, and attempts to imitate the famous examples still produce as many broken bodies and minds, and as few glittering successful careers, as ever. The problem of providing cheap food for the poor is not a simple one, and the solution of it is not to be found in the establishment of restaurants, as the experience of the Workingmen's Clubs has shown. The poor are not to be fed like paupers, and the food must be prepared in their own homes, or in such places as they are accustomed to frequent. The Workingmen's Clubs have failed in this respect, and the restaurants established by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have failed in the same respect. The problem is not to be solved by the establishment of restaurants, but by the improvement of the conditions of life in the tenements, as the Improved Tenements Association has done in the past. There is a fine opportunity for intelligent philanthropy in this direction. Cheap food is not necessarily bad, nor is it necessary to serve it in a repulsive shape or amid squalid surroundings.

—Careful inspection of the seven most important Chicago theatres on the night after the adoption of the ordinance requiring bared heads in places of amusement revealed that of 1,176 women present only 441 admitted, by removing their hats, that a city has the right to pass sumptuary laws of this kind or the power to enforce them when passed. New York audiences, of their own accord and acting under no compulsion except that of good taste, common courtesy, and public sentiment, make better showings than that every night, for here the voluntary removal of all headgear large enough to be obstructive has become a custom so generally followed that the woman who persists in wearing a big hat while occupying an orchestra chair is at once explained as a stray barbarian visitor. Therefore, she is regarded with more of pity than of hatred or contempt. Meanwhile, the outrageous conduct of men who trample over their neighbors at the end of every act continues without abatement, as it is without excuse. These boors and drunkards never by any chance buy an aisle seat, but out of what seems to be sheer malignance post themselves as near as possible to the inner end of long rows of people. For them there is nothing but abhorrence felt by decent theatregoers, and why the Penal Code does not provide for their punishment is a dark and insoluble mystery.

PERSONAL.

—Marquis HOYOS, the Spanish Ambassador to Austria, has been talking characteristic nonsense about the "mission" of Spain. She is, it seems, "an outpost of European civilization," and has before her a twofold task. One part of it is to withstand the threatening advance of the awakened yellow races by preventing them from seizing the Philippines, and the other is to restrain the equally menacing desire of "the Yankees" to spread their deplorable theories of popular government among the colonies of monarchical nations. The Marquis says we imagine that Europe is suffering from the effects of old age, and that the future belongs to ourselves—a delusion which Spain can and will remove from our minds. A conflict with the United States, he admitted, would be a somewhat more serious matter than the little war now approaching a happy termination in Cuba, but he was confident that Mr. McKINLEY, as President, would continue the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND, and therefore a conflict between the "two great countries" would be avoided.

—What is, rather absurdly, described as "a true and original portrait of VERGIL" has been unearthed by a party of archaeologists at Susa, some eighty miles south of Tunis, and close to the site of ancient Adrumentum. It is a small, almost miniature, mosaic, which depicts the poet in a sitting posture and holding a scroll, upon which he has just written in cursive characters the eighth line of the Aeneid, "Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso." Behind him stand Clio and Melpomene, ready to answer to the invocation. From the quality of the mosaic, the character of the writing, and the history of Susa, it is believed that the picture was made about 100 A. D., and as VERGIL died 119 years before that date, the artist could not possibly have seen his subject, and the portrait's accuracy is a matter of considerable doubt. It is, however, of very great interest, and the fact is notable that, instead of presenting the ordinary conception of a poet, with inspired features and flowing locks, it shows a plain, straightforward sort of a man, with close-cropped hair, and much resembling the miniature in the famous Vatican manuscript of the fourth century, which has hitherto been regarded as the oldest of the many attempts to show how the Mantuan bard may have looked.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Ladies' Industrial Charity Association of Anderson, Ind., which is the only organized agency for charity work in the city, has refused to accept a proffered sum of money raised by a home-talent minstrel performance, advertised and given for its benefit. And yet probably no better use of the $350 thus raised will be made than they could have made. The managers of the society plead conscientious scruples.

* * *

Any Bostonian delights in the ownership of a single Franklin medal bestowed for good conduct or scholarship in its public schools. The late Prof. Edwin Davenport of Haverford College won three, and four other gold and silver medals besides. He won five of the medals at the Latin School, which is quite unequaled by any other scholar's achievements.

* * *

Baltimore saloon keepers are complaining bitterly because by a municipal ordinance they are forbidden to sell anything but liquors under the licenses and they want to include cigars. The Supreme Court has sustained the law, and a test case is to be taken to the State Court of Appeals.

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Chicago's drinking water from the lake is so bad that the Board of Health has threatened to cut it off from the public schools if the Board of Education does not quickly take measures to filter or purify it.

* * *

The Chicago Pension Office, which pays pensioners in five States, reports an increase of 305 pensioners last year, but a falling off of $1,000,000 in the amount paid. Among the new pensioners are six widows of soldiers who served in the Indian wars sixty years ago, and ten widows of Mexican war veterans. Young wives of old soldiers extend greatly the limits of payments.

* * *

Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine indignantly denies the assertion of a Washington paper that he is "an avowed candidate" for a seat in President McKinley's Cabinet, and says that he can conceive nothing more unseemly than for any person to take part in a struggle for such a position.

Got It Twisted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Mr. Carnegie kindly explain the meaning of this paragraph in his article contributed to the current number of The North American Review?

Bimetallists believe in the quantitative theory: "More 'Money,' lower prices; less 'Money,' higher prices." Hence their advocacy of restoring even erratic and unsuitable silver as "Money" "at some ratio to be fixed by civilized nations after careful study of all the conditions."

Does he really mean it, or should the words "lower" and "higher" be transposed?

J. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1897.

A Neighborly Congratulation.

From The Mail and Express.

We congratulate our neighbor, THE TIMES, and its energetic and progressive publisher upon the substantial gains which THE TIMES has shown during the last three months. The success of any clean and wholesome morning newspaper in New York City is a distinct encouragement to decent journalism, and should be cause for general rejoicing.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Executive Clemency.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is time that the perversion of the pardoning power should cease. Let the pardoning power be vested elsewhere than in the Governor of the State.

Long-Felt Want May Be Filled.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A New Jersey man says he has perfected a plan for doing away with all unnecessary and superfluous noise. Congress should be equipped with the device with the utmost dispatch.

Grant's Monument.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

No higher tribute was ever expressed in marble than the one which this costly shaft interprets. In recognition of the soldierly qualities of Gen. Grant the South will no doubt be well represented at the dedication next April.

The Staff's Uniforms.

From The Bellow's Falls (Vt.) Times.

"Just wait till the new Colonels of the Governor's staff blaze forth in their one-hundred-dollar uniforms," says a Massachusetts paper. How is it that Colonels' uniforms cost twice as much in Vermont as in the old Bay State?

Nevada.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

In the State of Nevada, which is popularly supposed to be the poorest in the country, the tax rate is exceptionally low, while a large surplus has accumulated in the school fund. Possibly that State might afford some suggestions to Idaho on the problem of economical administration.

Populist Legislature Warned.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post Intelligencer

Above all things, the Legislature should pass no laws which will prevent capital coming to this State. We may be able to drag out an existence here without it, but if there is to be a genuine revival in all lines of trade, the way must be left open for new money to come here and with the assurance that it will be fairly treated.

Boss Rule.

From The Boston Journal.

The means by which Mr. Platt acquires control over the New York Legislature are indicated by the statement of Senator Siebert of Buffalo that if he were to vote for Mr. Choate for Senator, everything would be so tied up at Albany that his county would get no appropriation for its armory or any other legislation which it wanted.

The Duty of the Press.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

The chief troubles with this country today are bad laws and dangerous politics. The duty of a modern newspaper does not stop with vociferation for more factories, more railroads, more capital. It must discover the hindrances and obstructions that are keeping out enterprise and investment, and must not hesitate to attack any person or party that dares to hold up the procession on the highway of progress.

The Grant Monument.

From The Chicago Record.

New York's Grant monument in Riverside Drive is now practically completed, a result upon which New York and the Nation are to be congratulated. It is not easy to secure the means wherewith to erect a monument worthy the genius of a great man and honorable alike to the Nation, but this, by the help of the 80,000 contributors in New York and elsewhere to the Grant monument fund, the committee has at last done, and the $600,000 it has expended shows as a result a splendid memorial to comemmorate the name and fame of America's great commander.

Blunders of the Painters.

From The Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

A contemporary calls attention to the interesting fact that in one newspaper illustration the ill-fated barkentine Herbert Fuller had no binnacle. That's nothing. We have seen an elegantly painted picture of a full-rigged ship minus not only the binnacle, but the rudder-head and wheel as well, the after deck being entirely free from all "encumbrances" from the stern to the cabin companionway. We have seen scores of otherwise fine pictures in this field of effort spoiled by some such glaring incongruity.

A COMMONPLACE LETTER.

Margaret E. Sangster in The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

It seemed so little, the thing you did—
Just to take the pen in your hand,
And send the warm heart's greeting, hid
'Neath the common two-cent stamp of the land.
But over the mountains and over the plain,
And away o'er the billowy prairies went
The small, square letter, to soothe the pain
Of one who was fretted with discontent.

She was ill and tired; the long, hot day
Had worn itself to the merest shred;
The last of the light, as it ebbed away,
Fell on her patient needle and thread.
A shadow came flying across the space
Where the fading sunlight filtered through;
There was just the gleam of a sweet young face,
And a voice said, "Here is a letter for you."

The quick tears blurred in a sudden mist,
But she brushed them away, and then she smiled,
And you should have seen how she kissed and kissed
The postmark's circlet, like a child.
Why, the name brought back the long ago
When she dressed in her best of afternoons,
When she found it a pleasure to sit and sew,
And her seams were hemmed to tripping tunes.

Poverty, change, and the drudgery
Of work that goes on without an end,
Had fettered the heart that was light and free,
Till she'd almost forgotten she had a friend.
The people at home so seldom write,
Her youth and its pleasures lie all behind;
She was thinking bitterly but last night
That "out of sight is out of mind."

Now, here is your letter! The old hills break
Beyond these levels flat and green;
She thrills to the thrush as his

RHODES IN BAD ODOR

Englishmen Do Not Like the "Triumphal Progress" of the South African Adventurer on His Way to Trial.

SCHEMERS TROUBLE RUSSIA'S VERY WEAK CZAR.

Frenchmen Excited by the Egyptian Problem—Sir William Harcourt Preparing for a Lively Liberal Campaign.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Within three weeks Cecil Rhodes will land in England, and it is already apparent that his arrival will mark the beginning of another period of deep popular concern about the South African problem. When he was last here the public was too confused concerning the merits of the recent disturbance to know just how to treat Rhodes. Moreover, "the swell mob," which had pinned its hopes for dividends and preferments on the Chartered Company's success, along with the noisy gang of City men belonging to what is called the "Kafir Circus," were employing every agency within their grasp, from the Poet Laureate and The Times down to the humblest financial blackmailing sheet, to surround Rhodes, Jameson and Company with a heroic halo of patriotism. Their efforts at the time did mislead a great many honest people. But a year has brought about an extraordinary change in popular opinion, and what was lacking to complete this change has been supplied by Rhodes himself.

His laboriously arranged triumphal progress through the country to Cape Town has made Englishmen angry, and the insolence of his speeches has turned even the faithful Times away from him. Considering that he is coming to England to answer for his share in a great international crime, the least he could have done was to take ship quietly, or if he felt bound to say something to his own townsmen, to talk in a subdued tone. He has chosen instead, at least by implication, to justify the conspiracy and raid against the Transvaal, and to boast of what he is going to do in the future in South Africa, as if the Parliamentary inquiry had already triumphantly acquitted him and intrusted him with the imperial destinies of the Cape. Although he has talked no open treason, it is plain enough that the crowds he has harangued have comprehended the threat of separation which underlay his speeches. His judgment in this whole matter has been so bad, and his misreading of the English temper so complete, that the papers here have begun to trace a parallel between these later stages of his career and the pathetic breakdown of Parnell's discretion and mental powers in his melancholy later days. The inquiry is to be pushed forward, I understand, with more than usual celerity, and promises to monopolize English attention during the Spring.

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Tomfoolery in Turkey.

It is hard to decide whether the Government of the Sultan or the conclave of Ambassadors at his capital is the more grotesque and fatuous sham. Just now these Ambassadors are passing through a cycle of mysterious reserve, and maintain a most rigid and impressive silence about the subjects under discussion in their circle. Presently, no doubt, as upon other occasions, they will melt into a more communicative mood, and fill the waiting correspondents with fresh floods of gossip and prediction. Whether these diplomats are secretive or garrulous, it matters extremely little. All they have done or are doing or are desirous of doing is sheer tomfoolery. They know it, we know it, and, most important of all, the Sultan knows it.

There is for the moment a cessation to the rumors of Russia's warlike preparations, but extreme activity is noticeable in the governing circles of all the small Balkan States. Servia in particular in attracting attention, and Milan's unexpected and rather remarkable return to Belgrade, after long talks with the Austrian Foreign Minister, is made the basis for a new lot of apprehensive speculations.

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Troubles of a Weak Czar.

Private reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the intrigues of the palace cliques and the rivalries of the semi-independent Ministers, have brought the administration into more than ordinary confusion. Witte, whose large financial plans for a gold currency, taxation reforms, and the employment of all the Treasury's resources in developing the Siberian commercial routes is directly opposed to the schemes and hopes of the war party, is now the figure about which the storm rages. He seems to be holding his own, but in Russia more than elsewhere a Minister often seems strongest when the ground is on the point of giving way under his feet. A circumstantial story that he and his former subordinate, now the Minister of Railways, had such a violent altercation in the Imperial Council Chamber that the Czar, powerless to make them respect his presence, left the room in wrathful tears, gives a luminous conception of the part young Nicholas is supposed to play in high State affairs.

As has been indicated in these dispatches, from the very day of his accession to the throne the Czar has been far too weak to exert any consistent control over the furious conflict of personalities existing in the departments which pass for government in Russia. The newest project of the Czar's creation, a Court of Supreme Council to relieve him of some of the intolerable burden of personal responsibility, is said to be strongly supported, and may possibly come to be realized. Already nine more or less similar councils are in existence, and instead of saving the Czar work, they add to his duties by the necessity he is under of reviewing and confirming all their interminable decisions.

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The Egyptian Problem in France.

The French Senatorial elections have given the Radicals and Socialists a gain of eight seats, but this is nowhere near enough to affect the conservative posture of the Senate, while there are no signs that the Meline Ministry will be weaker when the Chamber reconvenes than it was heretofore.

The rumors that Hanotaux is to give a Foreign Office surprise as a New Year's present to the Chamber, continue. These rumors have gradually grown into a belief that a new, and some say a sensational, phase is to be given the Anglo-Egyptian question. The failure to select a new French Ambassador for Great Britain begins to acquire a suggestion of significance, since persons close to Hanotaux are hinting that none is to be appointed for an indefinite period. This seems such a foolish course to pursue that it is impossible to credit the story. It is undoubtedly true that the Egyptian difficulty is being more thought of, both in Paris and London just now than usual. This may turn out to mean only that some genuine attempt to finally settle it is nearer at hand than has been supposed. The English Government wants to send an expedition to Khartoum next Autumn, where Khalifa is now said to be mustering the van of a force of fully 50,000 men, and I imagine the French objections to this, which of course have a bearing on the Turkish problem as well, are producing the diplomatic hitch visible between the two countries.

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The Kaiser and the Duello.

Emperor William's rescript on dueling is treated as a well-meaning effort to moderate the abuse, and its tone is admitted, by even his chronic critics, to be calmer, more courteous, and sensible than any of his previous utterances on the subject. There is, however, a general disposition in Germany to doubt if it will do much practical good. It still leaves the duello as a recognized institution in military life, and merely hedges its employment round with a number of deterrent safeguards. People who speak as if they knew, hint that the Emperor wished to go further, but found the adverse opinion of the higher army circles too heavily against him. This impression, if it becomes general, may tend to soften the popular mood a trifle toward the Kaiser, but will hardly lighten his task of reconciling the Reichstag to fresh huge military grants.

The extraordinary revolt of the stock Exchanges and grain Bourses throughout the empire against the January anti-option laws is, however, of still greater public interest at this moment, and Parliament is expected to boil over with excitement about it when the session begins again.

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The Liberal Leadership.

Lord Rosebery has now thrown up the titular leadership of the Liberal peers, and it is understood he will be absent from England for the larger part of the coming session, if not altogether. His health is wrecked again, and no one will be surprised if he takes no further active part in politics. There are only a handful of Liberal peers, but they still have their sharp dissensions about the leadership, one section insisting that Lord Kimberly is entitled to the reversion, while the other is supporting Earl Spencer. It is not at all unlikely that the latter will now assume a considerably larger part in Liberal work and plans than he has hitherto done.

Sir William Harcourt has taken a larger town house for the season than he has heretofore done, and there are signs that he is going to assume the leadership of the whole Liberal Party as a matter of course, and make such a fine fighting session of it that at the close no questions as to his supremacy will linger in any mind. His views on this suddenly developed new Irish question will be awaited with exceptional interest, for it is the kind of subject that he is peculiarly at home with, and if he takes a strong line on it, it is not unlikely that he will force the Government's hand in the matter, and win with his little minority another victory, scarcely less noteworthy than that he scored last year over the Education bill.

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An Indian Famine Fund Opened.

Apparently the Indian Government was not so much mistaken after all in its delay about asking for public help to cope with the famine there. Its explanations are at least very plausible, and no doubt the moral effect of its statement that it was perfectly able to meet any famine requirements, however extraordinary they might be, without any outside aid, must have been valuable on the native mind. Howeve rthat may be, a relief fund, to be raised here, has been authorized, and the Lord Mayor of London starts it to-day with all the proper flourishes. Twenty years ago, when the last Indian famine fund at the Mansion House was called for, $2,500,000 were raised. Since then the number of millionaires has been so multiplied by mining and other development companies' acts that it is very likely a much bigger sum will be forthcoming now.

The likelihood that trouble may arise from the spread westward of the Bombay plague increases, and French doctors of eminence are saying bitter things in the Paris press about England's neglect to take proper quarantine precautions.

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The Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

The Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Connaught, have caused it to be announced that they have taken general charge of the celebration of their mother's second Jubilee, next June, so far as royalty is concerned with it. The news has been received with much relief. It is suspected that this decision was not reached without some domestic friction, but of this there is always a plenty, according to stories current.

The Prince's allusion to the anniversary as the Queen's Diamond Jubilee raises some cavilling among grammarians, but the public likes the phrase, and no doubt it will be universally used.

I hear a story that the Prince of Wales has publicly assumed the responsibility for the invitations to royal guests next Summer, on purpose to be in a position to ignore the German Emperor's expressed desire to be present, but this is hardly like "Wales's form."

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Queer American "News" in The Telegraph.

Since The Daily Mail began its extraordinary inroads into the circulation of The Daily Telegraph, the latter has been clutching rather wildly at various devices for winning back the public. Its gross attempt to use Ambassador Bayard for advertising purposes was one of these, and another is its sudden interest in American cable news. I have before quoted the remark which Sir Edward Lawson, proprietor of The Telegraph, made to me a dozen years ago, that if he gave orders that not a single line from America except market reports be printed for the next six months, he believed he would not hear a word of complaint from any of his half a million readers. Now he feels very much the other way, and prints more special dispatches from America than anybody else.

It is, however, a question if his old position of insolent indifference is not more flattering to the Republic. His New York correspondent cables exhaustive accounts of weddings, dances, dinners, &c., among the class of people who regard themselves as the aristocracy of Manhattan Island, and these read really like Life's burlesque references to the same people, rather than a serious record of what a great Nation is thinking of and doing.

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Ibsen's Modern Norwegian Hamlet.

Ibsen's new play, "John Gabriel Borkmann," is attracting far greater critical attention, both here and abroad, than any previous work of his, and I hope to be able soon to announce a date for its dramatic presentation here. A. B. Walkley, who is to be one of the British delegates to the Postal Union Congress in America this Summer and who is also in the trio of English dramatic critics of the first rank, draws to-day a very luminous parallel, or rather contrast, between it and "Hamlet." The latter he considers a study of a young man accepting the burden of the sins and follies of his elders, allowing himself to be crushed beneath it. That seemed till recently a wholly natural and dutiful attitude for a young man to assume. Ibsen provides a similar situation, and shows the elder generation preparing to pile its own accumulated miseries and prejudices on the shoulders of a young man. But when this modern Norwegian Hamlet comes on the scene and perceives the designs of these elders, he laughs in their faces and says, "Oh, no! I couldn't think of it; and besides, Ophelia is waiting for me round the corner!" And goes cheerfully off to have fun in his own way, leaving the old people to gnaw their hearts out as best they may.

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Muller's Latest Work.

Attention is being called to the fact that Max Müller, like Herbert Spencer, also finishes thirty years of his lifework this year by bringing out his "Science of Mythology," which serves as a link between his earlier works, "Science of Language" and "Science of Religion." A suggestion that there should be some public recognition of the fact arouses no perceptible response, however. Müller somehow has quite failed to hold the place in the estimation of the learned that he gained a generation ago, and is now rarely accepted as an authoritative voice on any subject.

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Earl Russell's Vindication.

It is due largely to Justice Hawkins's resolute strength that the collapse of the defense in the Earl Russell case has not been allowed to leave the question of the Earl's character still unsettled. This is what it was deliberately planned to do, by pretending that Kast's death made it technically necessary to plead guilty. A weaker Judge would have allowed the trick to be played, but Justice Hawkins is too wily an old bird to be caught in that way, and he promptly pointed out the means by which the defense could carry the case on to a finish quite irrespective of Kast. This forced them to admit that they really had no evidence whatever in support of their own monstrous libels, and then Hawkins went for them roughshod. His sentences were much lighter than had been expected, and the press to-day generally regards them as overlenient, but it is everywhere insisted that the result shall be treated as definitely dissipating the whole wretched tissue of lies. Vile old Lady Scott will no doubt try new methods of pursuing her vengeance when she emerges, six months hence, from her parlor treatment in Holloway Jail, but the public demand for her summary punishment, as The Times says to-day, will then be overwhelming.

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The Turning Down of Dillon.

Cardinal Logue's spirited interposition to stop Dillon's projected tour of agitation in Louth has created much excitement in Ireland, and will probably exert a permanent influence on Irish politics. Dillon has made a most humble submission to the Cardinal, has canceled all engagements inside his archdiocese, and otherwise shown what importance he attaches to the event. This does not alter the fact that the Cardinal will from this time forward be counted on Healy's side, and that other Bishops will not be slow to follow where an already large majority of their parish priests have openly led the way. HAROLD FREDERIC.

The Appeal of Robert Kneebs.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The hearing of the appeal of the American horseman, Robert Kneebs, against the judgment of the court condemning him to nine months' imprisonment for entering the trotting mare Bethel in races on the German tracks under the name of Nellie Kneebs has been fixed for Feb. 2. The decision of the case will hinge upon the testimony of the veterinary expert, Prof. Eggeling, who recently returned from America, where he examined the mare Bethel, which Kneebs claims was not identical with the mare Nellie Kneebs.

Delegates to the Postal Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British delegates to the International Postal Congress, to be held at Washington, are Mr. Spencer Walpole, Secretary to the Post Office; Mr. H. Buxton Forman, one of the Assistant Secretaries and Controller of the Packet Services; Mr. C. A. King, Receiver General of the department. The delegates will be accompanied by Mr. A. B. Walkley, a First-Class Clerk in the Secretary's office, who will act as secretary of the delegation. Mr. Walkley is a well-known dramatic critic.

WAITING FOR PARLIAMENT

THREE CABINET COUNCILS TO BE HELD IN ADVANCE.

The Debate on the Speech from the Throne Expected to Last Two Weeks—Irish Questions to be Pressed.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The return of a number of prominent politicians to London from the various places where they spent the Christmas holidays, and the renewed activity at the several political clubs, indicate the opening of the Parliamentary session.

Before the session opens three Cabinet councils will be held. The first meeting of the Ministers will be devoted to settling the details of the work of the session. At the second meeting, which, it is expected, will be summoned for Jan. 14, the Queen's speech, opening the session, will be prepared, and at the third meeting the general line to be taken by the Ministers on the debate in reply to the Queen's speech will be decided upon. The most important of a series of amendments to the address will directly challenge the Government on the Irish financial-reform question. As has before been stated in this cable correspondence, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. John Redmond will each offer an amendment, but under the development of what is called the "New Unionism" the Government will have to face much more formidable opponents than the leaders of the two sections of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The Irish Unionists, led by Col. Saunderson, member for North Armagh, who is celebrated for his bitter opposition to home rule, purpose to attack the Government on the taxation question, and, if the pending arrangements are carried out, Col. Saunderson will move an amendment, which will be seconded by either Mr. Dillon or Mr. Timothy Healy, showing the strange political bedfellows that have been made by the taxation agitation.

The debate on the address is expected to last over two weeks, and there is increasing uneasiness among the Ministerialists as to its issue. No defeat of the Government is anticipated, but it is feared there will be such a depletion of the Unionist majority as will force the Cabinet to deal with Irish matters with inconvenient promptitude. The Nationalist-Unionist coalition grows in strength rapidly. Ireland will not await a deliverance from the new commission, through which the Government designs to delay dealing with the Irish demands for financial redress. If the Irish members of all political faiths fail to obtain some better satisfaction of their demands than the appointment of a new commission, they can make the whole session a campaign of obstruction, which would blast the Government programme.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who is now acting as the accepted leader of the Liberal Party, has intimated to the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation and, through that body, to the branches of the federation in populous centres, that he is at their disposal for a Spring campaign. He means to speak at as many places as his Parliamentary duties will allow, and to associate with himself in this new and active propaganda, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Bannerman, and other colleagues. The movement promises to quicken Liberalism throughout the country, and one of the happiest features connected with it is the apparently restored unity among the Liberal leaders.

Sir William has thrown the weight of his influence in the selection of a successor to Lord Rosebery as Liberal leader in the House of Lords on the side of Earl Spencer.

SENATOR WOLCOTT IN LONDON.

He Expresses Great Grief at the Death of Gen. Walker.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who comes to Europe to sound European feeling on the silver question, arrived in London to-day, having sailed from New York on board the steamer Campania last Saturday.

Mr. Wolcott was seen this afternoon by a representative of The United Associated Presses, to whom he said that he had had an exceedingly rough passage, and consequently was not feeling well. Meanwhile, he said, he preferred not to speak on the silver question. The Senator learned of the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, which occurred in Boston on Tuesday, immediately upon his arrival here, and expressed himself as being greatly grieved thereat. In his death, Mr. Wolcott said, the whole world had suffered a serious loss, and the silver cause had been deprived of one of its strongest and most logical advocates.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S MONUMENT.

A Scandal Regarding the Money Appropriated for It.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is promise of further scandal in Italy in connection with the National Monument that is being erected to the memory of King Victor Emanuel. The question is being asked what has become of the $1,800,000 that was voted some years ago by Parliament for the purpose of building the memorial, which was to be a magnificent work of art. It was thought that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work, but the monument is not half finished, and it is said that the further sum of $3,200,000 will be needed to complete the work as planned.

The recent unearthing of peculiar financial transactions in some of the Government investments, transactions involving the loss of large sums of money, leads to the suspicion that all the money set aside for the monument was not devoted to the purpose for which it was voted.

DON CARLOS TO WITHDRAW.

Rumors that He Is to Abdicate His Claims in Favor of His Son.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Persistent rumors have been in circulation for some time that it is the intention of Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, to abdicate his claim in favor of his son, Don Jaime. This action is said to be due to the scandal arising from the recent elopement of Princess Elvira, Don Carlos's daughter, with a married artist. Though the rumors have been denied in a half-hearted way, they are still repeated, and it is now said that Don Carlos will give up his claim as soon as certain matters can be arranged.

It may not be generally known that Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, is also one of the five pretenders to the throne of France. His pretension to the French throne is based on the claim that he is the head of the house of Bourbon-Anjou, he having succeeded his father, Don Juan, who, upon the death of the Comte de Chambord (Henri V.) was the nearest male agnate to the deceased Count, and hence, according to the Salic law, his heir. There is small probability that Don Carlos or his heirs will ever be called upon to rule the French people, but the chances of their sometime obtaining the throne of Spain are not so hopeless. In the Carlist war, from 1872 to 1876, Don Carlos came near making good his claim to the Kingship of Spain, and under certain conditions that may arise at any time, he or Don Jaime, should he give way for the latter, may win the throne which the Duke of Madrid has so long claimed as his own by divine right.

The Mail Wagon Service Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson has gone to New York City in connection with the improvement of the mail-wagon service there. He will make a general survey of the ground looking to an increase in this service.

LANDTAG AND REICHTAG.

Matters of Great Importance to be Discussed.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The reassembling of the Prussian Unterhaus yesterday, after the Christmas recess, excited very little attention in any quarter. The attendance of members was small and the sitting was brief. Some little surprise was expressed, however, at the fact that so few members were present in view of the presentation of the Budget by Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance. The Budget statement is replete with interesting features, all combining to show the existence of an exceptionally favorable condition of the finances of Prussia and a steady advancement of the prosperity of the country.

The debate on the question of the first reading of the Budget will take place next week, and it is a foregone conclusion that the discussion will result in the acceptance of the Budget proposals without amendment. The only adverse criticism to the proposals has come from the Radical Freisinnige Zeitung, which makes an attack upon Dr. Miquel, charging him with making the present suffer for the future. With the exception of the Freisinnige section, all parties and groups concur in the opinion that Dr. Miquel's present Budget will greatly heighten his reputation.

Though no public interest was manifested in the resumption of the sittings of the Landtag, lively times are expected in the Reichstag immediately after the reassembling of that body next Tuesday, the matters to be considered by that chamber being numerous and important. Among the measures which will be submitted are the Government's demand for army credits, which, besides providing for the addition of a large number of quick-firing guns, contemplates the purchase of a railway plant, comprising a full equipment of locomotives, cars, &c., for the purpose of accelerating the mobilization of troops, the extension of the fort works at the Kiel and Holtenau ends of the North Sea-Baltic Canal, the construction of docks, and other additions and improvements of military value. The sugar bounties and currency questions will also be brought up, the former through the joint action of France and Austria in arranging for a European conference on a basis which German producers contend that it would be impossible for Germany to accept, France desiring to maintain a system of indirect bounty, though assenting to the abolition of the direct export premium.

In regard to the currency, it is given out by the bimetallists that they intend to exert pressure upon the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to the end of influencing him to seize the opportunity presented by the mission of United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who has arrived in England and will visit the Continent for the purpose of sounding the sentiment of Europe upon the silver question, to arrange for a bimetallic conference either with or without the participation of England.

GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Large Tracts of Country Submerged by the Guadalquiver.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—As a result of the prevailing heavy rains the River Guadalquiver and its tributaries have overflowed their banks and large tracts of country are submerged. The City of Seville is inundated, and the destruction of property throughout the flooded regions has been very great.

The rainfall, which has been enormous, still continues without signs of abatement.

New York's New British Consul.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Andrew Percy Bennett, who has been appointed British Consul at New York, is only twenty-six years of age. He is the youngest paid Consul in the British service. Most of the three years he has been in the Consular service was spent in Manila, where he was Vice Consul.

The Czar Overworked.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that the Czar is suffering from the effects of overwork, and is about to start for Livadia for a two months' sojourn.

A Liverpool Theatre Burned.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The Court Theatre, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Socialist Workingmen's Chambers throughout the kingdom, the order to take effect immediately. The decree has caused a great deal of excitement in Socialist circles.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Empress Frederick received United States Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl at a special audience on Monday last, and a grand function was held at the residence of Ambassador Uhl to-day upon the occasion of the Ambassador's reception of members of the Imperial Court.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The remainder of the crew of the Belgian steamer Belgique, from Bayonne for Antwerp, which struck a rock and foundered in the vicinity of the Island of Ushant a few days ago, have arrived in safety at Dover. The men are fifteen in number and comprised all that were missing.

HAMBURG, Jan. 9.—The American steamer Conemaugh, Capt. Herriman, bound for Hamburg, previously reported ashore off Terschelling, while bound from Southampton for Antwerp, and subsequently floated and proceeded, is aground off Otterndorf, at the mouth of the Elbe.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Manchester Guardian says that a number of leading Americans in London have started a movement with a view to inducing the Government at Washington to send a special embassy to London to congratulate the Queen upon the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign next June.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Messrs. A. G. Jones and Sanford Fleming, Canadian delegates to the Pacific Cable Commission, called upon the Italian Ambassador, Signor Ferraro, today, and conferred with him in regard to the Canadian celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot, on June 24, 1497. The purpose of the delegates was to ascertain the possibility of having representatives of the Cabot family living in Italy visit Canada upon the occasion of the celebration, and the Ambassador promised to communicate with his Government upon the subject.

For a Permanent Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Census had before it to-day Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Acting Superintendent of the Eleventh Census during the close of its work and the present Commissioner of Labor, for the purpose of explaining his plan for a permanent census bureau. It is the intention of the committee to frame a bill for action at this session of Congress, if possible, providing for the establishment of a permanent census bureau. The details of the work will be provided for in a bill to be passed during the next Congress. The committee seeks this early action so that the preparations for the twelfth census may be commenced in good time, and the work pushed to completion more speedily than has heretofore been the case.

New Public Buildings Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported favorably on bills authorizing the erection of buildings at the following-named places:

Connecticut—Waterbury, $125,000; Bridgeport, enlarging building, $100,000.
New Jersey—New Bruniswick, $125,000.
New York—Brooklyn, extension to present building, indefinite appropriation.

Mr. Astor Not Interested.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—C. W. McMurtan of New York, who is part owner of the property, denies that Col. John Jacob Astor is directly or indirectly connected with the New York and Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Company, which was chartered here yesterday.

THE CHAPMAN HEARING.

Testimony Given by Witnesses Called in the Captain's Behalf.

Inspector Thompson signalized the opening of the third day of the Chapman hearing by excluding from the trial room all those not having business in the room. Commissioner Grant did not arrive until nearly 10:30 o'clock, although he had suggested the night before he wished to have 9 o'clock set for the hearing.

The first witness called in behalf of Capt. Chapman was "Anabelle," the skirt dancer, whose name, she said, was Anna Whitford. She is the young woman whose complaint led to the visit of Capt. Chapman to the Seeley dinner. She told what propositions Mr. Phipps, the dramatic agent, made to her. They related to the way in which she should dress. "I objected to this," said the witness. Col. James's long cross-examination developed nothing except that the witness had immediately told her stepfather, W. S. Moore.

Mr. Moore was the next witness. He it was who informed Capt. Chapman. In his testimony he repeated the conversation with his stepdaughter. He went that very evening to Sherry's and asked to see Mr. Sherry. He was not there, so he saw Manager Flauraud. "I asked Mr. Flauraud if there was not to be vaudeville performance at a dinner there that night. He answered 'Yes.' I then asked him whether he knew at that dinner something was to be done against the law. He answered that he did not know such was to be the case. He said: 'We have got nothing to do with that. These people pay for the rooms, and they can do what they choose in them.'" It was after this conversation that Mr. Moore called upon Capt. Chapman.

Lottie Mortimer and Minnie Renwood, both actresses engaged for the dinner, were the next witnesses. Their testimony contradicted that of the Seeley witnesses in a number of important particulars. When they had told their stories Commissioner Grant adjourned the hearing until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Capt. Chapman and "Little Egypt" are expected to testify then.

INSURANCE MEN PROSPERED.

Decreased Losses by Fire Ran Profits Up Last Year.

That last year was a very satisfactory one for the fire insurance companies is disclosed by the annual statements prepared by them during the past week. The excellent showings made generally are due in the main to decreased losses during the year.

Vice President John H. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company, in discussing the subject yesterday, said:

"Loss books of fire insurance companies generally show accurately the duration of panicky times and bad business. During the past year, however, they were not so accurate. Fire insurance companies were prosperous and the losses were, I think, several million dollars less than usual. I can't say to what territory this good business has been confined, or how general it is, nor say why the situation is so favorable. The conviction of firebugs on the east side has undoubtedly helped us to a considerable extent."

Opinions among fire insurance men differ as to the cause of this diminution in losses. The co-operation of companies, which strengthened rates, the schedule rating system, allowing for reduction in rates when deficiencies in protection are provided against, and the improvement in the construction of buildings, are considered to be largely responsible. The private correspondence of fire insurance men in this city discloses some interesting details. One company made a clear profit of 86 per cent. on a capital of $300,000. Another made 61 per cent. on $250,000. A well-known New England concern cleared 29 per cent. on $4,000,000 capital.

The business of the past year, it is said, was conducted with unusual care and circumspection, because of the general prevalence of bad business. Companies evinced a decided disinclination to take any but the best risks. When high rates of insurance are demanded, it is said also, the insurers are more likely to take good care of their property.

The estimates made so far seem to show greater gains in Eastern than Western territory.

Some losses by fire in this city during the past year were:

Sept. 24, 1895—305-307 East Sixty-first Street	$53,564.59
Nov. 2, 1895—7-9 Leonard Street	132,172.88
Nov. 5, 1895—640 Broadway	699,947.92
Dec. 6, 1895—271-274 South Street	346,923.57
Dec. 18, 1895—103-111 Wooster Street	135,067.08
Dec. 24, 1895—21-23 West Fourth Street	62,339.33
Jan. 8, 1896—596 Broadway	187,941.88
Jan. 27, 1896—8 Thomas Street	64,547.33
Feb. 29, 1896—27-29 Thomas Street	111,241.90
March 2, 1896—338-340 East Thirty-first Street	65,102.00
March 6, 1896—7 Laight Street	53,847.56
March 15, 1896—8 Washington Place	63,910.50
April 14, 1896—78 Grand Street	455,472.27
April 30, 1896—98-100 Greenwich Street	75,904.92

THERE WILL BE NO PARADE.

Troop F Will March Without Escort to Madison Square Garden.

As a result of the protest made by the New York Sabbath Committee against a military parade being permitted to-day, Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, will not be escorted from the Grand Central Station to Madison Square Garden by any uniformed body of the State militia.

Troop F, which is to take part in the military tournament which begins at the Garden to-morrow night, will arrive about 9 o'clock, and will march down Madison Avenue to the Garden. It will not be interfered with, as Corporation Counsel Scott has informed Chief of Police Conlin that he cannot interfere with United States troops marching under orders.

Gen. Howard Carroll said yesterday that the idea of the militia in uniform meeting the troop and escorting it to the Garden had been abandoned.

"Two or three hundred members of the militia," he said, "will meet the troop at the station, but we will all be in citizens' dress. We have no doubt that we would be allowed to march in uniform if we insisted upon it, but we do not care to raise a controversy. We will simply meet the troop, and, after welcoming Capt. Dodd, will walk along the sidewalks to the Garden while the troop is on its way there."

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Lake Open—Ice Too Thin in Central Park.

There was skating on Van Cortlandt Park Lake yesterday. All day long the ice was well covered with lovers of the sport. The ice is in excellent condition. Calcium lights have been placed about the lake, and last night another large crowd went on the ice.

Skating in Central Park will depend upon the weather. At present there is hardly three inches of ice on the small lake. A small space in the middle of the large lake has ice about four inches thick, but it is still much too thin for safety around the edges. The cove by the West Drive still has a wide stretch of open water. It will take at least two nights of very cold weather to make Central Park lakes safe for skaters.

Canal and Lake Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—There will be incorporated, it is understood, within a few days, the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, to build for its own use, charter, and to navigate, steam, sail, or other boats on the great lakes, Erie Canal, Bay of New York, and Long Island Sound. The capital will be $50,000, the limit allowed by law for canal companies. The Directors are Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Bradford C. Church of Duluth, Elbert A. Young of St. Paul, Minn.; George H. Raymond and Frank Beadle of Buffalo, Samuel B. Hard of Englewood, N. J.; Franklin Edson, John A. Cormack, and Erastus Wiman of New York.

BOOMING SMALL YACHTS

ENGLISHMEN STILL FAVOR ONE DESIGN CLASS FOR RACING.

Scotch Builders Said to Have Lost Money on the Big Steamers Built for American Millionaires—New Boat for William Clark.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—The American millionaires who have been getting floating palaces built on the Clyde, it is rumored, have not been an unmixed blessing. Some very sensational stories are afloat as to the many thousands of pounds Clyde shipbuilders have lost through their contracts to build the floating palaces already launched for American owners. If these rumors are correct, there will be no occasion for hurrying through Congress the proposed bill to check the building of steam yachts for American citizens out of America. But Americans may probably be doubtful, if Scotch yacht builders know so little about their business that they miscalculate their contracts to the extent of thousands of pounds.

The endeavor to arrange the regattas of the various yacht clubs round our coasts by a programme which would prevent the fixtures of one club interfering with the fixtures of another club has met with such success as may lead to a continuation of an annual meeting to fix a programme which will be of much mutual benefit. The recent meeting at the Langham Hotel, London, brought together a fair number of club representatives, but a few clubs did not send representatives and some of the representatives present explained that their clubs would not be dictated to as to the dates when their regattas would be held, which was remarkable when the proposed arrangements were intended for the general interest. Of course the Royal Squadron, through its representative, Sir George Leach, had to protest, but other clubs had also to show off their importance—or rather bumptiousness. The objection to being dictated to was the chief argument, but the various speakers varied their protest—and a good deal of chaff was indulged in under the guise of ventilating independent opinions. Fortunately, the meeting, by a majority, carried a pretty complete programme, and it is expected the other clubs will abide by the arrangements made. The Clyde and the Irish Channel were well represented, the objectors being, as heretofore, English Channel yachtsmen, who have thrown many obstacles in the way of harmonious arrangements between the different clubs.

Lord Dunraven is still keeping himself before the world. The appeal made by him to set aside the first judgment given in the collision case between Valkyrie II. and Satanita, by which the former was sunk, was followed by an appeal to the House of Lords by the owner of the Satanita to have the previous judgment set aside. The owner of the Satanita, Mr. Clarke, was not successful, and had to pay Lord Dunraven £7,500, the full value of Valkyrie II., which payment was based on a private contract between Lord Dunraven and Mr. Clarke engaging to race under the rule of the Yacht Racing Association which provides that all damages shall be paid. The occasion of further reference to the case has been delay in settling the claims of Lord Dunraven and his Captain and crew for loss or damage to their private property on board Valkyrie II., when that yacht was sunk.

The new class of "racing cruisers" for Belfast Lough is not to be placed with a Clyde builder. The boats are to be built at Carrickfergus by Hilditch, a local builder, and they are to have their sails made by a local sailmaker. The class has been designed by Mr. Fife, junior, of Fairlie, who could not overtake the building of the eight boats already decided on. With a load water line of 25 feet, the class is expected to be most suitable for racing in Belfast Lough. The same builder will have a similar class to build for the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, for Belfast Lough also, and both classes will be independent of the Yacht Racing Association. These Belfast boats are intended to be comfortable little yachts, but the mistake has been made of not regulating the thickness of the planking, as has been done in the case of building the new classes for the Thames, where planking and deck have to be five-eighths of an inch thick in order to give the requisite strength for safety.

The Clyde clubs for the last few years have regulated the racing of the Clyde boats from five tons and under for the season by a Winter conference of representatives of the clubs. At its latest conference details of the new class to be built independent of the Yacht Racing Association were agreed upon. Unlike the Belfast boats, this class is not a one-design class. Various designs are to be engaged, with the extra interest enjoyed of racing one designer's boat against another designer's model—a regulation that has always prevailed in the Clyde. This new class is to be 19 feet on the load water line, measured without the crew on board. The length over all is to be 24 feet, and, since counters are not allowed, this means that the sternboard must have a heavy rake, which is not to be increased by any device for lengthening the yacht's side above the water. The beam is not to be less than 6 feet 6 inches at the load water line and at the broadest section of the boat. The draught shall be calculated as 5 feet from the load water line, and if any hollow in the hull is greater than 12 inches, measured from a straight line drawn from the load water line to the keel, the excess of inches shall be applied according to an official formula in lessening the sail area of the boat. The full sail area of the boats are limited to 500 square feet. Should any boat be built with four inches more hollow in her side than the twelve inches allowed, she will have to reduce her canvas by about fifty-eight feet. Neither fins, bulb keels, nor centreboards are to be allowed. The rig is to be mainsail and jib. The crew is to be limited to five, and the class is to remain for five years without any alteration of measurements, canvas, and detail. As will be seen, the regulations for build and rig are light enough to prevent enterprising owners taking advantage of other owners.

The Yacht Racing Association at its last meeting decided that its amended rules, recently passed, shall not be altered till 1899, and not even then unless one year's notice be given. A committee was also appointed to reconsider the recent alterations of the measurement rule for thirty-six-foot boats and under, and suggest if any changes should be made for 1898. The same committee was requested to include in its inquiries the proposal for regulating the thickness of planking and deck and the strength of scantlings in small raters.

Mr. G. L. Watson has got another order for a big steam yacht, which quite recently might have been classed among American orders. This steam yacht is for Mr. William Clark of Paisley and Curling Hall Largs, and late of Newark, N. J. This steamer is to be 600 tons, or 150 tons smaller than his brother's steam yacht, the Mohican, which Mr. John Clark took across the Atlantic to New York to attend the Thistle-Volunteer matches as Commodore of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club. The Clarks and the Coats of Paisley own several steam and sailing yachts in the Clyde, but Mr. William Clark's will be the largest of the Paisley squadron. This steam yacht is to be built by Messrs. Scott, shipbuilders, Greenock, the head of which firm, Mr. John Scott, C. B., is the present Commodore of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club. On the death of Mr. John Clark one section of the Royal Clyde Club urged the election of William Clark to the position of Commodore of the club, but a larger section objected that he was a citizen of the United States of America.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BROADWAY SALES THE FEATURE OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Increase in Values Since 1892—The Washington Heights District—New Schoolhouse or Tenements—The Ill-fated Syndicate Building.

The record made by sales at private contract during the past week is a flattering one. The reported transactions show an increase of one-fourth over those of the first unbroken business week of 1896, and the aggregate consideration is considerably more than double the amount invested through the purchases of the same six days.

The big gain in the total investment was, of course, due to a great extent to George Crocker's purchase, at $1,600,000, or a slightly larger sum, of the property on Broadway and New Street, reported a few days ago. But even if that sale had not been brought to a successful issue, the business announced as accomplished since Monday would have exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. The sale at so good a price of 70 to 74 Broadway, with 9 to 15 New Street abutting in the rear, is the most important one of real estate that has been effected in two years or longer.

That Mr. Crocker does not intend to lose any time in cogitation over his valuable acquisition is indicated by his engaging Charles C. Haight to prepare plans at once for a twenty-story modern, limestone-front office building, to be erected without delay. It will cover the entire plot, 71.3, on Broadway, 67.11 on New Street, and averaging 115.11 in depth. The cost will not be less than $1,000,000. The structure will be a handsome companion for its immediate neighbors, the Union Trust Company's building on the north and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building on the south, both of which it will overtop. If the building designs at present favored by the owner are fully complied with the Crocker structure will be one of the finest of the so-called "sky-scrapers" and a beautiful architectural addition to New York's most famous thoroughfare.

Downtown Broadway Values.

The site, according to a careful computation, necessarily made without the aid of a surveyor's diagram, contains within a small number of 8,000 square feet, notwithstanding the statement widely published that its area is about 7,000. Therefore, the contract price is at the rate of $200 per foot, the highest at which any plot suitable for the erection of a commodious building has ever sold for on Broadway. The best previous price was the average of $193.34, paid by the American Surety Company for the site of its tall building on the southeast corner of Pine Street. The small corner lot, with an area of 1,447 square feet, which completed the Surety Company's plot, was paid for at the rate of $267.87 in 1893, but as it became a part of the adjoining land which had an area over four times as large and was bought a year earlier at the rate of $175.35, the computed prices must form the basis for any intelligent computation.

The next highest rate was realized for 149 Broadway, northwest corner of Liberty Street, the Singer Manufacturing Company paying $181.12 for each of the 3,006 square feet the property contained.

The rate at which the Equitable Life Assurance Society in 1885 secured the northeast corner of Pine Street, 4,896 square feet, forming part of the site of its big building, was $155.75. Each of the three parcels mentioned had, however, the advantage over Mr. Crocker's of being corners, and only the prices paid for the building sites on either side of his can be considered in calculating changes in value.

It cost the Union Trust Company $1,175,000 in 1888, or about $145.97 per square foot, for the 8,050 that were secured for its ten-story building subsequently erected, and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company four years later bought in two parcels the 8,250 feet desired for its new seventeen-story structure, at $1,225,000, or about $148.48 per foot.

These two sales establish beyond a doubt the prices that held good in 1892, and compared with last week's purchase indicate an advance in quotations for land in the Broadway end of the block in which all three are situated, and constitute an unbroken inside frontage of a little more than one-third, the advance over the price of 1888 being about $54.03, on $145.97 per foot, and over that of 1892 about $51.52.

High-Priced Property on Pine Street.

Another interesting sale recently reported without disclosing the buyer's name, but which is now known to be the Union Assurance Society of London, was that of 35 Pine Street, about 24.1 by 74, for a sum close to $160,000. Plans are being drawn by Lamb & Rich for a three-story office structure, which, after May 1, will replace the existing old building. The rate per foot agreed upon is in this instance about $89, and by far the highest ever paid for an inside lot in the block between Nassau and William Streets. In 1890, it is said, the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London purchased 31 and 33 Pine Street, a 50-foot property, having many more than double the number of square feet its neighbor 35 has, and paid at a rate less than one-half of that at which the latest sale was made. All of which goes to emphasize the long-acknowledged fact that there are few investments which in the long run or, indeed, a very short one, can compare with those made in and near the city's financial centre.

Among last week's important sales that contributed to the new year's initial showing were 594 and 596 Broadway, with 124 to 128 Crosby Street, the purchase of which, at $550,000, was completed by Jere C. Lyons, builder, for the purpose of improvement, and the adjoining property, 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, by Henry Corn, at $175,000, also for improvement. Both sales are significant for the reason that the new buildings projected will go a long way toward establishing the character of the east side of a block in the mercantile district, the first extensive improvement of which was undertaken by H. O. Havemeyer, for whom were finished in the Fall two impressive looking twelve-story store and loft buildings on the northeast corner of Prince Street, both of which are now almost fully rented.

The whole neighborhood, for at least two blocks thereabout, may be said to be undergoing a gradual transformation that promises eventually to make it one of the most attractive in the region devoted to wholesale dry goods and kindred trades.

Progress at Washington Heights.

A sale is reported by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of a lot on the northwest corner of Haven Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, as proposed, that is not unlikely to set some people to thinking of the possibilities profit by investments in the Washington Heights section. The price, $1,750, was a small one, to be sure, but as it gave the seller an advance of over 50 per cent. on an auction purchase, at $1,125, made less than two months ago at the Ward estate sale, it certainly should not be overlooked in favor of the sales of the last few days that call for six-figure considerations.

A great part of the district known as the Heights is not yet accessible as regards convenient means of reaching it from any other section of New York, or from anywhere else, for that matter, and the existence of so unusual a condition in a big city has been the handicap property there has labored under since the town outgrew its swaddling clothes.

Just now there are some indications of a positive improvement that should prove a great boon to owners in what may become in time one of the choicest city residence localities. The Third Avenue Railroad Company promises to have a trolley line—which, by the way, is better than no line at all—in working order in the Spring from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue to King's Bridge, and the road is to be continued to Yonkers.

As every little assistance helps in the effort for further development, this trolley line should bring with it corresponding benefits. Not that it will make immediately accessible within a reasonable period from City Hall the whole section through which it will run, but that it will pave the way for further settlement and be followed eventually by the building of a rival line that will accommodate residents too far away to avail themselves of the other. There is hope yet for the furthest-removed sections of the Heights, and the great future, so often discussed in the last ten years, is slowly but surely coming into evidence.

The New Harlem School Site.

The recent announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Committee on Sites of the Board of Education has decided to purchase the west block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, for a new school house, has, it seems, stirred up a hornet's nest, and the usual objections that nearly all municipal building improvements meet with from neighboring property owners are at present very much in evidence.

The formation of the Upper Fifth Avenue Owners and Residents' Association is the outcome of the committee's decision, and its members are now at it, hammer and tongs, in an endeavor to have the decision rescinded. The site chosen appears to be an exceptionally favorable one to everybody not belonging to the association. North of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street every Fifth Avenue block front, except the nearest one on the west, contains its full row of flats or tenements, and exactly why objections to the proposed school building can be regarded as forceful is something of a mystery.

Perhaps the occupants of the private houses opposite the site between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets would prefer to see a row of cheap flats erected on it. That would ultimately be done, no doubt, if the association could induce the committee to abandon its plans.

Work in the Auction Room.

The week in the auction room was made notable by Peter F. Meyer's sale, under foreclosure, on Monday, of the Syndicate Building, at Liberty and Nassau Streets, the most valuable single property ever disposed of under the hammer in New York. The opportunity to witness a forced sale of a building of the sky-scraper variety proved irresistible to many people, and the result was an exceedingly large attendance when the terms of sale were read preliminary to the offering of the property. The latter was sold for $9,000 over first, second, and third mortgages, amounting, with accrued interest, to $2,049,292.58. John N. Golding was the buyer, and though said to have acted for Robert E. Dowling of the New York Realty Company, the second mortgagee, he took title to the building Friday.

The fate that has so early overtaken one of the recently erected tall down-town buildings will hardly prove the forerunner of an auction sale of any one of the others. A foreclosure sale of the Syndicate Building has long been looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and it is only the expected that happened, Monday. Even at the price paid the property does not appear a very desirable purchase. If fully rented it would yield about $200,000 per year. Deducting from that amount, despite a remote probability of the building producing it for many years to come, about $20,000 running expenses, the annual taxes, interest on mortgages, and loss through wear and tear will not leave the biggest margin in the world to figure as a return for the investment.

This week's auctions promise to cause greater public interest than have any that have taken place for some little time. There is more variety in the announced offerings and they include, in addition to foreclosures, several attractive partition sales and others of a voluntary character.

Herman Stark has purchased of Bernhard J. Ludwig for immediate improvement a plot 100.8 by 62.3 on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Gideon E. Fountain has bought a site for a residence on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, from the East River Mill and Lumber Company.

Wheeler & Roth have bought, as a site for four flats, a plot, 100 by 100, on the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Wright Case has purchased, for improvement, a plot, 50 by 144, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 130 feet east of Prospect Avenue, from Charlotte A. Trowbridge.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $2,584,312. Last year in the corresponding week they were $885,728.

There were recorded last week 467 mortgages, for $4,586,937, of which 227 for $2,668,-181 were at 5 per cent, 176 for $1,019,756 were at more, and 64 for $897,000 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 369 mortgages, for $5,875,901, of which 169 for $3,702,996 were at 5 per cent, 144 for $589,405 were at more, and 57 for $1,583,500 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,973.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 50 to 56½ Third Street, south side, 137.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.9 by south 44 by west four inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 south of street by east 37.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements and stores and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment, $26,460.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 139 Forty-third Street, north side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with one-story brick stable in rear. Due on judgment, $14,042.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,156.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,511.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Block 199, 11 by 350, bounded west by Amsterdam Avenue, east by Convent or New Ninth Avenue, south by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and north by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, one and two-story frame buildings on Amsterdam Avenue and vacant; also Convent or New Ninth Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, extending easterly to land now or late of Jacob Mott, 199.11 by about 100, small frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $123,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, 191 by — by 148 by 250, two two-story frame dwellings, one and two-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,758.66; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 2,152 Fifth Avenue, west side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 18 by 75, four-story brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,555.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 70 and 72 One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $33,070.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 27 Morningside Avenue East, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,910; subject to first mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 206 West Sixty-second Street, south side, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 329 Eighty-second Street, north side, 310.11 feet east of Second Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; also, 331 Eighty-second Street, north side, 328.10 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.1 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Catharine Street, former town of East Chester, southeast side, about 250 feet southwest of Kossuth Avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgment about $2,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 730 One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 165 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,316; subject to first mortgage for $14,500.

By Thomas S. Walker, William S. Andrews, referee, foreclosure sale, 527 to 533 Fifty-sixth Street and 530 to 540 Fifty-seventh Street, beginning at Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 93.10 by north 100.5 by east 56.6 by north 100.5 to Fifty-seventh Street by west along same 150 by south 200.10, one, two, and three story brick brewery, stables, &c. Due on judgment, $77,645.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 171 Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.8½, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $14,-501.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 100, frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $37,665. (This property has been sold at private contract, and advertised sale will probably be adjourned sine die.)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 572 and 574 One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,013; subject to other mortgages for $17,-500.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 140 Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.5 by 17 by 94.1, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,203.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, 49 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 86.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 72.4 by south 17.5 by east 2.5 by south 2.7 by east 69.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,194.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 1,000 Madison Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.6 by 98, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 98.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 33 by 96 by 25.4 by 112, vacant; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 131.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 87.3 by 25 by 101, vacant; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 160.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 78.5 by 25 by 92.3, vacant; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 188.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 69.8 by 25 by 83.5, vacant; also, Third Avenue, west side, 97.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25.4 by 95, frame building; also, Third Avenue, west side, 122.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 90, frame building; also, Third Avenue, west side, 147.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 85, frame building; also, Third Avenue, 172.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 80, frame building; also 525 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, west side, 137.11 feet north of Driggs Avenue, 25 by 100, frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, the Concourse, as proposed, east side, 166.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 30 by 125.2 by 30 by 116.4, two-story and basement frame dwelling; also, the Concourse, as proposed, east side, about 196.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 20 by 130 by 20 by 125.2, runs south to point of junction with Anthony Avenue, vacant; also Anthony Avenue, adjoining above, east side, 274.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 130, vacant; also, Anthony Avenue, east side, 249.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 130 vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 253.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 123 by 25 by 120.7, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 278.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 125.6 by 25 by 123, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 303.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 127.11 by 25 by 125.6, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 329 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 130.4 by 25 by 127.11, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 28 to 32 Centre Street, east side, extending from Duane to Reade Street, 68.11 by 65.4 by 43.6, rear line, by 32.7, six-story brick factory; also 29 Beekman Street, south side, between Nassau and William Streets, 22.6 by 100 by 23.2 by 100, five-story brick store and loft building.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Burns, referee, 42 Columbia Street, east side, 66.3 feet south of Delancey Street, 16.10½ by 100 by north 8.1½ by west 50 by north 8.9 by west 50, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,471.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Horn, Jr., referee, 113 Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 264.8½ feet west of Columbus Avenue, 39.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,651.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Fanning, referee, 204 Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,697.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 1,622 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,093.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 2,358 First Avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,533.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 240 Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 145 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, all title, &c. Due on judgment, $413.54.

The Building Department.

No. 681 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 40 by 106.4, by Levi P. Morton of 871 Fifth Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $75,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 120.4x50.3x45.8; Eliza J. Adams to Clinton Adams, 3-10 part..... $1

18TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 2d Av, 20x78; Rose Steinberg to Ida Wolf..... 15,250

WEST END AV, e s, 60.11 ft of 104th St, 20x100; Charles H. Squier and wife to Clinton Adams..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 146th St, —x99x24.4x99; Herman Schmuck and others to Mary McGarry..... 16,500

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner 105th St, 100.11x100; Maximus A. Lesser, as referee, to Margaret Marshall and others, executors 4,700

124TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.11; William Young and wife to Thomas M. Young..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 68th St, 24.11x200; Amzi L. Barber and wife to William C. Whitney 650,000

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; William H. Williams and others to Julia Schneider 1

51ST ST, s s, 450 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 200.10, to 50th St; Dennis J. Menton to James G. Fitzgerald 3,000

WEST END AV, e s, 55 ft n of 75th St, 18x75; Josiah W. Dudley and wife to Carrie E. Dudley 1

82D ST, s s, 103 ft e of Madison Av, 15 x102.2; Ida P. Douglass to Sarah R. Hendrick 1

85TH ST, n s, 210.1 ft w of Park Av, 0.6x 102.2; Gertrude L. S. Sills to William W. Gallagher 545

INDEFINITE lane, s e corner of lands of Peter Bussing, 24th Ward, part of Berrian Farm, contains 44 9-10 acres; Eliza A Briggs, widow, to Maria L. Travers..

WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x100; Eliza J. Adams to Charles H. Squier 1

136TH ST, n s, 431.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Emma G. Leith to Mary E. Kearns 17,000

KAPPOCK ST, w s, 154.9 ft n from n e corner land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam and wife to James Mahoney, 57x71, to Westchester Av, x50x96; William H. Ball and wife to Gustavus M. Rodney 10

LOT 166, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Julia Masterson..... 550

BURKE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Winfield S. Weser to Mabel M. Mason 1,200

3D AV, s s, Lot 192, map of village of Wakefield, 105x114; Robert Nevin to Henry Michaels 2,800

99TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.11x100.11; Henry Behringer to Minnie Behringer 1

Recorded Leases.

CRANE, Albert, individually and as executor, to Reuben A. Hine; 129 Columbus Av, 6 8-12 years $2,500

STOKES, Jane A., to Paul Noe; 28 Stanton St, 5 1-3 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BLAUVELT, Edwin J., and wife to V. L. Veyrac; w s of Washington Av, 100 ft n of Fletcher St, 3 years..... $2,500

ESERER, Joseph, and wife to Morris Kahn; 315 East 75th St, 5 years..... 3,000

FINN, Catharine M., and another to Gilbert M. Speir; 6 Catharine Slip, 3 years. 10,000

SAME to Laura J. Post; same property, demand 725

GALLAGHER, William W., to Emanuel Hellner and others; n s of 85th St, 210.1 ft w of Park Av, 5 months..... 545

GRAY, Andrew, and another to Frederick Geller; s s of Lyon St, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 700

HAMMILL, Thomas, to John S. Freel; 22 City Hall Place, 1 year..... 7,000

JENNINGS, Frederic B., and wife to William B. Lord; 830 3d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

LOUGHRAN, James C., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 116th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 21,000

MASON, Mabel M., to W. S. Weser; s s of Burke Av, 225 ft s of Jefferson Av, 2 years..... 800

McGARRY, Mary, to Herman Schmuck and another; w s of St. Ann's Av, 99.11 ft s of 146th St, 2 years..... 2,500

MAUL, Kate, to William Schutt; n s of 131st St, 98 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year. 250

METZGER, Henry, to Anna Kurzman; 67 West 113th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, and another to Independent Order B'rith Abraham, United States of America; 75 Monroe St, 5 years 20,000

TURLEY, Robert J., to Margaret T. Reynolds; 319 East 88th St, 1 year..... 1,350

SCHNEIDER, Julia, to William H. Williams and another; s s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 136th St, 91.8 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 2,000

YOUNG, Thomas M., to Thomas Russell, executor and trustee; s s of 124th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,500

ZENTGRAF, Frank J., and wife to Margarethe Goller; s s of 15th St, 235 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

HASSEY, August, to Herman Watjen.... $3,000

LOGAN, Catharine M., to David Verplanck, as executor..... 1

McWHIRTER, William H., to David Kurzman 1

MILLER, Bella, to John H. Willmurt.... 1,000

REEVES, Smith, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 100,000

TODD, Judson S., to Saunderson and Wright 1

TAPPEN, Abraham B., to David Verplanck 8,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Harriet W. Winslow and another, trustees, (two assignments.) 17,500

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST., s e corner of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Pierre L. Ronalds and another against Alice Daires and others, (notice of attachment.)

105TH ST, n s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100; Louis Kohn and another against Charles Spengler and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

SUBURBAN ST, s s, 151 ft e of Bainbridge Av, as widened, 26.2x92.3x25x99.8; Emile A. Hasbey against Louis Spero and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MULBERRY ST, 73; Edward McManus against Giovanna Rossi and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, or Central Park West, 25x100.5; the Foskett and Bishop Company against Joseph Corrito and others, (to enforce mechanic's lien.)

123D ST, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x101; Hyman and Louis Lehr against Estelle D. Ginsberg and others. (to set aside deed.)

AVENUE A, 1,018; Hannah Greenbaum against Hulda Wittner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MAIN ST, w s, 79 ft n of Silver St, 15x100; James V. and William F. Lawrence against Isaac London and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 100x 45; Edward McCann against Ingolf Ivison, owner and contractor..... $773

SAME PROPERTY; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against same..... 281

134TH ST, 743 East; John Hartmayer against Murray L. and Agnes C. Banning, owners; Murray L. Banning, contractor 31

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 60 x100; Gustav Christian against Catharine C. Hart, owner and contractor.... 300

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100; same against Filippo Cirrito, owner and contractor 74

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.

MINFORD ST, s s, 50 and 25 ft e of Jennings St, 21x52; William J. Tucker, on James Rice, to Richardson & Boynton Company 48

JENNINGS ST, s s, 225 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 21x48; William J. Tucker, on John E. Vill, to same..... 48

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25 x120; Geacomo Pesciotta, on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company, to Newschaffer and Coons 125

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—49—United States vs. North American Com. Company. 90—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 92—Standard vs. Seaboard National Bank. 119½—Blatchford vs. United States. 120—Kennedy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 121—Marchant vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. 127—Aldrich vs. Nye. 129—Hargous & Co. vs. Worden. 130—Darragh vs. Brown. 130—Lyons vs. Walworth Manufacturing Company. 131—Morrell Liquor Cure Company vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 133—Gaspar vs. Williams & Clark Fertilizer Company. 136—Sheridan vs. United States. 138—Jacobus vs. same. 145—Kelly vs. Rust Rifle Gun Company. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 24—Cary vs. Saxton. 25—Carey vs. Raymond. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 81—Bull vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 100—Blair vs. Silverman. 146—Freund vs. Kohn. 147—Lyons vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 148—Shorlin vs. same. 149—Morrison vs. Forum Publishing Company. 150—Coenen vs. Talcott.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—2249—United States vs. E. L. Goodsell & Co. 2489—Warren Chemical Company vs. United States. 2110—Park & Tilford vs. United States. 2217—H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States. 2165—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 2303—Borgfeldt vs. United States. 2484—Russell vs. United States. 849—Goldberg vs. United States. 2195—Metzger vs. United States. 2281—Kaufmann Brothers vs. United States. 2244—Wiederer vs. United States. 1844—United States vs. Fougera. 2184—Wilkins vs. United States. 2503—United States vs. Giese. 2463—Morris European and American Express Company vs. United States. 1798—Schelbach & Co. vs. United States. 2229—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 2351—L. C. Wagner & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming C. & B. Company vs. United States. 2297—O. De Luze & Co. vs. United States. 2102—Haulenback vs. United States. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2403—Shevill B. & S. Company vs. United States. 1814—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 2390—Beck vs. United States. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 382—Wiebusch vs. United States. 1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2126—Jessup vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

23—Clark vs. Steamship St. Paul. 20—Kief vs. Schooner Gypsum Queen. 51—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Lighter John Dwight. 53—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Ferryboat Oregon. 59—Dumphy vs. Tug Champion. 30—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Sandfield. 47—Potter vs. Tug Robert Lockhart. 61—Fraser vs. Schooner Francis R. Baird. 62—Lannington Steamship Company vs. proceeds of cargo, &c. 64—Molls vs. Ship Tillie E. Starbuck. 13—Steenvender vs. Steamship Mexican Prince. 19—Elmenloorst vs. same. 21—Crossman vs. same. 29—Mould vs. Tug N. F. Jones.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Cauldwell vs. Kiernan. 2—Matter of Wheeler. 3—Goodman vs. Hauptman. 4—Rubinstein vs. Morris. 5—Simonin vs. Hart. 6—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 7—Lord vs. The Playa de Oro Mining Company. 8—Welsh vs. Clifford. 9—Matter of Pisciotta. 10—Matter of Electric Club. 11—Heilbroun vs. Herzog. 12—Ross vs. Baptist Mission. 13—Plapinger vs. Meyer. 14—Matter of Watts and Canal Streets. 15—Matter of Bethune and Twelfth Streets. 16—Matter of Bank and Bethune Streets. 17—People ex rel. Martin vs. Fitch. 18—Harris vs. Osnowitz. 19—Matter of Strauss. 20—Krause vs. Hogan. 21—Galligan vs. Lennon. 22—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 23—Campbell vs. Willoughby. 24—Matter of Hopkins. 25—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 26—Campbell vs. Reddy & Root. 27—Woodcock vs. Woodcock. 28—New York Breweries Company vs. Dooley. 29—People, &c., vs. Burns. 30—Same vs. Byrnes. 31—Same vs. Farrell. 32—Hone vs. Smith. 33—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 34—Owens vs. Manjo. 35—Lauenhauer vs. Brooke. 36—Isaacs vs. Ermand. 37—Wendell vs. Weldt. 38—Dolan vs. Tamsen. 39—Matter of Twelfth Ward Park. 40—Koster vs. Siebert. 41—Jacob vs. Assmann. 42—Bittman vs. Strauss. 43—People, &c., vs. Dutton. 44—Piza vs. Butler. 45—Matter of Brush. 46—Matter of American Trading Society. 47—Katz vs. Jacobs. 48—Building Department vs. Manley. 49—Spencer vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 50—Klingman vs. Zimmerman. 51—Middleton vs. Crow. 52—Makert vs. Hussey. 53—Fisher vs. Auld. 54—Wendell vs. Wendell. 55—Hoschke vs. Longfelder. 56—Thorn vs. Bankers' Life Association. 57—Tyler vs. Tyler. 58—Schiele vs. Rosenblatt. 59—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 60—Field vs. Meinhard. 61—Wendell vs. Wellwood. 62—Berman vs. Cassell. 63—Glasclus vs. Glasclus. 64—Zwerdling vs. Fuchs. 65—Polak vs. Polak. 66—Harrington vs. Harrington. 67—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Donnell. 68—Walschmidt vs. Walschmidt. 69—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 70—Wendle vs. Weldt. 71—East Stroudsburg National Bank vs. Ryle. 72—Matter of Carr. 73—Einstein vs. Mosheim. 74—People &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 75—National Bank of Commerce vs. Kalst. 76—Petterson vs. Dowd. 77—Palmer vs. Palmer. 78—Youngman vs. Alcott. 79—Gamble vs. Cuneo. 80—Matter of Rohsberg. 81—Keith vs. Keith. 82—Howell vs. Berger. 83—Percival vs. Gilman. 84—Ross vs. Tattersalls of New York. 85—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 86—Walsh vs. Walsh. 87—People, &c., vs. McCormack. 88—Johanning vs. Luttrell. 89—Dunham vs. Lement. 90—Schaefer vs. Schafer. 91—Pack vs. Ganseplahl. 92—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company vs. Cahill. 93—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 94—Finnegan vs. O'Malley. 95—Harrell vs. Bonfils Improvement Company. 96—Sickels vs. Canary. 97—White vs. Morning Journal Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—301—Weeks vs. Sabel. 331—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 338—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 306

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Plaza Hotel, N. Y.; 43 Leonard St., N.Y., and at Albany, Troy, Phila., Baltimore, and Montreal, Can.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.
At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.
Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.
AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5% Collateral Trust Bonds.
COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1896,
Of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897,
AT THE OFFICE OF
The New England Trust Company,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice-President.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 6 and 9 for $1,000 each.
No. 168 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for Stocks and bonds executed on commission.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The first business week of the new year has made plain little that is new. On the Stock Exchange there is virtual stagnation. And Wall Street apathy seems closely to reflect the situation and disposition of the business world generally. The public is waiting.

Apprehensions and nervousness prevailing toward the close of the year are no longer in evidence. Congressional threats have lost their influence. No sensible man any longer worries over impending war. Mr. Mills and Mr. Cameron and Mr. Morgan and the other warriors of the Senate have even a humorous streak in their aspect now as they deal out martial oratory. Wall Street has ceased to tremble at their fantastic ferocity. Yet during the coming week we shall probably be deluged with lurid rhetoric from the Senate quarter, though there are not lacking cynics who affect to believe that the moment Washington understands that Washington tomfoolery cannot sway stock market quotations we shall have an end to too fashionable Senatorial grotesquerie.

Wall Street and the general business world in waiting mood reflect merely the view that it is the part of wisdom for commercial and financial interests to make sure of stable foundations. It is, of course, the universal understanding that the incoming National Administration proposes to revise the tariff. Such a revision is nowhere expected to antedate work mapped out by Mr. McKinley for a special Congress session. Wholly irrespective of any personal or political sentiment touching changes which may be made, every man active in the American business world has direct interests in what those changes may be. Till the changes are fully accomplished, till what may be the new Administration's theories are enacted into law, all business enterprise must be too largely speculative. It is not a long time to the new Administration's advent; barely more than forty business days intervene; but till this period is over, till the new powers at Washington are in operation, the business outlook is likely to be one of inactivity.

Promises come from the very highest authorities in Mr. McKinley's party that there shall be expedition in the tariff legislation they propose. It is even declared upon authority equal to an assurance from the President-elect himself that when the special session is convened and a tariff bill presented, Congress will learn that, till the bill is completely a law, not an office of importance will be filled. A more effective lash could hardly be flourished. With Post Offices and Collectorships, Judicial places, Ministerial togas, and letter-carrying jobs all withheld dependent upon prompt action in Congress, there need be little worry about the pace which Washington statesmanship can attain. It would be odd, indeed, if for once the spoils system in American politics were even so indirectly of service to the business interests of the country.

Much the most interesting event of the week centred in the vote by the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company to reduce dividends. The issue confronting the Directory was amply plain. The action taken was what lovers of American credit must applaud. For successive years the company has fallen short of earning dividends at its 7 per cent. rate. The treasury of the company holds a surplus. Against this surplus at the end of 1895 the Directors deemed it wise to draw to make good what current earnings did not provide. The end of 1896 presented the same situation. To again declare payments to stockholders on a 7 per cent. basis would involve a further draft upon the surplus. The question merely was whether or not unearned dividends should be continued. Some side issues were tacked on to a discussion of the matter, but essentially no other thing was to be determined save the advisability of paying out dividends when dividends had not been earned. The decision was for conservatism. The rate has become 5 per cent. Delaware and Hudson stock has dropped on the announcement something like 10 per cent. No intelligent reason can explain this decline, if shareholders of the company have lately understood the situation of their company. Stock values based on dividends which are not earned are values that every investor ought to fight shy of.

In candidly facing the conditions of current earnings, declining to disturb past accumulations, refusing to gamble on the mere possibilities of the future, the Delaware and Hudson managers have not only acted honestly to every investment interest committed to their trust, but their action is more than conservative; it is progressive.

And the Delaware and Hudson Company in this dividend policy is setting an example which other and important transportation companies must adopt if they hope to maintain themselves in public credit.

One-half of the receiverships which have cursed the American railroad world during recent years could be directly traced to policies different from that which the Delaware and Hudson Company now adopts.

Unearned dividends have been paid ad nauseam; and from the payment of unearned dividends it has been but a trifling step to the payment of unearned interest upon mortgage bonds. Devious devices, adroit tricks in financiering, energy and genius, have combined to make successful a policy of pretense in prosperity. So investors have been duped, so great corporations have been tripped and stripped. That kind of financiering cannot in the future win the success which more or less in the past it has seemed to bring. Too many exposures, experiences too bitter, block the way. Since 1893 investors in a long list of American railroad enterprises have been paying assessments upon securities which they bought on what they believed to be ample assurances of solvency and dividend capacity. The revelation was that there had been deceits in corporation bookkeeping, misrepresentations in corporation reports. The final and unavoidable exposure of such bunko business was more than an infliction upon the hosts of investors despoiled. It invited a National stigma.

Has not the New York Stock Exchange some public duties on this account?

It is a claim of the Stock Exchange that it has no public relations whatsoever. It is, according to its own claim, merely a shop where one man having something to sell may find another man ready to buy. This narrow notion may be of service in the avoidance of legal liabilities. But from a proper public standpoint it is not tenable. The machinery of the New York Stock Exchange is relied upon by every important issuer of securities in this country for a market and for current valuations. The investors of the country must rely upon the same machinery. Not a corporation whose securities are on the Stock Exchange can be careless of Stock Exchange discipline, if only the Stock Exchange chooses to be independent and resolute.

Eventually there can be no dodging this issue. It is idle for austere authorities of the Stock Exchange to pursue and punish infractions of commission laws, while at the same time refusing to provide facilities for the protection of investors. When the New York Stock Exchange does its full duty, every corporation utilizing the advantages which the Stock Exchange alone can offer will treat the public fairly, in so far, at least, as may be involved in a frank statement of its current affairs.

Yet some time ago, when a demand arose on the Stock Exchange for such a statement of the financial status of one of the big trusts whose securities are dealt in, the Governors of the Exchange quickly and meekly subsided at one gruff growl of dissent from the trust's manipulators. The question was promptly put to the Stock Exchange in this plump way: "Do you want to interfere with us or do you want to keep on getting our commissions?" When public responsibility can be brushed aside by one corporation in this one-eighth of 1 per cent. way, investors are not properly safeguarded.

The New York Stock Exchange cannot perform its proper functions, cannot meet its real responsibilities—its duties and its liabilities—till it shall officially require regular financial statements from every corporation whose securities are dealt in through its facilities. Even this service will be short of what finally the public requirement must be. Such regular statements to be trusted, to be of value to the investors of the country, must be subject to an independent, responsible, and available audit. Bunko should be prohibited. The Stock Exchange can act if it so pleases. It has the power. For failure it has no excuse.

SATURDAY.

Extreme dullness was the one feature of the stock market yesterday. Less than 40,000 shares of stock were dealt in—a small total even for a Saturday. The day's changes were insignificant. A sagging tendency was due entirely to the Street's lack of interest.

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There was not sufficient activity to indicate the usual Saturday closing of contracts. The room traders during the week operated largely on the long side. Had this element followed its custom and realized profits at the end of the week there would have been more activity yesterday, and long stock so thrown upon the market might have forced larger recessions. The traders evidently see profits in holding on.

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London did practically nothing in our market. There was a sharp break in Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, which, however, was nearly all recovered before the close. Illinois Steel also exhibited considerable weakness without any of the resiliency that marked Wheeling. In both of these stocks transactions were limited.

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The weekly bank statement was a remarkable one in many respects. Deposits increased over $17,000,000 during the week. And yet, with this enormous addition to the funds of the banks, loans decreased nearly $260,000. These two items give an excellent illustration of the conditions prevailing in the money market—an enormous supply and a comparatively insignificant demand.

The banks of New York now hold total reserves of $181,000,000, an increase of $31,000,000 over those shown at the end of the first business week of 1896. This reserve is nearly $44,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

In connection with the shrinkage in loans, it is noteworthy that even with the decrease reported yesterday, the Clearing House banks have more loans outstanding at present than they have ever had at the close of a first week in January.

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Government bonds were firm, except the 4s, 1907, coupon, which closed ¼ lower. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

C., C., C. & St. L....	½	O. R. & Nav. pf...	1
N. J. Central.....	2	Pullman Car.....	1½
N. Y., S. & W. pf..	1	U. S. Leather pf....	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

A. T. & S. F. pf....	⅝	Ill. Steel Co.....	5¾
Bay State Gas.....	½	N. Pacific pf.....	¾
Consol. Gas.....	1	P., C., C. & St. L...	½
Del. & Hudson.....	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d..	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½	T. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	1¾
St. Paul con. 7s....	2½		
St. Paul 1st, I. & D. ext	2½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,314,525; balances, $5,888,803; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $768,519.

Money on call in London at 2@2¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par @ 25c premium.

The week in the money market has developed nothing new. The same stagnation is everywhere evident and rates show, if anything, a weakening tendency. The banks and financial institutions are loath to yield concessions to borrowers, but as time goes on without increasing the demand, and bankers find money accumulating and lying idle on their hands, they are forced to come to lower rates.

Commercial paper is daily becoming more active. The supply of bills is increasing, but without effect on rates. It is quite probable that from now until Spring a considerable amount of paper will be offered for sale. But unless there is a decided increase in demand in both the time and call departments of the market, it is unlikely that merchants' bills will be subjected to higher rates. From present indications, however, commercial paper will see more activity for the next few weeks than any other branch of the money market.

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The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune presents facts which are of more than local interest in its territory, saying:

While complaints are heard on all sides of a disappointing volume of trade, the clearings continue quite large, which leads to the belief that somebody must be doing better than heretofore. Collections, houses with a retail trade and almost entirely local report decidedly good, and one of the largest dry goods establishments in the city said that they have not been better for many years. This, however, is the exception, and those concerns doing business with farmers and outsiders report dilatoriness on the part of debtor that is at times decidedly discouraging. They say that it is easier to collect book accounts, but then, for a few months prior to Nov. 1 it was impossible to collect book accounts at all, so that an improvement could be noticed without collections being very good. Some bankers say that the Cincinnati district felt the panic and recent depression less severely than many other places, particularly in the East, and that recuperation locally would not be noticed so keenly. There was to-day, late, one large assignment, but as a whole the financial troubles since the first of the year, though the year is still young, have been smaller than expected.

Banks report their business disappointing. Balances are increasing and the borrowing demand for money does not improve in proportion. As a result, money is easier, yet so closely is paper still scrutinized that it still has a tone of hardness. Mank brokers' collateral call loans were negotiated at 3½ per cent. with banks and some with private capitalists at 3 per cent. Collateral time loans were negotiated at 4@5 per cent. Discounting continues moderate at 5@6 per cent. The applications for renewals are exceptionally small and elicit comment from many bankers.

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Of the situation at Boston The Herald's financial review says:

The Sugar Trust is understood to have called a part of its Boston loans, say $2,000,000, it is surmised as a "war measure," perhaps to pay for the Woolson spice factory, perhaps to buy raw coffee, perhaps for other reasons. "Wars" are costly whether between giant corporations or between peoples, and the draft on the company's surplus is the precise thing expected when war was declared against the Arbuckles. The money market has not felt this calling of loans particularly. By the bye, is it possible that the money business of the Sugar Trust in Boston has been among the causes operating against larger success by the National banks? Is it possible that the concentration of trade has reduced the customers of some banks and enlarged the business of others? These thoughts are suggested by the calling of the Sugar Trust loans, and by the contention of the savings banks that there is too much banking capital in Boston.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a shade lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 13⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 57⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 76½; Southern preferred, ¼, to 27½; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 34¼; Atchison preferred, ⅛, to 24⅝; Atchison common, ⅛, to 14½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 95¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅝, for money and 111⅞ for the account.

HOW EUROPE REGARDS US.

Mr. N. Wetmore Halsey, the resident partner of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., returned this week from a business trip to Europe, during which he came closely in touch with financial interests of London, and was so placed as to be able to closely observe and judge the attitude of the British public toward American affairs. As Mr. Halsey was in Europe last June and July, his more recent visit gave him an excellent opportunity to compare the present feeling there with that existing prior to the Presidential election.

In speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Halsey said:

"Europeans generally cannot be convinced that the United States will be on the road to permanent prosperity until a well-defined policy has been adopted to adjust the many troublesome questions in connection with the currency and until we show less disposition to meddle with foreign affairs and make a more apparent effort to do away with what they believe to be a growing tendency toward sectionalism.

"So far as the financial question is concerned, the opinion seems to prevail, especially in Great Britain, that the only way to accomplish the greatest good to the entire country is to establish an automatic banking system independent of the Treasury.

"The criticism made upon our recent meddling with various foreign affairs is that the American idea in the past has been to keep "hands off" so long as American rights and interests were not being directly endangered or trampled upon, and the general belief is that our position is not now such as to warrant us in departing from those precedents. Then they think that we allow public men who masquerade as statesmen too great a latitude in the expression of their views and in airing their alleged grievances against the Government for not taking a hand in all matters of international broils, and also in continually agitating matters that should be allowed to be at rest at home. In other words, the view is advanced everywhere that we are the victims of politics to a much greater degree than is wise or necessary.

Sectionalism, or the apparently hostile attitude of the West against the East, or of the South against the North, is looked upon as one of the impending dangers that threaten our immediate prosperity. It must be admitted that Europeans, and particularly the English people, received a severe shock last year, beginning with the Venezuelan affair and followed up by the various developments of the Presidential campaign. In addition to this the large number of railroads that have been forced into the hands of receivers, the great publicity given to the depressed condition of agriculture, and the unrest and dissatisfaction of quite a large percentage of our population furnish material for much critical comment upon American affairs and institutions. England, especially, is very anxious to do business with us, and looks with alarm upon the large balance of trade in our favor. She must have an outlet for her manufactured product, her life depends upon having her masses employed by the inhabitants of other countries, and we furnish, by all means, the best outlet, while she must depend to a very large extent upon us for food supplies.

"If a wise and moderate financial policy shall be adopted by the new Administration; if the changes in the tariff are not so great as to require a readjustment in important industries; if the changes are made promptly, so that manufacturers and importers may know what to rely upon, and if the Congress can be content to legislate wisely upon those things that really require immediate attention, and will cease unnecessary agitation, it will not be long before the confidence so necessary to the success of all business undertakings abroad will be restored. But there is no denying the fact that Europe is now waiting to see where we are going to break out next, and she is not disposed to take much stock in us until our troublesome questions are put at rest.

"In fact, the whole of Europe looks upon the United States now much as New York and the East are inclined to look upon those sections of the South and West that did not give a good account of themselves at the last election. No President ever entered upon the high office with a better opportunity to make a grand record for himself than that presented to Mr. McKinley, for the eyes of the whole world are upon him."

NOT A TIME TO FALTER.

Mr. I. H. Waggoner of the Stock Exchange, who for many years past has been prominently identified with Chicago's financial circles, and who is now located in Wall Street, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the financial outlook:

"I am confidently bullish on the business situation in general and on the stock market in particular. From now on I believe we shall see steadily advancing prices in all securities, and I base my opinion on the actual condition of business and on the natural and powerful factors that are at work on the side of improvement. Taking into consideration the existing state of affairs and the influences that are now exerting themselves, I do not see how we can fail to have a long period of appreciating values in the security markets.

"The stock list at present is showing remarkable inherent strength. No better indication of that is needed than the way in which the news of the Western bank failures were received. If there had been no bullish undertone to the market, if there had been no strong support to it, the suspension of such a number of financial institutions, both great and small, would necessarily have resulted disastrously. If market sentiment had been wavering between confidence and distrust such panicky financial conditions as have been shown to exist in the West would have been a deciding factor. But these failures came, and the stock market held up with a strength that was surprising.

"As to bullish factors we have, first of all, the great relief that will be given the business community by the advent of the new Administration. With the inauguration of Mr. McKinley we will have a new order of things. We know already something about the make-up of the Cabinet, and from what we know the President's advisers are going to be men of ability and sound views and in perfect accord with the Administration.

"Then, too, the coming Congress will be largely made up of men who will legislate for the protection of invested interests and give to capital such assurance of safety as it has not had for years. We have been suffering for a long time past from a timidity on the part of capital—from a growing conservatism of moneyed men that has hampered industrial enterprise. With the coming of the McKinley Administration I think that will be changed. These are the last days of Debs and Altgeld and men of that kind. And these are also the last days of Moloney. Men like these have exerted a powerful influence in the past, and their influence has been against improvement.

"We are now almost in the middle of January. February has but eighteen full business days in it. Before we know it March will be here, and with it the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. The revival in business which every one expects to come with the Spring will follow close upon that. People in Wall Street are beginning to realize that these events are not very far off. And I think you will see their anticipation of them reflected in an advancing stock market from now on.

"Another powerful factor is the improving railroad earnings. Increases have already been shown by a number of roads, and there is every prospect of future improvement. The railroads of the country were never in a better condition, nor more ready to share in and help along an upward movement in the business world. Our bankrupt roads have been weeded out and reestablished. We have reorganized our Atchison, our Northern Pacific, our Erie, our Reading, our Southern Roads—the whole railroad system has undergone a thorough cleaning and renovating. A new and firm foundation has been laid, from which we are to build upward.

"In connection with prospective improvement in railroad earnings, there is one feature which I do not think has been heretofore taken into consideration. Corn is now very cheap in the West, and very plenty. Farmers are finding more profit in feeding it to cattle than in selling it. Great preparations are being made throughout the western country for the beef and pork business during the coming year. There is reason to believe that the shipments of both of these are going to be very large. That means money for the farmer and it also means big earnings for the railroads.

"As to grain during the year, there are indications of another very small world's wheat crop. If that is the outcome, it will mean enormous additions to the wealth of the country. Personally, I should not be surprised to see wheat sell up to $1.25 a bushel some time in the next twelve months. And this year it will mean more profits to the farmer than it did last. As for corn, its continued accumulation is not a bad feature. Some year when there is a poor crop, railroad companies will be glad to see plenty of it to keep up their tonnage records.

"The whole country will, of course, share in the improvement. All sections will see improvement, and will grow richer. But I think the West will suffer from a lack of capital. The Socialism which has found its hot-bed there, and the menace which that section has made toward investments and invested interests must necessarily have a bad effect. Capitalists will become reassured, and more confident, but they will be disposed to invest their money in Eastern enterprises, where there will be no danger of legislative action against them.

"There is also the undeniable fact that the whole West is inflated. It has been given too much to wild speculation. Financial methods have been too bold and reckless. The Diamond Match and New York Biscuit episodes are evidences of that. There has been too much money put out on unworthy collateral. Chicago, itself, is sound. The great majority of its securities and its financial institutions are beyond suspicion But it has suffered from the impositions of many reckless speculators whose wild-cat methods cannot but leave some lasting damage. I fear the West, taken generally, will suffer from this inflation, and will be barred from receiving the full measure of prosperity which should result from such natural conditions as now exist.

"But, as a whole, the country is on the upward tack. For years past we have been sliding down hill. It has been a steep grade, and the descent has been easy. We cannot expect to climb back in a day. One thing we must do to help ourselves up. We must act and talk cheerfully and hopefully. Every man who thoughtfully considers the situation must realize the chances which the future holds out and the prosperity which must come. And every man who wants the improvement to come and come quickly must throw aside pessimism and do all that he can to spread confidence and hope. Assistance will hasten the onward movement.

"We will climb steadily and surely. The ascent will not be rapid, but it will be none the less real, and productive in the end of great results."

AS TO ADVANCES IN STERLING.

Mr. D. Ochs, an authority in sterling exchange circles, says, in discussing that market:

"Exchange is showing a great deal of strength. The recent decline was soon stopped and the market resumed its advancing tendency. There has been considerable buying of bankers' bills by some large houses, and this has absorbed not only the former surplus of exporters' supply over importers' requirements, but has caused a fair advance in rates. Some of the larger of these purchases probably represent the covering of maturing bills, issued when time loans ranged very high here before the election.

"Two good sustaining factors in the market are the buying of remittances against continued sales of bonds and securities here for European account and renewed purchases of sterling for investment.

"Arbitrageurs in stocks are doing little or nothing in exchange. The speculative holdings of Europe are small, and a majority of them are probably held here. Stocks bought in New York for European speculators can be carried more cheaply if allowed to remain here. And if they are kept by New York houses, no transaction in exchange results.

"Some of the bills known to be held in New York for investment—possibly one-third of them—were sold some time ago ahead of maturity to be delivered when due. The balance, when falling due, or when exchange rises, is being relied upon as a reserve supply for the market.

"Notwithstanding all the evidences of a favorable foreign trade balance, the defect in our currency system, which does not permit a temporary contraction in circulation whenever it is in excess of the requirements—as now, for instance—does its insidious work to drive gold out of the country. The excess of currency notes displaces a corresponding amount of gold here as a medium of exchange, makes it unremunerative to keep, and tends to drive it and draw it wherever it can find better employment.

"This shows itself in the tendency of exchange rates to rise to a gold-exporting point whenever there is a surplus of currency over the requirements. It is yet impossible to predict how soon gold will go abroad, or whether it will go at all. But one thing is evident—exchange rates are rising to a point where the sending of gold abroad will be profitable, and as matters look at present, there is nothing to stop the advance."

AMERICAN SPIRITS BETTERMENT.

Officers of the American Spirits Company say that Boston criticisms are unwarranted. The company has been for some time past conducted on lines of conservatism, the chief aim being to safeguard interests which by former recklessness were put in peril.

The legal victories lately won, (especially the decision during the past week that old Whisky Trust obligations are not a lien,) are of consequence far beyond what Eastern stockholders generally yet appreciate.

The saving to the American Spirits Company by one of these judicial decisions alone is over $400,000. This practically is so much added to the constructive assets of the company, for in all calculations on the book value of American Spirits securities the estimates have put these now extinguished claims into the list of liabilities.

It will probably be announced shortly that important accessions are to be made to the American Spirits Board of Directors. Certain financiers closely identified with the affairs of the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust are to represent new investment interests in the property.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says, regarding the market for American securities:

The view which I took of the Cuban sensation as likely to fizzle out quickly has been fully confirmed by events. The Senate has adjourned without discussing the famous resolution adopted by the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations, and the American people are speaking out very plainly against this ill-timed agitation. What they want is peace and a respite from political unrest, so as to be able to pursue their avocations, and work to retrieve the disasters of the past few years. It is evident, therefore, that the Jingoist Senators will not be allowed to again disturb the country with their inflammatory speeches. Although quotations have not altogether recovered from the shock, they are distinctly improving, and with an abundance of money seeking investment in the States and excellent crop prospects, the outlook for American railroad stocks is satisfactory. One of the leading American crop experts says that the crop in the entire wheat belt goes into Winter quarters in much better shape than it did last year, and that the plants are well rooted, strong, healthy, and vigorous.

Railroad earnings are beginning to compare favorably with last year, but too much should not be made of this. As a Wall Street contemporary says, the average stock trader operates on surface indications, and seldom if ever cares to delve for facts. It is for this reason that he rushes to sell when he finds that railroad earnings, compared with some corresponding period either more or less recent or remote, show a decrease, or reverses the operation should they reflect increases. It is a matter of indifference to him as to what caused the change; all he cares to know, and know early, is the extent of the difference, and on what side of the accounts it is. One is moved to make these observations through the fact that the Venezuelan panic culminated in the third week of December, 1895, so far as low prices for stocks were concerned. The effect of the Venezuelan message on general trade and railroad earnings began almost immediately, and from Dec. 20 may be dated the sharp falling off in railroad earnings in all sections of the States. It therefore follows that comparisons will soon be made with these poorer railroad earnings, and with anything like the revival of trade expected next year, comparisons should, and undoubtedly will, soon begin to be favorable.

When it is considered that nearly the whole of the rise caused by the election of McKinley as President has been lost, it must be conceded that Yankee rails are again at a very promising level, and any one buying Milwaukee at or near 75, Louisville at 59, Atchison preferred at 22½, Erie at 15, Denver preferred at 43, Denver ordinary at 12, Southern ordinary at 9¾, Norfolk preferred at 17, and Northern Pacific preferred at 23, should have a fair run for his money. The "bears" have made the most of a few unimportant bank failures in the West and of an accident on the Louisville and Nashville line. The latter has evidently been greatly exaggerated.

The bond market has been comparatively firm, and a good deal of investment buying is going on both in New York and on this side. It will be useful at this time, when investors are looking round for suitable gilt-edged and second-class securities, to give a list of American railroad bonds, which notwithstanding the Cuban fizzle and other incidents, promise to constitute a favorite form of investment in the coming year. Considering their security, they yield a much better return than could be obtained elsewhere.

Personally, if I had to make a selection, I would take, for instance, a gilt-edged bond like New York and Putnam first consolidated 4 per cent. mortgage bonds at 109, yielding £3 16s 3d per cent., and add to it a certain portion of other higher-yielding securities, such as Northern Pacific prior lien 4 per cent. bonds at 88, yielding £41 4s 5d per cent.; Lynn and Boston 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds at 103, yielding £5 0s 3d per cent.; Alabama Midland first 5 per cent. mortgage bonds at 96, yielding £5 9s 9d per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent. sterling bonds at 93, yielding £5 10s 3d per cent., and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee consolidated 6 per cent. bonds at 86, yielding £8 0s 6d per cent. An average return of over 5% per cent. would thus be obtained, and the reasonable safety of this investment could be depended upon.

A SOUND YANKEE NOTION.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, in his inaugural, put the following pertinent question:

"Should not State and municipal officers who have custody of public funds be forbidden by law from buying or selling stock on margin? Should not this principle be extended to quasi-public and private corporations and to trustees under private instruments?"

The Boston Globe, in its financial review, remarks on this:

"The suggestion in Gov. Wolcott's inaugural message strikes the keynote of a discussion that has been interesting the 'Street' ever since the defalcation and flight of the late Treasurer of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

"The Governor's suggestion that such men as Miles and Allen and Marsh, and the long list of other Treasurers and trustees that have fallen by the wayside of speculation, should be prohibited by law from taking 'flers' in stocks will unquestionably meet with the unqualified approbation of the better class of brokers.

In fact, as The Globe has already pointed out, the more conservative brokerage houses in State Street refuse to have dealings with men of this class when they discover that they are occupying positions of trust.

They do all they can to discourage them at the outset, and, if their would-be customers still refuse to take the hint, they politely invite them to transfer their business to some other firm.

The temptation to speculate in stocks with other people's money is all too strong in the case of some of these people, and State Street will be in hearty sympathy with the Governor's suggestion that the strongest possible legal bar to their so doing should be erected.

Gov. Wolcott expressed another sentiment in his message that has especial interest for the "Street." This is his confident assertion that the long period of business depression will probably soon be ended.

There is not much evidence of it in speculative circles, for trading is very light in all departments. Still, there are many who believe with the Governor that the dawn is at hand, and they are not wholly confined to the copper boomers, either.

FINANCIAL.

SUNRISE

comes on slowly. Darkness lingers a long time these Winter mornings. But the sun always gets to the Zenith, and in the full blaze of noon one wonders how he could have been so despondent about the sun in the early morning.

The worst of the financial night is past (for the present.)

There will be three great leaders in the coming campaign. Our clients will invest in the leaders.

W. E. FOREST,
INVESTMENT AGENT.
30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Send for pamphlet and letters free.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R.R.CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.
The American and Foreign Committees, representing holders of the above bonds, have received deposits of more than 96 per cent. of the entire issue. Decrees of foreclosure of the First Mortgage upon the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have been entered, and it is expected that the road will be sold at an early day. Upon such sale the American and Foreign Committees will act in concert for the protection of the bonds deposited with them.
The American Committee will, in accordance with previous advertisements, continue to receive deposits of the above bonds with the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, and the Shawmut National Bank, Boston, upon the payment of $50 per bond until January 14, 1897, after which date no further bonds will be received. Bonds not deposited with the committees up to that date will not be entitled to share in the protection afforded by the committees at the sale or otherwise.
Dated New York, December 31, 1896.
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
G. J. WETZLAR,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

Central & South American Tel. Co.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
International Goodyear Co.
J. B. Stetson Co.
Mexican National Construction Co.
St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R.
Denver Union Water Co.
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Gas Company Securities.
GUSTAVUS MAAS.
26 Broad St.
Established 1868. Telephone 2137 Cort.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM,
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $200,000.
Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.
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FINANCIAL.

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H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Charles R. Flint, George W. Quintard,
W. L. Trenholm, Forrest H. Parker,
William B. Kendall, Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston, Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock, George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin, Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills, Francis S. Bangs,
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City of Newark, N. J.,	7s
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53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,182 BROADWAY. BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 6th, 1897.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 25th, 1897. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26th, 1897. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK,
Fifth Avenue & 42d Street.
New York, Dec. 31st, 1896.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.
NO. 605 GRAND ST.
New York, January 2, 1897.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company TUESDAY, January 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 o'clock. Transfer books will close Jan. 2, and reopen Jan. 13.
E. T. LANDON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at the office in Covington, Ky., on Wed., Feb. 3, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thurs. afternoon, Jan. 14, and reopen Mon. morning, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.
CHAS. C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

The Hudson River Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 2d, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 260 Columbus Avenue, on MONDAY, January 18th, 1897.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1896.
An Election for Directors of the Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next Ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 12, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 William Street, New York, Jan. 2, 1897.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1897
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1896.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 12, 1896.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1897, commencing at 12 M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
December 11, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, Dec. 18th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1897, between the hours of two and three P. M.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 11, 1896.
East River National Bank.
An election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1897. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, Dec. 10th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, January 4, 1897.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 15, till the morning of Friday, January 22.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of KINGS COUNTY TRACTION CO.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Continental Trust Company of New York, Jan. 25, 1897.
Transfer books close Jan. 14, 1897; reopen Jan. 26, 1897.
Checks will be mailed.
J. A. SNYDER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.) CHARTERED 1852. 87TH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1896.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 20, 1897.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1897.
WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	156	68	Adams Express	154	155	154	155	.....
12⅞	13	825	American Spirits Mfg.	13	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
29¼	30	240	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
111⅛	111¼	7,815	American Sugar Refs.	111¾	111⅝	111¼	111¼	— ¼
101	102¼	120	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
85	...	...	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
78	78¼	1,126	American Tobacco	78	78¼	77¾	78	— ¼
22	24	100	Ann Arbor pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
13⅞	14	430	At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	1,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11¼	11⅜	625	Bay State Gas	12	12	11¼	11¼	— ½
55⅝	56¼	200	Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	.....
17⅝	17½	333	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
71¼	71⅝	1,385	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	71½	71⅜	71½	— ⅛
74⅞	75⅛	1,130	Chicago Gas	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	— ⅛
74⅛	74¼	4,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	74¾	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛
130½	131½	45	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131½	131½	131	131	— ¼
102¾	103	500	Chi. & Northwestern.	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
152	153½	3	Chi. & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
66⅞	67	455	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67	67	66⅞	67	— ⅛
28⅛	28⅜	210	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
139¾	140⅛	600	Consolidated Gas Co.	140⅛	140¼	140	140	— ⅛
110⅝	111	2,637	Delaware & Hudson.	111½	111½	110½	110⅝	— ⅛
33½	33¾	310	General Electric	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
...	...	20	General Electric pf.	75¾	75¾	75⅝	75¼	.....
32½	33	...	Illinois Steel Co.	37½	37½	32	32	— 5⅜
68¾	...	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68¾	— ¼
162⅜	153	110	Lake Shore	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾	— ⅛
54	57	285	Long Island	55	55	55	55	.....
48⅜	48⅞	820	Louisville & Nashville.	49¼	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	— ¼
87⅞	88½	803	Manhattan Con	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝	— ¼
100½	110½	50	Metropolitan Traction.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅛
13½	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
29¾	29⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
21	21¼	300	Missouri Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
21	22½	50	Mobile & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
102	102½	900	New Jersey Central	100⅜	102	100⅜	102	+2
93½	94	215	New York Central	94	94	94	94	+⅛
25	25¼	510	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
13¼	13⅜	107	Northern Pacific	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
32⅞	33¼	207	Northern Pacific pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
38	39½	335	O. R. & Nav. pf.	39	39	39	39	+1
23¾	24	150	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	— ¼
26¾	26⅞	472	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
12½	13	190	P. C., C. & St. L.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
166	167	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	168	168	166	166	— ½
154½	155	180	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	154½	154½	154½	154½	+1½
10	10½	20	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
48⅝	49	250	St. Paul & Omaha	48½	48½	48½	48½	.....
10¼	10⅜	100	Standard R. & T.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
26⅞	26⅞	308	Southern Railway pf.	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
27¼	27¼	1,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¾
8⅝	9	2,355	Union Pacific	...	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ½
59⅝	59½	2,300	Pitts., P. W. & Chi.	63	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅜
84	84¼	1,288	St. Leather pf.	84⅛	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	6¼	900	Western Union Tel.	6⅛	6¼	6	6	.....
25	28½	650	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	27	27¼	24½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.....		41,087	Wheeling & L. E. pf.					

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
2,000 75	10,000 ..... 90¼	14,000 52
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	Ohio Southern 1st
10,000 ..... 74¾	2,000 ..... 74½	5,000 88
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000 85
5,000 26	1,000 ..... 96¼	Oregon R & N 4s
At, T & S F gen 4s	3,000 ..... 96½	12,000 81
22,000 80	Lehigh V Term 5s	Oregon S L & U N con,
Adjustment 4s	3,000 ..... 111½	Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 44½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	5,000 ..... 64¾
32,000 46	1,000 104	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
Austin & N W 1st	Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	10,000 47
6,000 ..... 82½	1,000 85	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
9,000 ..... 82¾	Mil & St Paul cons	13,000 ..... 80½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000 ..... 130½	41,000 ..... 80¾
6,000 ..... 106¼	Mil & St Paul, I & D ext	1,000 ..... 80¾
23,000 ..... 106½	5,000 ..... 132½	549,300 ..... 80¾
Bur, C R & N 1st	Terminal 5s	17,000 ..... 80⅞
500 ..... 105⅛	2,000 20F 111¼	Pitts, Ft W & C 3d
Canada So 1st gtd	Wis & Min Div	500 126
5,000 108	2,000 111	Rio Grande West 1st
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	3,000 ..... 73¾
6,000 ..... 90⅝	3,000 20F 96½	St L & S F G M 5s
Cent of N J gen 5s	Minn & St L 1st, Iowa extension	5,000 20F 94¾
2,000 ..... 115½	2,000 120	5,000 20F 94⅞
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A	Minn & St L con 5s	7,000 95
1,000 120	7,000 ..... 100½	5,000 ..... 95¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	7,000 20F 100½	St L & S F gen 6s
20,000 ..... 73⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 108½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	10,000 ..... 82¾	St L S W 1st
25,000 100	2,000 ..... 82¾	18,000 69
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	Mo, K & T 2d	Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 ..... 115½	10,000 ..... 61½	3,000 83
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s	9,000 61	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 ..... 87¾	6,000 ..... 61½	3,000 ..... 86¾
4,000 ..... 87½	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	1,000 ..... 76½	1,000 ..... 106¾
5,000 ..... 43¾	1,000 77	Tex & N O cons 5s
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s	1,000 ..... 77½	11,000 93
1,000 ..... 106¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	1,000 67	10,000 ..... 20½
1,000 ..... 101¾	4,000 ..... 67¼	Union Pac 4s, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000 102	N Y Cent 1st coup	1,000 100
5,000 ..... 102¼	5,000 ..... 117⅛	Virginia Mid G M, guarantee stamped
1,000 102	N Y Cent deb 5s reg	1,000 ..... 100¼
Col Fuel & Iron 5s	10,000 ..... 106½	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 93	N Y, C & St L 4s	4,000 ..... 106½
Col, H V & Tol 5s	10,000 ..... 104½	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
1,000 ..... 88½	1,000 ..... 104½	2,000 ..... 72½
Detroit Gas Co 5s	5,000 ..... 104½	West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 77½	N Y S & W 1st refdg 5s	3,000 ..... 105¼
Duluth & Man 1st, Dakota Div, Trust Co certfs	2,000 ..... 101½	Registered
10,000 ..... 80¾	N Y, S & W G M	4,000 104
Erie 1st con 7s	15,000 73	500 104
1,000 140	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	W N Y & P 1st
Erie 1st mortgage	1,000 ..... 85⅞	3,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 102⅜	13,000 ..... 85⅝	Willm & S Falls 5s
Erie 4s prior bonds	Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	5,000 ..... 106½
1,000 ..... 93¾	10,000 55	
Ft W & D C 1st	10,000 ..... 54¾	
19,000 53	Total sales	$650,000
Total sales		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...
4s, r., 1907	110½	111
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112
4s, r., 1925	120⅝	120¾
4s, c., 1925	120⅝	120¾
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & T. H	56	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. C. Oil	12¾	14
Am. C. Oil pf	54¾	56
Am. Express	109	114
Am. Tobacco pf	103½	105
Ann Arbor	9½	10½
At. & Pac	¾	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	17	17⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105½
Brooklyn R. T.	18½	19
Brooklyn Un. Gas	85	87
Brunswick Co	⅝	¾
Buff. R. & P.	16¾	22
B., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Canada Southern	45	47
Central Pac.	14⅜	15¾
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	24½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4¼	5
C., H. V. & T.	17	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	48	58
Com. Cable	160	172
Consol. Coal	36	40
Del., L. & W.	155	157
Detroit Gas	19⅞	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	8½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104	105
Erie	14½	14⅝
Erie 1st pf.	33	34½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65¼	66½
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	45
G. Northern pf.	118	123
Harlem	200	..
Homestake	35	40
Illinois Central	92	93½
Iowa Cent.	7½	8
Iowa Central pf.	25	26
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	14⅞
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Laclede Gas	24¼	24½
Laclede Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	17	18½
L., N. A. & C.	..	¾
L., N. A. & C. pf.	..	1¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	7½	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅞
Michigan Central	90	93
Minn. & St. L.	18½	19½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47
Minn. Iron	50	53
Morris & Essex	165½	167
Nat. Lead	23	24
Nat. Lead pf.	87½	89
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	5	7
New England	17	45
N. Y. & N. J.	177	178½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., L. & W.	11¾	12
N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
N. Y., S. & W.	9½	10
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11⅛	11¾
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16⅜	17¼
North American	4½	5
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10	10½
Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	13½	14½
Penn. Coal	300	330
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	3
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
Quicksilver	1¼	5
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	184
R., W. & O.	117¼	118½
St. L. & S. F.	5	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35	36
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12½	13¼
St. L. S. W.	4¼	4½
St. P. & Dul.	20	25
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	90
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅞	65¼
So. Pacific	13½	14½
Southern Ry.	9⅝	9⅞
Texas Pacific	9	9½
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2⅜	2½
U. S. Express	38	43
U. S. Leather	8½	9
U. S. Rubber	24¼	25
U. S. Rubber pf.	75	76
Wabash	6⅜	6¾
Wabash pf.	15⅞	16
Wells-F. Express	98	100
W. Union Beef	6	8

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2d pf.	26	28
N. Y., L. & W.	11¾	..
N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
N. Y., S. & W.	9½	10
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11⅛	11¾
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16⅜	17¼
North American	4½	5
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10	10½
Ore. R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	13½	14½
Penn. Coal	300	330
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	3
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
Quicksilver	1¼	5
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	184
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St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	90
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅞	65¼
So. Pacific	13½	14½
Southern Ry.	9⅝	9⅞
Texas Pacific	9	9½
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2⅜	2½
U. S. Express	38	43
U. S. Leather	8½	9
U. S. Rubber	24¼	25
U. S. Rubber pf.	75	76
Wabash	6⅜	6¾
Wabash pf.	15⅞	16
Wells-F. Express	98	100
W. Union Beef	6	8

Albany & Sus	170	.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
4th week Dec.	$7,314	$7,895	$6,561
Month	42,004	50,862	48,756
From July 1	541,145	555,588	270,014
BURLINGTON, C. R. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week Dec.	$110,975	$91,400	$67,536
Month	382,439	444,186	322,094
From Jan. 1	4,450,034	4,504,333	3,748,830
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
4th week Dec.	$118,735	$104,842	$76,139
Month	379,952	380,248	281,356
From Jan. 1	4,052,032	4,089,572	3,058,011
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
3d week Dec.	$2,188	$1,855	.....
From Jan. 1	112,881	95,808	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
4th week Dec.	$73,523	$58,825	$55,740
Month	228,207	195,796	188,186
Year	2,568,916	2,468,774	2,377,888
FLA. CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
3d week Dec.	$44,218	$38,300	.....
From Jan. 1	1,956,014	1,856,009	.....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Dec.	$50,370	$53,393	$40,446
Month	151,063	157,701	134,028
From Jan. 1	1,568,876	1,357,760	1,348,550
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	362	265	265
4th week Dec.	$21,896	$12,483	.....
Month	82,907	49,276	42,101
From Jan. 1	866,082	495,417	448,300
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Dec.	$46,331	$56,362	$48,917
Month	135,827	167,438	147,965
From Jan. 1	1,895,186	2,074,842	1,969,401
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
3d week Dec.	$10,061	$11,239	$10,609
From Jan. 1	445,294	463,824	412,937
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
3d week Dec.	$43,807	$40,061	$42,001
From Jan. 1	2,245,460	2,202,884	2,291,016
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	954	954	916
4th week Dec.	$95,589	$95,556	$88,116
Month	340,841	329,201	352,008
From Jan. 1	4,386,483	4,422,102	4,720,375
KANSAS CITY, MEM. & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Dec.	32,058	34,646	25,041
Month	118,683	127,330	109,305
From Jan. 1	1,183,712	1,110,749	1,051,059
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
3d week Dec.	$6,818	$7,794	$6,537
From Jan. 1	381,822	368,937	354,835
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Dec.	$13,184	$12,358	.....
Month	38,981	40,036	.....
From Jan. 1	455,592	444,585	.....
MEXICAN—			
Mileage	321	321	321
3d week Dec.	$80,495	$62,992	$61,569
From Jan. 1	3,232,746	3,118,995	3,060,214
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Dec.	$12,285	$10,661	$9,916
From Jan. 1	530,909	470,816	468,767
MINN., ST. L. & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Dec.	$70,034	$55,424	$43,690
Month	294,745	278,027	216,397
From Jan. 1	3,679,814	3,132,884	2,632,764
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
4th week Dec.	$387,440	$324,572	$321,424
Month	1,369,675	1,496,390	1,315,780
From July 1	10,845,040	11,989,282	10,335,616
PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
4th week Dec.	$14,429	$19,025	$13,002
Month	48,830	55,936	42,255
From July 1	331,778	355,223	301,682
ST. J. & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
3d week Dec.	$30,311	$16,296	$16,985
4th week Dec.	20,336	14,102	14,852
Month	114,173	60,093	65,993
From Jan. 1	855,106	689,490	887,007
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for November—			
Gross earnings	$61,408	$56,749	$44,516
Op. expenses	37,074	33,174	25,742
Net earnings	24,334	23,575	18,774
Charges	21,996	18,196	10,763
Surplus	2,338	5,379	8,011
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	658,828	676,400	337,785
Op. expenses	401,884	453,963	217,690
Net earnings	256,944	222,437	120,095
Charges	240,993	201,036	.....
Surplus	16,893	21,402	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for November—			
Gross earnings	120,261	139,047	136,171
Op. expenses	108,425	113,295	103,166
Net earnings	20,836	25,752	33,005
Charges	32,330	33,554	32,545
Deficit	11,494	7,802	*160
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,518,595	1,597,820	1,475,873
Op. expenses	1,222,573	1,302,238	1,178,773
Net earnings	296,022	295,582	297,100
Charges	372,822	371,287	360,428
Deficit	76,800	75,705	63,328
*Surplus.			
CIN., JACK. & MACK. for November—			
Gross earnings	54,993	57,950	55,763
Op. expenses	47,471	48,153	47,039
Net earnings	7,522	9,797	8,724
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	644,020	576,408	580,749
Op. expenses	551,053	497,606	477,630
Net earnings	92,937	78,802	103,119
DET., L. & NORTHERN for November—			
Gross earnings	93,432	89,496	97,299
Op. expenses	83,004	70,036	71,907
Net earnings	9,768	19,367	25,392
Charges	5,888	31,299	29,773
Deficit	6,120	11,932	4,381
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,070,888	1,058,961	1,007,402
Op. expenses	928,582	824,876	818,904
Net earnings	142,306	234,085	188,498
Charges	218,903	308,952	328,839
Deficit	76,597	74,867	140,341
FLA. CENT. & PENINSULAR for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,065,510	2,272,148	2,105,757
Op. expenses	1,589,774	1,690,318	1,443,581
Net earnings	475,736	581,830	662,176
Fixed charges	587,620	577,853	505,468
Deficit	111,884	*3,977	*156,710
*Surplus.			

The deficit for the year occurred entirely on the leased line, the South Bend Railroad, the Florida Central proper showing a surplus of $17,491.

GEORGIA for November—			
Gross earnings	$162,337	$160,322	$157,815
Op. expenses	92,893	80,296	79,983
Net earnings	69,444	80,026	77,832
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	714,742	626,745	600,356
Op. expenses	456,682	405,154	380,055
Net earnings	258,060	221,591	220,301
Other income	31,376	31,376	31,376
Total net	289,436	252,967	251,677
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for November—			
Gross earnings	80,392	47,608	.....
Op. expenses	59,816	32,499	.....
Net earnings	29,576	15,109	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	438,654	230,335	.....
Op. expenses	283,678	175,177	.....
Net earnings	154,976	55,158	.....
MEXICAN NORTHERN for October—			
Gross earnings	41,967	52,021	59,847
Op. expenses	22,794	25,345	24,997
Net earnings	19,173	26,626	34,850
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	625,111	570,674	532,529
Op. expenses	296,606	266,527	250,161
Net earnings	328,503	304,147	282,368
NORTHEASTERN OF GEORGIA for October—			
Gross earnings	8,295	6,410	7,075
Op. expenses	3,455	3,641	4,393
Net earnings	4,840	2,769	2,682
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	52,032	42,483	46,911
Op. expenses	32,578	34,809	35,689
Net earnings	19,459	7,674	11,222
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	165,010	179,302	166,592
Op. expenses	117,982	118,172	110,954
Net earnings	47,028	61,131	55,638
Other income	322	352	940
Total income	47,350	61,483	56,578
Charges	41,747	37,600	30,534
Surplus	5,603	23,883	26,044
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	764,690	911,491	1,000,053
Op. expenses	575,219	603,783	610,881
Net earnings	189,471	307,708	389,172
Other income	1,658	1,319	2,365
Total income	191,129	309,027	391,537
Charges	189,397	196,638	167,175
Surplus	1,732	112,389	224,362
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for November—			
Gross earnings	145,902	155,205	.....
Op. expenses	138,618	148,567	.....
Net earnings	7,284	6,638	.....
From May 1—			
Gross earnings	1,783,443	1,835,638	.....
Op. expenses	1,256,803	1,268,270	.....
Net earnings	526,580	567,388	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	331,068	356,672	.....
Op. expenses	219,652	246,170	.....
Net earnings	111,414	110,502	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,927,412	2,092,071	.....
Op. expenses	1,213,335	1,300,370	.....
Net earnings	714,077	791,701	.....

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 79 roads for the third week of December, 1896, at $7,053,329, a decrease of $34,103, or 0.48 per cent.; 57 roads for the fourth week of December, 1896, report $8,844,575, an increase of $880,847, or 11.06 per cent.; 79 roads for December, 1896, report $35,882,812, a decrease of $445,185, or 1.22 per cent.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The local share market was slightly lower on what seemed to be profit taking, but, on the whole, prices were fairly steady. The lower-priced copper shares continue to show some activity, and the local investment shares were strong. West End Street Railway preferred and Pullman Palace Car each gaining 1 per cent. oBston and Albany was steady, at 210. Money between banks at the Clearing House was easy at 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	4½	..	4½
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	..	4¼	..	4¼
East Boston	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	209½	210	..	209½
Erie	65¼	66	65	..
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New England	102	..	102	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9½	10	9¾	10¼
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85	85	86
Gen. Electric pf.	75½	77	76	77
Illinois Steel	32	33	37	38
Lamson Store Service	23	..	21½	22
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	..	21½	..	20½
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas	5 11-16	5⅞	5⅞	6
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	210	210½	210	211
Boston & Lowell	206	207	206	207
Boston & Maine	164	164½	164	165
Central Massachusetts	10	..	10	..
Central Massachusetts pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	101	102	101	101½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	104	105	104	104½
Conn. & Pass.	146	147	146	147
Fitchburg pf.	91½	92	91½	92
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177¾	177	177¾
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	60½	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176¾	177
West End	..	65	64	65
West End pf.	87	88	86	87
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	55	50	57
Atlantic	23½	24	24	..
Boston & Montana	97¼	97½	98½	98¾
Butte & Boston	..	..	6½	6⅝
Calumet & Hecla	337	340	..	345
Centennial	2½	2⅝	2½	3
Franklin	11¼	11⅞	11¼	12
Gold Coin	325	335	325	335
Kearsarge	17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
Merced	..	..	8	8¼
Osceola	29½	30	29½	30
Pioneer	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛
Quincy	123	124	..	124
Tamarack	..	190	190	..
Tamarack, Jr.	17	17½	17	17½
Wolverine	8½	8¼	9	9¼
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	..	116	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	..	..	..	107
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	..	108½	..
Eastern 1st 6s	..	..	118	119
Mexican Central 4s	66	66¾	66	66¾
Mexican Central 1st inc.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	6½	7¼	..	7¾
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	118	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	112	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	..	82	84
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	70	72	70	72
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	1¾	1	1½

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The local market was as dull as it possibly could be and yet exist. The undertone was strong, and the feature was Cambria Iron, which opened ½ higher, at 43, advanced to 45, and closed at 44½, sales. The traction stocks were ⅛ to ¼ better, and the industrial specialties showed gains of ⅝ in United Gas Improvement and ½ in Storage common. There was a better demand for Welsbach Light, but very little stock offered, and no sales recorded. Otherwise, the market was featureless and closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	7½	..	7½
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	17	17¼
Cambria	44¼	44¼	42½	43
Choctaw	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Con. Traction stock	..	24¾	..	24¾
Electric Storage	28½	29¼	28	28¾
Electric Storage pf.	30¼	31	30	30½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	50	52	50	52
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24½	..	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51¾	..	51¾	..
Indianapolis	21	..	21	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	..	22¾	..
Lehigh Navigation	40½	41	41	41¾
Lehigh Valley	30½	..	30	31
Metropolitan Traction	109½	110	109½	110½
Northern Central	66½	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¾
Northern Pacific pf.	32¾	33⅛	33	33½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
Penn. L., H. & P.	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	26	26¼	26	26¼
Pennsylvania Steel	36	37	36	37
*Pennsylvania Steel pf.	51	70	51	70
Philadelphia Traction	68¼	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16	13½
Rochester Railway	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	241	..	241	..
United Gas Imp.	71⅞	72	71½	72
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2⅝	3
Welsbach	43½	44	43	43½
Welsbach of Canada	2	2½	2	2⅛
Welsbach Commercial	..	24	..	24
Welsbach Commercial pf.	61½	64	61½	64
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	75	80	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Newark Pass. 5s	105½	..	104	104¾
People Traction	94¾	..	94¾	..
Union Traction 4 p. c.	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝

*$30 paid.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$121,412,088
Gold bullion	55,150,659
Total	$176,562,748
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,882,229
Balance	$138,680,519
Standard silver dollars	$375,750,103
Silver bullion	792,633
Total	$376,542,736
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,911,146
Balance	17,631,590
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,858,496
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	109,535,784
Total	$119,394,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	119,394,280
United States notes	78,971,494
Net outstanding currency certificates	51,465,000
Balance	27,560,494
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,084,512
National bank notes	15,899,501
Fractional silver coin	14,549,869
Fractional currency	78
Minor coin	1,002,516
Deposits in National banks	15,948,493
Bonds and interest paid	14,220,620
Total	$96,265,592
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,581,113
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,920,585
Disbursing officers' balances	27,211,432
Post Office Department account	5,566,886
Miscellaneous items	2,354,790
Total	47,634,808
Balance	48,630,784
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$232,449,888

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$483,589	$3,580,445	$71,402,127
Internal revenue	459,866	3,162,341	80,884,083
Miscellaneous	50,987	777,434	12,741,614
Total	994,443	$7,520,221	$165,027,825

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$83,000	$773,900	$54,273,474
War	150,000	540,000	28,041,745
Navy	45,000	888,000	18,375,075
Indians	28,000	320,000	6,511,151
Pensions	500,000	4,723,000	76,662,105
Interest	406,000	5,512,000	24,800,448
Total	$1,312,000	$12,754,000	$208,164,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	317,556	5,233,778	43,136,174

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$35,550	$1,152,610	$3,879,947
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	34,380	209,388	4,162,414

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,290,810	$86,708,065	$557,998,975
This fiscal y'r.	46,001,839	6,669,755	52,671,594
This month	104,546	78,742	183,328
This day	50,947	22,170	73,117

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $9,546,000; 5 per cents, $15,169,350; 4 per cents, of 1895, $37,998,550; 4 per cents, of 1907, $154,557,950; 2 per cents., $22,580,650; total, $239,847,200.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $375,000; 5 per cents., $535,000; 4 per cents, of 1895, $1,850,000; 4 per cents, of 1907, $12,145,000; 2 per cents., $1,033,000; total, $15,938,000.

To secure circulation: During the week ended Jan. 8—United States bonds deposited, $226,050; United States bonds withdrawn, $615,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $235,411,914; gold notes, $86,647.

National bank notes: During the week ended Jan 8—Received for redemption, $3,738,303.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $734,660; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,612,072; to be destroyed and retired, $175,008.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $1,117,000; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $19,818,385.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $383,589; from internal revenue, $459,866; miscellaneous, $181,097. National bank notes received for redemption, $485,731.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¼
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¼
Flour, Minn. patent	$4.75
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.24
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅝
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.75
Lead	3.05
Copper, lake ingot	11.67½

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 78¼@80¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 87⅛@88¼c; No. 2 corn, 22¼@22⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16¾c; No. 2 rye, 38c; No. 2 barley, 35@36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 73½@76½c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@7.80; lard, per 100 lb, $3.90@3.92½; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.90@$4.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard "A," $4.26. Linseed oil—Raw, 28c; boiled, 30c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	7.06	7.11	7.06	7.10@7.12
February	7.09	7.15	7.04	7.13@7.14
March	7.17	7.24	7.13	7.21@7.22
April	7.24	7.29	7.23	7.27@7.28
May	7.30	7.38	7.27	7.35@7.36
June	7.36	7.44	7.35	7.40@7.41
July	..	7.46	7.41	7.45@7.46
August	7.42	7.48	7.40	7.46@7.47
September	..	7.20	7.20	7.17@7.19
October	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.14@7.16
November	7.11	7.15	7.09	7.13@7.14

Market closed steady at 1@4 points advance. Transferable notices, 715. Total sales, 102,700 bales.

Spot cotton dull, 3-16c higher. Middling uplands, 7¾c; middling Gulf, 7⅞c. No sales.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 1-16d. Futures firm, buyers at 3-64d advance; closed steady, 3½@4 points net advance. January, 4@4; January-February, 383½b; February-March, 383½b; March-April, 383½b; April-May, 400b; May-June, 400½b; June-July, 401½s; July-August, 402s; August-September, 400½b.

The statistical position of cotton follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	4,220,333	4,244,733	4,118,136
Of which American	3,884,033	3,921,533	3,680,936
Total crop in sight	6,493,778	6,290,031	5,154,233
Came in sight during week	203,747	274,237	153,670

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 6,386 bales; gross receipts, 7,139 bales; exports, to France, 21,143 bales; coastwise, 67 bales; sales, 4,850 bales; stock, 436,275 bales.

MOBILE, Jan 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 188 bales; exports, coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 47,219 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 5 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,504 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,122 bales; coastwise, 2,014 bales; sales, 186 bales; stock, 35,329 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 5,734 bales; gross receipts, 6,634 bales; sales, 1,353 bales; spinners, 85 bales; stock, 171,339 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 1,205 bales; gross receipts, 1,206 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,800 bales; sales, 832 bales; stock, 95,768 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 615 bales; gross receipts, 1,082 bales; shipments, 1,070 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 168,599 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 29,297 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 11-16c bid; net and gross receipts, 1,529 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,726 bales; stock, 45,900 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 628 bales; stock, 18,865 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Jan.	..@..	..@..	..@..	90 @..
March	.91⅝@..	91⅝@..	91⅜@..	91⅝@..
May	.88 @..	88 @..	87⅝@87⅝	87⅝@..
July	.84⅛@..	84⅛@..	83⅝@..	83⅞@..
Corn—				
Jan.	..@..	..@..	..@..	29¼@..
May	.31⅛@..	31⅛@..	30⅞@..	31 @..
July	.32 @..	32 @..	31⅛@32	31⅞@..
Oats—				
Jan.	..@..	..@..	..@..	22 @..
Feb.	..@..	..@..	..@..	22½@..
May	.23 @..	23¼@..	23 @..	23 @..

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	78¼@..	78¾@..	78¼@..	78¾@..
May	81⅝@81⅞	81⅞@..	81¼@..	81¾@..
July	77¼@..	77⅝@..	76⅝@..	77¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	22⅝@..	22⅝@..	22¾@..	22¼@..
May	25 @..	25 @..	24½@24¾	24⅜@..
July	26 @..	26 @..	25¾@..	25⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	16 @..	16 @..	15¾@..	15⅞@..
May	19 @..	19 @..	18¾@..	18⅝@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$7.70	$7.72½	$7.70	$7.72½
May	7.95	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	3.92½	3.92½	3.90	3.92½
May	4.05	4.07½	4.05	4.07½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
May	4.07½	4.10	4.07½	4.10

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The Argentine exports of the past week were 8,000 bushels. The arrivals locally have been 1,442,000 bushels, against 1,593,000 bushels the preceding week and 2,929,000 bushels last year. The Chicago Trade Bulletin's report of the world's supply of wheat and flour Jan. 1 makes the total 184,618,000 bushels, against 202,380,000 bushels last month and 224,797,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 3,108,000 bushels, against 2,707,000 bushels the preceding week and 3,471,000 bushels last year. Since July 1, 94,494,000 bushels, an increase of 25,888,000 bushels. The market rallied a little from this morning's reaction, but was dull, closing quiet at ⅝@¾c net advance for the day. The exports of wheat from the principal Atlantic ports for the week were 777,000 bushels, against 1,040,000 bushels last week and 1,097,000 bushels last year; flour 224,000 bbls, against 235,000 bbls last week and 351,000 last year. The sales of cash reported were 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, private terms; No. 2 red was quoted at 11c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 87¾c, No. 1 hard, 81½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No 1 Northern New York, 3½c over May, free on board, afloat. On the curb May was 87⅝@87 15-16c, closing at 87⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—No particular strength existed in wheat to-day. In fact, the feeling was barely steady, at an average advance of ½c over yesterday's close. Exports from both coasts for the week were heavier than expected, at 3,108,000 bushels. Northwestern receipts were light, at 174 cars, against 393 cars for two days last week and 684 cars on the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago received 20 cars and inspected out 33,074 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances for twenty-four hours were light, at 43,085 bushels. Closing Paris and Berlin cables were lower. Antwerp was unchanged. May wheat opened from 81⅛c to 81⅝c, and declined to 81¼c, closing at 81½c, ½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 226,872 bushels; shipments, 106,458 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 111,925 bushels; shipments, 41,807 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Wheat opened at 79½c and sold at 79¼c for May. Then came a decline to 78¾c, and a closing at 79c, against 78¼c yesterday. Cash wheat; Millers bid 1¼c under May for No. 1 Northern, on spot, and now and then were forced

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND GLAD TO LEAVE THE WHITE HOUSE.

Little Prospect of Action on the Cuban Resolutions—Efforts at Suppressing Noise—Reform in the Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It became necessary, a day or two ago, for the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of the next President to call at the White House and secure from President Cleveland permission to enter his front yard and construct a stand from which President McKinley will review the inaugural parade. Chairman Bell came away from the White House to at once spread the news that the President was pleased, not only with the selection made of a Chairman, but with the prospect of soon joining in a procession to the Capitol and back, which would end for a time his responsibilities as a Chief Magistrate. He gave the desired permission cheerfully, and complimented the activity of the men who are preparing for a fine inauguration parade, ball, and general celebration.

The interest with which this is read and commented upon makes it plain that the impression has been that President Cleveland would reluctantly leave the place he has now held for eight years out of the last twelve. As a matter of fact, there is only one other person in the world who rejoices more heartily than does the President at the thought of returning to private life, and that is the wife of the President. Some of Mrs. Cleveland's friends are of the opinion that she would not have deeply mourned if she had not been called upon to come to Washington the second time as the "Lady of the White House." She gladly would have yielded the opportunity to again ascertain the warmth of admiration with which she was regarded during the first term of Mr. Cleveland, and would have been content with private life and the uninterrupted opportunity to devote herself to her little daughters.

I am told by a lady who has learned of Mrs. Cleveland's business ability as well as her charm of manner, that she selected the Princeton house into which Mr. Cleveland and his family will move later on; that she visited and examined it, reported its size, the arrangement of rooms, the various conveniences and comforts of the house, and made a report that was convincing to the President. The attraction of the Princeton home will be greater to Mr. Cleveland on March 4 than the thought of continuing longer in the White House. Few men have had or will have the experience that will on that day be Mr. Cleveland's. It will be his fourth ride to the Capitol and back on Inauguration Day. The second time he made the eventful trip he was the companion of Gen. Harrison, who was to succeed him. The third trip was made with Gen. Harrison, whom he was again to succeed. Now he escorts another Republican successor to the Capitol. Some of the apprehensive opponents of Mr. Cleveland in his own party are responsible for the suggestion that he may in 1901 be called upon to join Mr. McKinley for the Pennsylvania Avenue procession. One cannot tell, but stronger things have happened. One thing is certain, and that is, that Mr. Cleveland will not devote any time or effort to justifying a prediction of that kind.

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Another week has gone by and the promises of the Congressional friends of Cuba to advance the Cameron resolution have come to nothing. Senator Cameron has been away somewhere, according to best reports at Jekyll Island seeking recreation, and the most stirring utterances on behalf of Cuba have come from Senators Call and Mills, who do not appear to have impressed anybody very deeply. Senator Hale has cultivated the conservative tendency that has been developing since Secretary Olney made his startling declaration before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that recognition of the independence of Cuba by the Senate would only be regarded by the President as Senatorial opinion and advice.

While the possibility of passing the Cameron resolution is not doubted, if it could be brought to a vote, the opinions of some of the strongest Senators have been against it, and against making a dispute between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and the political Senators have disliked to have such a question presented to Mr. McKinley right on the first day of his term of office. The pro-Cuban Republicans are sure that the next President will be more complaisant than the present one, and that he will in all things strive to be in accord with the Congress. Meantime, the Spanish Minister is conducting business with a degree of energy and prudence that is remarkable. The Minister is avoiding the clubs, restraining any disposition he may have to correct what he considers misstatements by the press, or appearing to desire to improperly influence the current of feeling. He has a strong delegation, recently recruited in numbers, and it is a busy legation. Newspaper visitors to Mr. de Lome's office can discover there none of the hostility of feeling supposed to be entertained and expressed on all occasions for the people and policy of the United States.

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The flag of "Cuba Libre" still floats from the Raleigh Hotel, and the headquarters of the Cuban Junta are still there. But they are not so fine as they were a year ago, when there was necessity for having larger and more convenient rooms in which to receive callers and transact the business which Mr. Palma and Mr. Quesada had to attend to. Mr. Quesada and Mr. Albertini are now looking after Cuban interests here, and they are occupying one small room on an upper story, an apartment for which, I am credibly informed, there is no tax upon any Cuban fund, because the expense is paid out of the pockets of Mr. Quesada and Mr. Albertini. As everybody who chooses to call and inquire about Cuba finds it easy to reach these gentlemen, it is not wonderful that men sometimes call who are believed to be the spies of the Spanish Government, seeking for information about intended undertakings in the way of shipments of arms or men to Cuba. A visitor to this room of Mr. Quesada's made an inquiry a day or two ago about the existence of the Cuban Government, expressing doubt as to whether there was a Government or any indication that there had been one. Mr. Quesada at once produced a bundle of bulletins, printed on paper of different colors, showing that the printer could not always secure a supply of white paper, issued from the Grand Council and signed by President Cisneros, showing that from time to time the President has been secure enough to be able to command the services of a printer to produce these announcements, or "manifestoes," as they are called, and that Eastern Cuba is not so startled that the printing presses cannot turn out documents that entitle them to the severest treatment under Weyler's orders.

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Washington is discussing another noise-suppressing effort on the part of the District Commissioners. These efforts are made from time to time by sensitive persons, of whom there is in this city an extraordinary number, presumably with supersensitive nerves. Some years ago the milkmen became so annoying that their bells were taken away from them. Now they must shout or ring the door bell in order to reach the servant. Peddlers, too, were resented, particularly of the shouting kind, and they were suppressed, or at least those were who were caught at it. As a suppression was a sacrifice of the license fee paid by each peddler, it was resented by the victims. Church bells became useless because they were complained of by those who desired to sleep at the time there was occasion for ringing the bells. The bells were taken from the street-car horses, although it did not appear to be practicable to shoe them with rubber to mitigate the racket made by their hoofs on the cobblestone pavements. Presently the cable cars came along, with their resounding gongs, and now the noise made formerly by the bells worn by horses seems but a distant tinkle that would not be noticed by the most sensitive patient.

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The latest edict against noise is that of the Commissioners, who say that the newsboys shall not cry newspapers on Sunday. The Sunday observance people stimulated this reform, and now the newsboys are protesting against it with a disregard of the feelings of the ministers that is distressing to the advocates of the new rule, that papers shall be sold only during a few hours in the morning, and in that time shall not be cried. The newsboys in a public meeting indignantly complained that the ministers are trying to take away their means of living in order to increase their own business. Some mean things have appeared in the local papers touching the right of ministers, who pay no taxes, to deprive taxpayers of opportunities to gain an income. The fact is that the newsboys are not a conspicuous nuisance. They do not get the New York papers until about 9 o'clock in the morning, and they take them and the local papers out on the routes at the same time. Their work is soon done; they make more profit on Sundays than on week days, and they are looked for by as many persons as go to the bell-less churches.

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To one who has had any experience in printing offices, as a producer of books, or of the variety of printed matter known as "job work," the importance of securing adherence by copy makers to certain rules for the preparation of copy is one that does not need to be supported by argument. A greenhorn can understand that if copy for a "job" is sent to the printer without suggestion, and which does not suggest until the proof appears, when a flood of suggestions comes from the copymaker, the work must consume more time in preparation and so cost more money than it would if the author or copymaker had thought out his scheme before committing it to paper instead of waiting to have it developed at a cost of 50 cents an hour for corrections. The Government prints at its main office for all the departments, excepting such small work as can be printed on small presses. This is attended to in department branch offices. Public Printer Benedict has brought about a reform of some importance in getting the departments to adopt specification blanks, according to which each job of work is made out. Styles for certain classes of work have been adopted. Expert opinion has suggested the form of the blanks, and by adherence to them and a desire to help the Public Printer to be prompt and economical, it is believed that there will be a decline of what Mr. Benedict calls the manipulation or type proofs for the encouragement of literary style or for the insertion of belated ideas. The use of the typewriter in the preparation of copy deprives those who prepare it of the excuse formerly given—illegibility of copy—for indefiniteness of orders, and the supply of instructions provided for in the order blanks compels attention to the form that the printing is to take before the compositor begins. Every job printer and person who patronizes a job printer will admit at once that this reform assures gain in time and saving of money.

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"The Senator," a play in which the comedian Crane has been seen so frequently as to have made the play and its argument familiar, was based by its author, the late David D. Lloyd, upon the history of the old armed brig Armstrong case. Play and case were once more forced upon public attention a day or two ago by the passage in the Senate of a bill to authorize the payment to S. Reede, Jr., the son of the Captain who resisted the British in the neutral port of Fayal, of $16,000, remaining unpaid, and which has been awaiting claimants who have not appeared, being the probably extinct race of partners in the celebrated brig. The bill just passed authorizes the Department of State to pay the money still unexpended to Reed. Those who were here at the time of the passage of the original bill, giving $70,000 to the claimants, remember the scene in the House gallery, where Reed and some of the younger members of the family, who had been pressing their claims almost uninterruptedly since 1814, saw the House act favorably upon it. The tall, gaunt claimant and his little companions could not repress a family cheer of triumph, which was overlooked by the employes, and the House even encouraged it by a round of applause that was as unusual as it was disorderly. The Armstrong was an armed brig that fought a British man-of-war until the brig was overpowered and was then destroyed by the men sent in boats from the British ship.

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Although the proposition of some of the Washington architects that the street stands to be occupied by spectators during the ceremonies of the inauguration shall be uniform in design and excluded from reservations has not in every respect been accepted, arrangements have been made to have stands at street intersections along the line of march and to have them decorated with some regard to a general plan. This will afford a greater number of observation points for visiting people, they will cost less to the spectators, they will be under cover, and it is expected that the ornamentation will be effective. The stands are to be so constructed that they will not deprive those who cannot pay for seats of the use of the pavement and sidewalk in their immediate neighborhood. The ballroom decorations, which will be provided under the direction of a committee of which Frank V. Bennett is Chairman, are sure to be novel and striking, as the Chairman has both taste and executive ability.

COMPRESSED AIR MOTORS.

Capitalization of a Company to Use Them

The filing of the certificate of capitalization of the Compressed Air Power Company with County Clerk Purroy, with the names of several officers and large stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company attached, has revived the report that the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue horse-car lines will be equipped with compressed air motors.

Officials of the Metropolitan Company do not deny that this is the intention, but will talk only in a general way of their plans.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, in referring to the possibility of a change of motive power on the horse-car lines, said:

"The experiments that have been carried on by this company have been designed to demonstrate which one of several systems is the best to use on the horse-car lines. The matter has not yet gone beyond the experimental stage. We have had good results with both the underground trolley system and compressed air, and it is safe to say that one or the other of these will eventually be adopted for the north and south horse-car lines of the company.

"There were mechanical problems connected with our experiments which made a long, severe Winter trial of both systems necessary. The Siemens & Halske electrical system has its advantages, and is highly regarded by many who are expert judges of mechanical traction. It is not so old as the compressed air system, but there have been some very great improvements recently in the latter, which have not been applied in previous tests."

By the terms of its lease with the Eighth Avenue Street Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Company has agreed to equip that line with some adequate system of mechanical traction, at an expense of $1,000,000. This was to have been done during 1895, but by a subsequent arrangement with Eighth Avenue stockholders, the work was deferred pending the result of the present experiments. The cable system is more expensive to install than either the electric or compressed air systems, and the Metropolitan Company believes that it has found the right substitute.

It is understood that the plan of the Metropolitan Company is to make the Fourth and Madison Avenue line equal in its service to the Broadway and Lexington Avenue lines, in order to relieve the congestion of travel on those thoroughfares. Whether this line, and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are equipped with the underground trolley or compressed air, depends on the future decision of the company. By the certificate of capitalization just filed, which certifies to an expenditure of $500,000 on compressed air by the Metropolitan stockholders, it appears that the chances are favorable to that system.

The compressed air motors are built at Worcester, Mass., where an elaborate plant is in full operation. The company has a compressed air power station on Lenox Avenue. Several motors are constantly in service on the Lenox Avenue line, alternating with the Siemans-Halske electric cars.

P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins, who are stockholders in the Compressed Air Power Company, own the extensive trolley system in Philadelphia, and, with William C. Whitney and Thomas J. Ryan, are among the heaviest holders of street railway stocks in the United States.

CHARTER CHANGES URGED

ERASTUS WIMAN WANTS CITY OWNERSHIP OF FERRIES.

There Is to be a Department of Docks and Ferries—Municipal Ownership of Every Franchise Recommended.

At the hearing on the charter before the Greater New York Commission yesterday, Seth Low presided in the absence of Gen. Tracy. There were present Commissioners Gilroy, Pinney, Gleason, De Witt, Dutcher, Strong, and Moore. The principal addresses were by Erastus Wiman, Edward M. Grout, Alfred B. Cruikshank, and Albert E. Henschel. Mr. Wiman took up the question of municipal ownership of ferries, while municipal ownership of every franchise was strongly advocated by the other speakers.

John M. Weed of the Flushing Village Association thanked the commission for the changes it had made regarding the borough of Queens. He asked that the city should have the power to establish ferries where private enterprise did not seem advisable to maintain one. He was informed by the Chairman that the assembly had been given additional power in that matter since the appearance of the printed draft.

Erastus Wiman's Suggestions.

Erastus Wiman advocated the establishment of a department especially for the care of ferries. "Long residence in Staten Island," said he, "made me a student of this subject, and the success of the Brooklyn Bridge demonstrated the advisability of the city owning its entire water communication." He doubted whether the bridge would have been successful as a private enterprise. More business men were interested in ferries than in parks, docks, or law, each of which had a special department. If ferries could not have a separate department, they should be under the Department of Docks, and not administered by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, whose other duties kept them from giving attention to ferries.

"My plea," said Mr. Wiman, "is that the money derived from ferry service should be dedicated to amplification of accommodation, frequency of trips, and cheapening of rates. This would give three-cent fares and a ten-minute service. Inside of five years the rate could be reduced to 2½ cents for the round trip of nine miles, with a three-minute service. This would be a great achievement. The city should own the ferries, as they own the water system and the Brooklyn Bridge."

Mr. Wiman said that in order to give the working population a chance to get homes, rapid transit must be had and the means of access cheapened to Richmond County and the outskirts of Brooklyn. It was a reproach that 98 per cent. of the people of New York were without hope of property. He also spoke of the present crowding of the ferryboats and the amount of commerce moved on wheels. "We don't now ride on freight trains, but on Pullman cars," he added.

Mr. Low—On behalf of the commission, I thank you for giving your views, and for your letter. The Committee on Draft has acted unanimously on your suggestion. It is proposed to give the city full power, and to call the Dock Department that of Docks and Ferries.

Mr. Grout on the Franchise Question.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn urged the right of a municipality to own, control, and manage all railroads, ferries, gas, and electric light plants, and other franchises which occupied the streets. He took issue with the report of the committee where it said that, on account of vested rights, it was not expedient for the city to acquire outstanding franchises. The fact that all the franchises could not be taken was no reason why part of them might not, if it seemed expedient. There should be some provision made for the Municipal Assembly, after a referendum, to undertake the condemnation of existing grants. In Detroit, he said, the city had taken control of electric lighting because the cost was excessive. They complained of paying $133 an arc light, and under their own management had reduced the cost to $84. New York paid $150.

"I protest vigorously," said Mr. Grout, "against the provision for a renewal of a twenty-five-year grant. If municipal ownership is a good thing, it is good for this generation as well."

Mr. Grout said that there was a division of opinion in the committee as to the propriety and wisdom of going further in regard to franchises than the draft had done. In view of the division in their own body and in the community, it was thought better that the provision should be dealt with as a separate measure, rather than incorporated in the charter.

Grants for Twenty-five Years.

Alfred B. Cruikshank submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Kings County Democratic League, in which it was proposed that no franchises should be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years; that popular vote should determine whether the city take by condemnation street franchises now in the hands of corporations, and that no new franchises be granted, even for twenty-five years, when 100 property owners protested against it, unless the question was submitted to the people.

Mr. Cruikshank argued that the experience of other places showed the practicability of the city constructing and operating lighting and transportation plants. "It is fairly probable," he said, "that the income of Greater New York from such ownership would exceed its present total indebtedness." Other advantages, he claimed, were: Single fare to any part of the city, prevention of overcrowding and constant interference with the streets by companies, immediate three-cent fares on street lines, the increased attractiveness of the city, and the cheapening of gas so that it could be used as fuel.

Speaking of the acquiring of existing franchises, the speaker mentioned several ways in which companies that exaggerated the value of their properties might be brought to terms by the city. "Objection is made that higher wages would have to be paid on the transportation lines. I don't think it would be any loss to pay fair wages. It will then go into the pockets of the tradespeople here, instead of finding its way to Europe."

Overthrow Official Corruption.

"City ownership," he continued, "would be the first important step in divorcing private corporations from the representatives of the people. At present there is an unwholesome connection between semi-public corporations and the public representatives. No matter what the cost, the lobby which deals with the interests of private corporations in public affairs must be overthrown and wiped out. But it will exist as long as the city is in partnership with them in these matters.

"Let the city regulate its own streets, do its own lighting, and run its own cars, and you will have gained a point in purity of elections and administration far beyond what can be obtained by any civil service reform. If we are not going to do this now," he concluded, "when will we ever have an opportunity to do it? We never will have a better commission or a smaller indebtedness."

Albert E. Henschel was the last speaker. He was the Secretary to Andrew H. Green in the former Greater New York Commission. Mr. Henschel thought something should be done to remove from the operation of the City Government every source of political corruption, and the power of bestowing valuable franchises was a very radical source of corruption. He favored the limiting of franchises to twenty-five years, without renewal, the granting of them to be determined by a vote of the municipality.

The next hearing will be to-morrow. Education and parks will then be the subject.

LAIMBEER ON THE CHARTER.

The Assemblyman Addresses the League for Political Education.

Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer spoke before the League for Political Education at Berkeley Lyceum yesterday morning. His subject was "The Charter of Greater New York." Every seat in the hall was taken.

Mr. Laimbeer explained briefly the main features of the proposed charter, and then called attention to some of its most interesting provisions. He said that the underlying and controlling ideas of the new charter are home rule and the concentration of responsibility. These ideas are apparent in almost every chapter of that instrument.

An exception to the principle of concentrated responsibility is to be found in the provisions for the Police Department. It is proposed to establish a bi-partisan Police Commission, composed of two members of each of the two great political parties. This is to be regarded as a step backward, he said, at a time when everywhere throughout the most enlightened countries of the world there is a constant effort to free municipal governments from the influence of national politics. There is no doubt, he said, that the bi-partisan composition of the Police Commission will be the subject of earnest discussion before and after the charter is sent to the Legislature for approval. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a single head for this department.

In his opinion, the reason behind the proposition for a bi-partisan Police Commission is that the Bureau of Elections is under the control of the Police Department. As long as this is the case it may be claimed that in order to give each party fair treatment it is necessary to have each represented on the commission. The remedy is to be found, he said, in removing the Bureau of Elections from under control of the Police Department, and making it, if necessary, a separate department, so that the Police Commission may be lifted above the domain of National, State, and local politics. Four heads in that department will create friction and confusion in the future, as they have in the past, and when there is disorganization in the commission it will necessarily extend throughout the force.

One feature of the new charter he commended especially is the lengthening of the Mayor's term of office and the conferring upon him of sufficient power to enable him to carry out his policy. In order to understand his duties thoroughly the Mayor should hold office for at least four years. In order to carry out any reforms, or any line of policy, he must have the power to remove and appoint officials.

The speaker said the problem of city government, though often attacked in this country, has not yet been solved. "We have made ourselves a sorry spectacle at home and abroad," he continued. "We should now get as far as possible from the past of failure, and provide a charter that will enable us to govern ourselves and form a municipal government that will commend itself not only to ourselves, but to the world at large."

He referred to the "New York Commission" of 1876, whose investigation followed the Tweed disclosures. That commission summed up the evils in the City Government of New York as follows:

"1. Incompetent and unfaithful governing boards and officers.

"2. Introduction of State and National politics into municipal affairs.

"3. Assumption by the Legislature of the direct control of local affairs."

The same commission proposed the following remedies:

"1. Restriction of power of State Legislature to interfere by special legislation with municipal Governments.

"2. Holding municipal elections at a different period of the year from State and National elections.

"3. Vesting of legislative powers of municipalities in two bodies—a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Finance.

"4. Limitations on the borrowing powers of the city.

"5. Extension of the general control and appointing power of the Mayor."

Mr. Laimbeer said that, while it is not known whether these recommendations of the commission were considered by the drafters of the new charter, it is evident that most of these remedies are sought to be applied by the charter.

"We are getting as near the solution of the problem of good municipal government as we can. We are making decided progress, and are profiting by our past experiences and those of the other cities of the world. When this charter shall be finally submitted to the Legislature we shall find in it, I am confident, the nearest approach to the ideal government of a great city that has yet been seen. We are assuming, however, a fearful responsibility. We are taking the reins into our own hands, and it remains to be seen whether we shall drive badly or well."

POLICE CHAPTER DRAFT DISCUSSED

The Draft Disliked by the Force, but Approved by Roosevelt.

The fact that an important change has been made in the draft of the police chapter of Greater New York by which the Chief of Police and all officers above the rank of Roundsman are to be subject to reduction in grade by a majority vote of the Police Board, with the approval of the Mayor, has caused a stir in the department. Before the change becomes a law, if it ever should, there is no doubt that many of the superior officers on the force who have served twenty-five years will seek retirement from the service sooner than run any risk. About one-third of the present number of Captains in the department are eligible to be retired on half pay. There are also quite a number of Sergeants who have put in their time and can go on the eligible list.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he did not favor the proposition, but that whatever the law was, he, of course, would abide by it. He expressed the opinion that the prospects for a man who had worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder would not be inviting with such a possibility threatening him. If he were Chief of the Greater New York police, he said, and the proposed power was in the Board of Police he would continue to perform his duty and obey the law as he had always tried to do in the past.

President Roosevelt made this statement on the subject: "I am very glad that the provision for the reduction of the Chief, Deputy Chief, inspectors, &c., will be put in. Often there may be good grounds for dissatisfaction with a man in high office, where, nevertheless, it would be an injustice to dismiss him from the force. A man may not be fit to command an army and yet may do very well for the command of a division or brigade. This provision and the permission to the board to detail officers offset to some extent the absurdities in some of the other provisions of the charter that apply to the Police Board."

NO TIME FOR REFERENDUM.

Controller Objects to the Chamber of Commerce Suggestion.

Controller Fitch, in speaking yesterday of the proposition of the Chamber of Commerce to refer the Greater New York charter to the people for their approval at the polls, said that it would be a good thing if all the people could vote upon the charter, but he doubted whether this could be done. He thinks that the Republican Party intends to pass the charter at this session of the Legislature. "In view of this," said the Controller, "all good citizens ought to devote their efforts to making the draft as perfect as possible. When the charter goes into operation, defects will no doubt be discovered, and will be remedied, but the main thing now is to get a charter that will set the wheels of Government going."

Mr. Fitch was of the opinion that the referendum might imperil consolidation, and it would certainly delay it. "Delay," said the Controller, "means a continued disturbance in taxable values, and a brake upon municipal progress. We should make the best of the situation, and also keep in mind the fact that men of high character and ability, like Judge Dillon, Gen. Tracy, Seth Low, and the other gentlemen of the commission will submit a draft to the Legislature drawn only after careful consideration and revision. Speaking for the financial department of the city, I can say that the Committee on Draft did its work on the financial chapter with extreme thoroughness, and they have, I assume, given the same careful consideration to all other chapters. Let us accept the inevitable and join the Greater New York Commission in making the draft as perfect as we can in the short time left."

Van Valkenburg Indicted for Bribery.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 9.—A true bill was found by the Grand Jury to-day against E. A. Van Valkenburg of Wellsboro, who is charged with attempting to bribe Representative Weiss of Northampton County to vote for John Wanamaker for United States Senator. The case against Van Valkenburg was set for trial Wednesday next.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' PLEA

DR. HARRISON TELLS OF THEIR PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

A Plea for Recognition of the Efforts of Teachers in Preparing Students for Admission to College.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity met yesterday morning, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, with A. H. Cutler, President of the association, in the chair. The principal address was by Dr. Caskie Harrison, on "Some of Our Present Discontents."

Dr. Harrison said:

"The schoolmaster has many discontents, and the time has come when he should try, if possible, to assert his rights. He is constantly being subjected to the taunts and reproaches of colleges for not preparing his pupils sufficiently in the elementary studies to enable them to pass the examinations necessary for admission to universities and higher seats of learning. Prof. Adams of Harvard especially deplored, in one of his recent addresses, the lack of knowledge of English composition on the part of applicants for admission to that institution, who had been prepared at elementary schools. He gives as the main essentials to perfect composition skill and facility in penmanship, a thorough knowledge of syntax and etymology, good phraseology, and conciseness.

"Certainly this is all very desirable, but how is it possible for a young boy who takes a preparatory course in school to be perfect in those requirements, when the undergraduates of those very universities are sadly deficient in the English language? We schoolmasters have to contend with a great many disagreeable features that a professor knows nothing of. The parents of our pupils, the patrons of our schools, and the professors of the colleges pose as our critics, and comment in any manner they choose upon our work.

The Professor the Final Authority.

"The university professor, however, is final authority. He passes the student at will, and, while of course demanding that a certain amount of work be done, has no opportunity to judge whether such work has been thoroughly consummated. He does not have to guarantee the student's accomplishments to any one, as he is sole judge and absolute. Even before the Bachelor of Arts degree was desiccated and desecrated the circumstances were not substantially different. Whomsoever the professors chose to graduate they did in the full knowledge that they would not have to account for any shortcomings to a higher authority.

"Schools are just as good as they are allowed to be, and while that may not be as good as they ought to be, we should at least be given credit for doing the best we can. American teachers are without doubt the best in the world, yet too much is at times expected of them. In these days of the typewriter and the press, what difference in the general education of a man does perfect penmanship make? Our greatest writers and best literati write notoriously poor hands. As for phraseology and syntax, can a boy be expected to reach perfection in those two intricate subjects when men like Prof. Adams himself make such a poor showing? The address I have referred to would do credit to a lawyer for complication of diction, repetition, and circumlocution. Conciseness in composition can come only with experience and ability to group facts, to say nothing of constant practical use of the language in conformity with the actual requirements of good composition.

"How to impart the knowledge of all these requirements to our pupils is the serious question. We cannot count on cooperation on the part of the student. No other practitioner is at such a disadvantage in this respect as we are. The doctor, when treating a patient, relies upon the fact that the patient is trying to get well, and will therefore rest assured that his instructions will be carried out; the lawyer knows full well that his client is as anxious to gain his suit as he is, perhaps more so, and hence has no trouble in securing his hearty co-operation.

The Schoolmasters' Difficulties.

"But, take the schoolmaster. Can he hope for such compliance with his wishes from his pupil? As soon as the boy leaves the schoolroom, can it be expected that his language will at all times conform to the laws of correct diction and rhetorical expression? Is he not, on the contrary, constantly being brought into contact with influences that undo the work of the schoolroom in that respect? The language he usually hears at his home or among his companions is hardly calculated to improve his powers of expression, and so there is a constant demolishing without adequate upbuilding.

"Now, as for the attitude of colleges toward us, it seems to me that there is almost a perceptible animosity on the part of the examiners. Several examination papers that I have examined, especially the papers used in Cornell for the scholarship examinations, are hardly calculated to elevate the standard of erudition in the pupils. In mathematics, for instance, there were four questions, all so intricate, so complex that it must be a boy with a brave heart, indeed, who would undertake to solve them, or else the boy possessed of the necessary brass who would take chances on the professor being tired and sleepy, and thus hope that any figures he might put down would be passed as correct. Not that those questions are outside of the line of study, but they are confusing to the boyish mind from their very intricacy. Would it not be better to increase the number of questions and form them so as to cover the ground gone over more thoroughly?"

Mr. Harrison closed with the remark that all teachers would welcome public assistance in securing for them their just dues, and in their efforts to maintain the high standard of elementary education.

Points of the Discussion.

The paper was discussed by Dr. S. A. Farrand, who paid a tribute to Dr. Harrison's ability as a rhetorician and schoolmaster; Dr. H. B. Chapin, Randall Spaulding, David A. Kennedy, I. C. Mygatt, D. O. Thompson, and Theodore C. Mitchill, Secretary of the association.

The discussion centred mainly upon the recommendation to reduce the requirements of colleges of the study of Latin and Greek classics and confine them more to a thorough theoretical knowledge of those. "As the matter stands at present," said Dr. Chapin, "only a superficial knowledge is obtained, which is soon forgotten; if, however, the number of classics were reduced and a thorough knowledge of what is required insisted upon it would be of far more theoretical knowledge of those languages. "As the matter stands at present," said Dr. Chapin, "only a superficial knowledge is obtained, which is soon forgotten; if, however, the number of classics were reduced and a thorough knowledge of what is required insisted upon it would be of far more benefit."

Replying to this, Mr. Mitchill pointed out that the recent athletic craze and the cheap vaudeville shows were exerting a very baneful influence upon schoolboys, and if the studies were reduced they would then more than ever devote most of their time to everything else but study. He was, therefore, not in favor of the recommendation.

Bought Bodies of White.

At the hearing in the investigation into the methods of Morgue Keeper Albert N. White, before Commissioners of Charities Croft, O'Beirne, and Faure yesterday, Dr. James Hawley Burtenshaw of the Polyclinic Hospital was the only witness. Dr. Burtenshaw testified that since 1893 he had dealings with the suspended Morgue keeper. During that time he had procured from the Morgue fifty-two dead bodies, for which he paid $6 each. This money had been paid to Morgue Keeper White, and mostly in checks. The doctor had the stubs for his checks.

When asked whether he had any compunction in receiving bodies from the Morgue under that system, the doctor answered no. He had authority to receive such from Dr. Woolsey, Chairman of the Anatomical Committee at Bellevue. The accused Morgue keeper was again absent from the hearing, William Lane O'Neil, his counsel, stated he was as yet too ill to appear. The hearing will be resumed Tuesday morning.

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FOR A GAS COMMISSION.

Henry A. Abell Will Introduce a Bill Creating One.

Assemblyman Henry A. Abell of Kings County announced yesterday that he would introduce a bill soon providing for the creation of a State gas commission. The provisions of the bill are of such a nature as to indicate that its purpose is to checkmate the efforts of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen to secure legislative authority to investigate the New York gas companies.

Mr. Abell's bill will provide that the Governor shall appoint a commission, to consist of one or three members, with jurisdiction similar to that possessed by the State Superintendents of railways and insurance. A fund will be provided for the employment of a force of Inspectors, to whom complaints may be made. The commission will have power to make investigations of all matters pertaining to the gas supply of cities of the State, on complaint of any citizen. The commission will also maintain a permanent testing department, the duty of which shall be to ascertain from time to time the quality of gas furnished to consumers, and a minimum candle power for the lights will be fixed by the act creating the commission.

The most important feature of Mr. Abell's bill will be the clause which gives the commission authority to fix the price of gas. The language of the bill has not yet been fully determined, but the only qualification of the commission's power in fixing the price, as now intended, will be that it shall be "reasonable." Mr. Abell will endeavor to secure the early passage of his measure.

All the bills thus far prepared have one feature in common. They keep the gas question out of the way of the Greater New York charter. Mr. Abell's bill is the only general State bill that has been proposed. Senator Cantor's bill reduces the price of gas in cities of a certain population to $1 per thousand feet, and prescribes a plan for regulating the quality of gas. The bills of Assemblymen Laimbeer and Gledhill are practically the same. The Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen will ask for legislation to bring the gas supply of New York under local control, probably in the form of municipal ownership.

SAYS GAS MEN ARE INACTIVE.

Mr. Lees Alleges They Have Made No Legislative Plans.

What the gas companies of New York may do at Albany this Winter to check the sentiment in favor of legislation to bring down the price of gas is a matter of keen guesswork, not only among the consumers, but among the politicians and the speculators who traffic in gas stocks.

"The gas companies are doing nothing in that matter," said Thomas K. Lees, Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, yesterday. "If they were it would doubtless be known to President Gawtry and myself, as we are both Directors in this company and conversant with the gas situation."

Mr. Lees's disclaimer fairly represents the pronouncement of other gas company officials. Rumors have credited the companies with a project for slow, graduated reduction in the price of gas. It is denied that any conferences have been held with Mr. Platt, or that the introduction of any bill in the Legislature is contemplated by the companies.

The rumor which prevails on Wall Street, and which has sustained the upward movement in local gas stocks, runs to the effect that the gas companies have secretly arranged for the introduction of a bill which will provide for a reduction of 5 cents a year until the one-dollar basis is reached, after which the price is to remain stationary for a long term.

President Jerolomon of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman Hall of the Gas Committee have indicated that any such extension of time will be opposed by the committee authorized to act for the board. They are in favor of the bills of Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Laimbeer, which would reduce the price at once to $1, and then secure by the best means municipal ownership.

"There is no good reason for delaying the matter by any plan of graduated reduction," said Mr. Hall. "It is known that no hardship will be inflicted upon the companies by an immediate reduction to $1 per 1,000 feet. The cost of manufacture has been investigated. It is unquestionably less than 40 cents per 1,000 feet. With this great discrepancy between the cost to the companies and to the consumer, any delay in the reduction of the price is certainly unnecessary, and contrary to public interests."

The plan of the Gas Committee is to secure legislative authority for an investigation of the local companies, which will determine the cost of gas manufacture in New York. When this is done the committee will formulate a second bill, to be submitted with its report to the Legislature, authorizing the city to acquire control of the gas supply as expeditiously as possible.

Funeral of Anthony Barrett.

The funeral of Anthony Barrett, who died on Tuesday, took place yesterday from the Church of the Nativity, Madison Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Langan celebrated the mass, and was assisted by Fathers Moran and McCarthy. Father Moran made a long oration, eulogistic of the dead lawyer, and the choir sang "Libera" as the last benediction was pronounced. The pallbearers were Justice Van Wyck, James Shevlin, William Sullivan, F. G. McElroy, Andrew McLean, P. H. McCarren, James Langan, H. F. Haggerty, and Dr. J. Kene. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday, January 11,

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERINGS IN

FURS.

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, value $245.00, at $155.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, value $165.00, 89.00

These coats are all newly made up of very superior quality and fashioned in the latest and most approved designs.

ELECTRIC SEAL CIRCULAR CAPES, 30 inches long, 22.50

MUFFS.

Persian Lamb, $6.75
Alaska Sable, 5.90
Mink, 7.75

SCARFS, trimmed with tails,

Alaska Sable, $8.50
Mink, 8.75
Stone Marten, 12.85

REMAINDER OF IMPORTED FUR NOVELTIES,

together with a number of fine Fur Garments and Fur Articles at greatly reduced prices.

Entrances, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Av. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

Daniell & Sons,

Linen Dept.

64-inch Bleached and Cream Table Damask, reduced from 50c. to - - - - 35c. yd.

Extra Heavy Bleached Table Damask, worth 90c., at 63c. yd.

5-8 German Linen Napkins, regular price $1.25, at - - 85c. doz.

3-4 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $2.00, at - - $1.45 doz.

BROADWAY, 8th--9th Sts.

NEW YORK LIFE'S REPORT.

An Annual Statement Most Gratifying to Policy Holders.

Five years ago, when the New York Life Insurance Company passed into the hands of its present management, President John A. McCall announced that he proposed to take the public into his confidence and introduce "daylight into the very bottom of the business." That he has kept his promise in this respect is well known to the financial community in general, to whom the company's fifty-second annual statement, which appears on another page of this paper, is a familiar and gratifying résumé of a successful year's work.

The more critically this report is examined, the more does it show just where the company stands on all matters that interest its policy holders and its friends generally. Every item is specified, and rates of interest, cost values, and market values are stated clearly. The list of Government bonds amounts to $10,515,766, and the total market value of all bonds and stocks is $113,446,807, which form a very considerable part of the company's entire assets, which amount to $187,176,406, an increase of $13,000,000 over last year's assets. The company's surplus is $26,681,996, an increase over 1895 of about $3,000,000, while the new insurance paid for in 1896 amounts to $121,564,987, a gain in the United States during the year of $34,800,000. It would be difficult to give a more satisfactory and complete exhibit of the company's balance sheet for 1896.

From the standpoint of the 299,785 policy holders of the company, who are its only stockholders, this annual statement will seem to be a

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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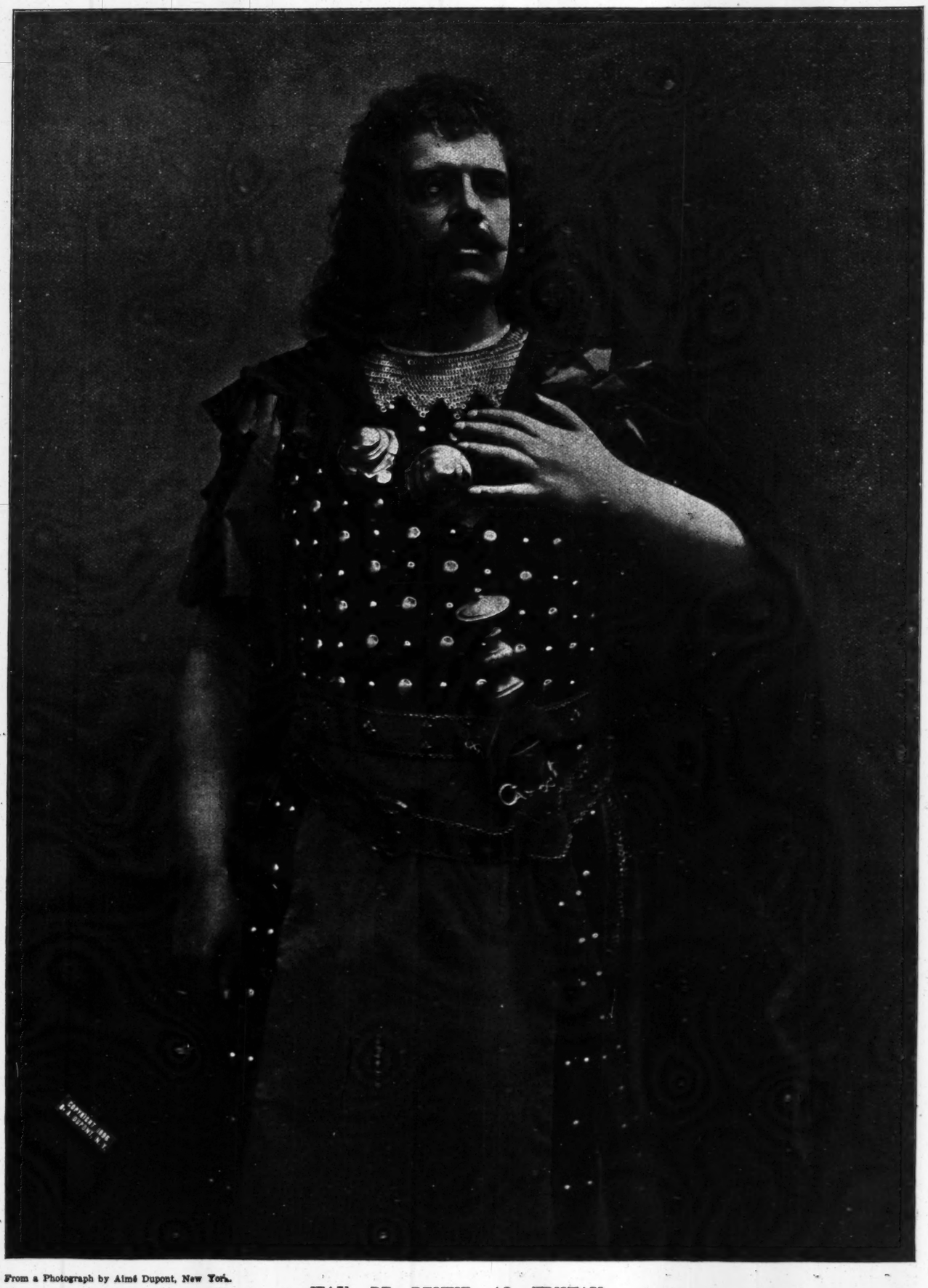


From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

JEAN DE RESZKE AS TRISTAN.

JEAN DE RESZKE.

ALL kinds of stories are told about Jean de Reszke's age. Certain envious singers and scurrilous journals have been fond of saying that he is now fifty-six years of age. If that be true, he is a human marvel. According to Grove's Dictionary of Music and M. de Reszke himself, he was born in Warsaw on Jan. 14, 1850. His mother was his first teacher, and at twelve he was a cathedral soloist. Later he studied under Ciaffei, Cotogni, and Sbriglia. But he learned more from his own observation than from any teacher, and he and his brother Edouard are to-day the foremost advocates and exponents of the natural method in singing, a method which follows the rationale of speech and adapts itself to the peculiarities of each individual. Jean de Reszke's voice was at first believed to be a baritone, and as such he made his début, under the name of de Reschi, at Venice as Alfonso in "La Favorita" in January, 1874. He made his first appearance in London, where he is still the best loved of male singers, on April 11, 1874. He first sang under his own name at the Théâtre des Italiens in "Forza del Destino" on Oct. 31, 1876.

He sang baritone parts successfully for several years, appearing as Don Giovanni, Almaviva, de Nevers, Valentine, and Figaro. Critics who heard him in his baritone days described him as a singer of whom the highest achievements might be expected. They declared that his voice was rather a low tenor than a baritone, and they admired its lovely quality, while they praised the artist for his exquisite phrasing. M. de Reszke finally decided that his voice was a tenor, and he retired for a time in order to properly place the upper tones. In 1879 he made his début as a tenor in Madrid. His success was so great that he was called to Paris to the Théâtre des Nations, in 1884. There he sang John the Baptist in the first production of Massenet's "Herodiade," and completely won the heart of the composer, who nominated him to create the title rôle of "Le Cid" at the Grand Opéra on Nov. 30, 1885.

He became an idol of the Parisians, and was the principal tenor of the Grand Opéra for several seasons. Among the rôles which he sang there were Radames, Vasco di Gama, John of Leyden, Don Ottavio at the centennial performance of "Don Giovanni" on Oct. 26, 1887, and Faust in the five hundredth performance of Gounod's opera on Nov. 4, 1887. His success as Romeo was also very great, and Gounod wrote the adieu after the duel scene especially for him. M. de Reszke sang at Covent Garden, London, in the seasons of 1887 to 1890, and the London critics rejoiced to find that he had more than fulfilled the promise of 1874. He was in 1889 generally conceded to be the greatest tenor since Mario. Mario was believed to be the best tenor who had ever trod the stage, and how far M. de Reszke has gone ahead of him may be judged from the fact that Mario's greatest successes were achieved in Almaviva, Raoul, and Fernando in "La Favorita." He was acclaimed as the most perfect of stage lovers and the most accomplished singer of romances.

When M. Jean de Reszke made his début in America at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 14, 1891, as Romeo, he had already put upon his record one performance whose heroic proportions far exceeded anything ever attempted by Mario, yet he was commonly regarded as the Mario of his time. His John of Leyden in "Le Prophète," revealed to us Americans on Jan. 1, 1892, was one of the most imposing pieces of dramatic singing ever heard upon the stage, and there are some good judges who still regard the unhappy prophet as M. de Reszke's best impersonation. In his first season here he sang Romeo, Faust, Raoul, Radames, Lohengrin, Otello, Vasco di Gama, and Walther in "Die Meistersinger." Late in the season there were rumors that experiments were to be made with German opera, but nothing was done. The rumors arose from the fact that already M. de Reszke was pushing his plans to produce the later dramas of Wagner.

David Mitchell,
Assistant District Attorney.

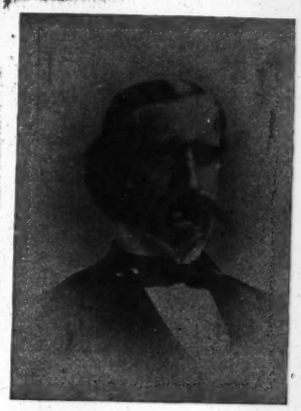
He continued to agitate this matter until the season of 1895-6, when his cherished ambition was at length gratified, and on the evening of Nov. 27, 1895, he made his first appearance on any stage as Tristan in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House. He had studied the part for two years, and had been full of the desire to sing Wagner in German for most of his life. I asked him a few days ago when his attention was first turned to the Wagner works. "I have always been crazy to sing them," he answered. His success as Tristan has now passed into the history of the operatic stage. It was immediate and complete. He proved himself to be a perfect master of Wagnerian declamation, and by doing so carried himself far beyond the achievements of Mario, Roger, Duprez, and his other famous predecessors. He was fully their equal, if not their superior, in all that gave them celebrity, and to that he added a master's command of a style which they would never have risked. As THE NEW YORK TIMES said after the performance: "He stands to-day with the proud record of being the first lyric and the first heroic tenor of his day. He sings Faust and Tristan with equal beauty."

M. de Reszke next studied Lohengrin in German, and his performance of the part broadened both vocally and dramatically as a result. His Lohengrin to-day is not the graceful chevalier, the elegant sentimentalist of Italian speech of the season of 1891 and 1892, but a genuine German Lohengrin, large, imposing, and profoundly emotional. As soon as he had given his first performance of Tristan, M. de Reszke applied himself seriously to the study of Siegfried, and the results of his work were seen in the magnificent performance of Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, 1896. I have written of this elsewhere, and hence shall not discuss it here. The great singer has ambitious plans for the future. As soon as the present season closes he will devote himself to the study of Siegmund in "Die Walküre," his brother studying Wotan. They will appear in these parts the following season. Their next work will be "Die Gotterdämmerung," and when they have mastered that they will study "Parsifal." They have no intention at present of singing at Baireuth. They are perfectly familiar with the conditions which prevail there, and they do not find themselves at all in sympathy with the autocratic, inconsistent, and irrational Frau Cosima. The relict of the late Richard Wagner probably made a fatal error when she undertook to teach M. Jean how to sing a passage in "Les Huguenots." She received a polite rebuke which was one of the surprises of her life. Instead of going to Baireuth, the famous brothers purpose to sing in Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth in the Nibelung dramas and "Tristan und Isolde." None of these cities has ever heard these singers, and I confidently predict that their Wagner impersonations will create a tremendous artistic sensation in Germany and Austria.

J. A. Welch,
Assistant District Attorney.

So much has been said in this journal about M. de Reszke's art that it must now be dismissed briefly. His voice, which has, in spite of all anti-Wagnerian theories, gained in volume and purity since he entered the field of Wagner's later works, is a true tenor of the most winning quality. Its compass is two octaves from C to C, though its highest tone is seldom heard. He ends his Siegfried with this rare high C. His voice production is absolutely flawless, and his phrasing is the most beautiful, the most exquisite in its artistic proportions and its adjustment of breathing to dramatic exposition of the music that I have ever heard from any singer, man or woman. His temperament is essentially dramatic, so much so that he never submits to the restrictions of the concert stage. His acting is the perfection of manly dignity, grace, and histrionic eloquence. And, above all, everything that he does is alive with fine intelligence. He is a thinker, an analyzer, and his composition of a character is always an art work that repays the most extended study. In short, M. Jean de Reszke is the dean of his profession. He is the greatest male singer of our time, and his name will go down to posterity with a halo of glory around it.

W. J. HENDERSON.



L. L. Van Allen,
Assistant District Attorney.

HEARD AND SEEN.

There are two different sides to a policeman's nature, but the public sees only one. That is as it appears on the street, that of a pompous individual, more or less kindly and benevolent. As the policeman appears at Headquarters, particularly to the head of the municipal department, he is a different being—he is a very big schoolboy before his schoolmaster, humble and submissive, and receiving a reprimand or sharp word with meekness.

***

It is a bad practice to give animals destined in time to appear at the family table individual names. The wife of a New York City business man takes a special interest in the poultry on their country place. One of the turkeys is her especial pride. It is a handsome bird, and has been named Trilby. But with the name Trilby has assumed a personality which makes her seem almost human. She will never go the way so many turkeys have gone before. "I would as soon think of eating a baby as of eating Trilby," says Trilby's mistress, with an expression of horror at the very idea.

***

Women in England, notwithstanding the fact that England is so much more conservative than America, are far and away ahead of the American woman in doing things that women have never done before—in what has been called, perhaps, the advancement of women. At Sir Henry Irving's first night at the Lyceum in London, just before Christmas, a great crowd of people began to gather a little after 12 o'clock noon, waiting outside the theatre through the afternoon in the damp, foggy air for the opening of the pit door. Their wait was eased by vendors of various kinds, who had different wares of a more or less comforting nature to sell. Among these were a "number of shivering women who went up and down the line selling books of the play."

***

Yvette Guilbert uses toilet articles of ebony, with silver trimmings. Nothing could be more effective against the artist's artistic red locks than a brush of soft, dull black.

***

There was at least one small boy in the city who on New Year's Day went out early in the morning to see the man on the street who would have as many noses on his face as there had been days in the year. "There was not a single man with more than one nose, mamma," he said, mournfully.

***

Tea drinkers of the "old country" call the tea that is made by pouring additional water on the leaves which have already supplied the quality to one teapotful of tea "husband's tea," in derision. All the goodness has been taken from the leaves and the second drawing is poor stuff. The Chinese, who serve their tea without steeping, standing in little individual bowls, after pouring off and drinking the tea first made, always refill the bowl. The tea from this second pouring they consider to be perfect. The "roughness" has been taken off with the first water, and the real delicacy of the tea taste is reached with the second.

***

Arrangements have been made from time to time by philanthropic people to enable girls to support themselves while they are being educated at the large free schools in the large cities for future self-support. People who have made a study of the matter say that the practice is a bad one. "I never knew it to bring about good results," says a teacher in the Boston High School. "The girl who tries to support herself and study at the same time always falls off either in her health or in her lessons."

***

They have a beverage which they serve with the oysters at the Lawyers' Club dinners which has a very innocuous appearance. It looks like a plain lemonade, but it is found to have warmer qualities when taken. No one tells the condiments. It is the Lawyers' Club punch.

***

New England people coming to New York are surprised to find here many New England table customs. Many families living in New York and vicinity have the inevitable New England baked beans, if not for dinner Saturday night, at least for breakfast Sunday morning. At a large boarding house in Brooklyn a request was made by one of the men boarders recently for crullers to eat with the after-breakfast cup of coffee. Now regularly every morning a dish of hot crullers, home made and freshly fried, is brought to the table.

***

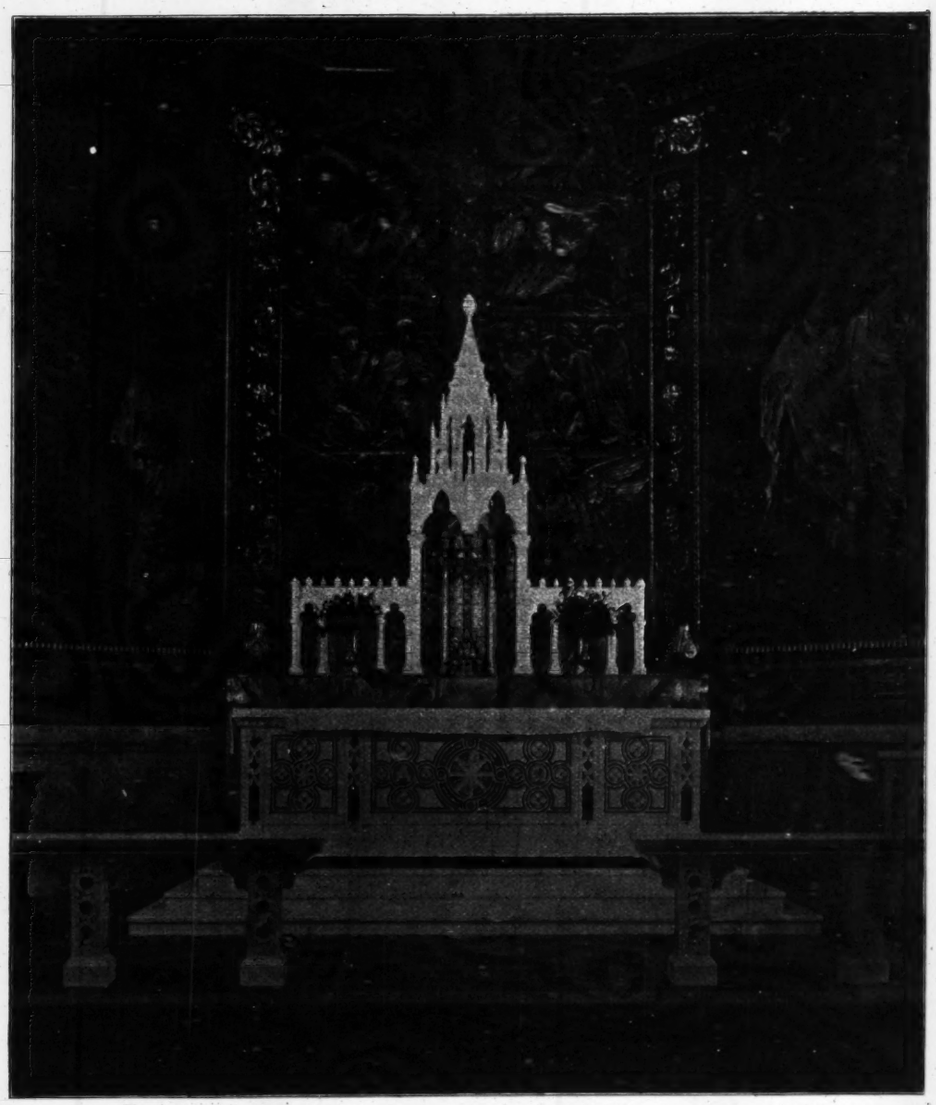
One of the three "Merry Tramps" in the play last given by the Liliputians was Miss Selma Goerner. Miss Selma was a tiny little lady, and she took her man's part exceedingly well, but in one part of the play she would never have deceived any one as to her sex. It was when she appeared as a well-dressed little gentleman, and later as an estimable husband and father. For this part she wears a gray suit, with a Prince Albert coat. It is not the rotundity of Miss Selma's little figure in this suit that would give the little lady away, to speak colloquially, but the fit of the coat. Men have coats that fit well, but never like that. There was not a wrinkle in it anywhere. It looked like the women's gowns of a few years ago, and as if "Joe," that was the character, had been melted and run into it.

TAM.

A CLOCK OF BREAD CRUMBS.

There exists at Milan a clock made of breadcrumbs. It was made 150 years ago by a man who had not the means to buy the metal necessary for the construction of the works. This workman hit upon the ingenious idea of taking his breadcrumbs from day to day and solidifying them by means of a strong addition of salts. Thus he managed to obtain a very hard matter, which could not be dissolved in water, with which he constructed the clock in question, which is one of the curiosities of the capital of Lombardy.

Alfred L. Lauterbach,
Assistant District Attorney.



THE MORGAN MEMORIAL IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
Designed by Charles R. Lamb.

AT the time of the dedication, St. Thomas's Day, of the memorial given to St. Thomas's Church in memory of the late Rev. William Ferdinand Morgan, D. D., THE TIMES was enabled to give a description of the work, but was unable, owing to the extensive Christmas decorations in the building, to obtain a good photograph from which to make a half-tone illustration.

When Dr. J. Wesley Brown, the present incumbent, and successor of Dr. Morgan, first conceived the idea of a memorial to his predecessor, he realized the difficulty in obtaining something that would be in harmony with the existing chancel decorations, which are second to none in this country.

To erect an altar, reredos, and retable, which would form a base to the sculpture of Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens and would supplement the mural paintings of Mr. John La Farge was a problem for deep consideration. Many designs were submitted and carefully considered by the Vestry, assisted by Mr. R. W. Gibson, its supervising architect, who kept in mind that it was the trio that must be obtained, not a solo. Finally the design chosen was one submitted in the competition by Mr. Charles R. Lamb, the designer of the firm of J. & R. Lamb. This design was accepted on account of the way it admirably adapted itself to the requirements of the existing conditions.

The style, Italian Gothic, is in harmony not only with the Early English Gothic of the building, but also with the Renaissance details of the architectural arrangements of the sanctuary. Composed principally of marble, a gracefulness of detail has been secured in the new work by the interpolation of mosaic in incrustation, pure Venetian and oxidized gold, and Venetian frit; all has been judiciously used so as to accentuate the architectural and sculpturesque details of the conception.

A delicacy of tone, which is harmonious in its contradistinction to the fuller color of Mr. La Farge's decoration, has been obtained by the use of the purest marble, with a frame and background of Siena, for the retable, while in the reredos panels and in the niche behind the altar cross has been arranged iridescent mosaic and mother-of-pearl, so set as to give a surface from which the soft rays of light will constantly be reflected.

In front of the altar, with its interlacing symbols and high relief carvings, an accentuation has been obtained by similar mosaic lines and mother-of-pearl inlaying. The effect of this combination of the two Italian schools—the carved low relief panels of the North and the incrusted mosaic of the South—is rich and chaste. It recalls the finest of the early Christian examples in Venice, Rome, Palermo, Torcello, Ravinia, or Sicily.

The memorial is modestly marked by the simple inscription cut on the Pace in front of the altar:

"Consecrated in memory of
William Ferdinand Morgan, D. D.,
St. Thomas's Day, A. D. 1896."

The Fireboat New Yorker.

EXPLORATIONS IN ARGENTINA.

On May 15, 1896, Dr. F. P. Moreno, Director of the Musèo de La Plata, returned to Buenos Ayres from his great journey of exploration begun in January. In December last year Dr. Moreno had sent out from Mendoza several expeditions composed of twenty-six engineers, geologists, botanists, and cartographers, for the exploration of the districts bordering on the Andes lying to the south. He himself followed in the middle of January, and traversed the country between Mendoza and 47 degrees south. The route followed was across the Rio Grande and the Colorado to Chos-Malal, the capital of Neuquen, thence to Codihue, to the Rio Bio-Bio, across the Collon Curá to Junin de los Andes and the Lakes of Nahuel Huapi, Lacar, Caleufu, and Miaten. These explorations complete a series begun about the end of 1894 on the Bolivian frontier, in the course of which 25,000 miles have been traveled over by the various expeditions. The collections, of the most various kinds, fill 400 chests, and 2,000 photographs have been taken. The territories of Neuquen, Rio Negro, and Chubut have been explored and surveyed with special care. Dr. Moreno is convinced that the much-talked-of but still unidentified Bariloche Pass lies on the Lago de Gutierrez. North of Lago Nahuel Huapi eight new lakes have been discovered and fifteen south of it. The mysterious Rio Teteleufu is now accurately known from its source. In many places it has a depth of more than 25 feet. The beauty and fertility of the neighborhood of Nahuel Huapi are much praised, and it is stated that a brilliant future awaits this tract as soon as it is connected with the east coast by a railway.

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE.

Set on a rounding hilltop
And weather-stained and gray,
The little mountain schoolhouse
Looks down on the lonesome way.
No other dwelling is near it,
'Tis perched up there by itself,
Like some old forgotten chapel
High on a rocky shelf.

In at the cobwebbed windows
I peered, and seemed to see
The face of a sweet girl teacher
Smiling back at me.
There was her desk in the middle,
With benches grouped anear,
Which fancy peopled with children—
Grown up this many a year.

Rosy and sturdy children
Trudging there, rain or shine,
Eager to be in their places
On the very stroke of nine.
Their dinners packed in baskets—
Turnover, pie, and cake,
The homely toothsome dainties
Old-fashioned mothers could make.

Where did the little ones come from?
Fields green with aftermath
Sleep in the Autumn sunshine,
And a narrow tangled path
Creeping through brier and brushwood
Leads down the familiar way;
But where did the children come from
To this school of yesterday?

Oh, brown and freckled laddie,
And lass of the apple cheek,
The homes that sent you hither
Are few and rar to seek.
But you climbed these steeps like squirrels
That leap from bough to bough,
Nor cared for cloud or tempest,
Nor minded the deep, soft snow.

Blithe of heart and of footstep
You merrily took the road;
Life yet had brought no shadows,
Care yet had heaped no load.
And safe beneath lowly roof-trees
You said your prayers at night,
And glad as the birds in the orchard
Rose up with the morning light.

Gone is the fair young teacher;
The scholars come no more
With shout and song to greet her
As once, at the swinging door.
There are gray-haired men and women
Who belonged to that childish band,
With troops of their own around them
In this sunny mountain land.

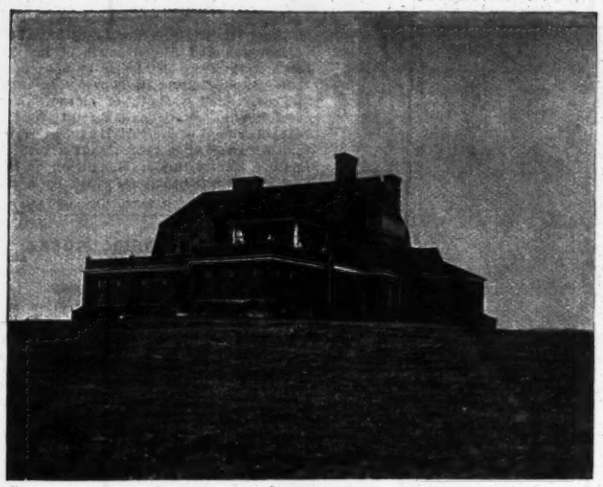
The old school stands deserted
Alone on the hill by itself,
Much like an outworn chapel
That clings to a rocky shelf.
And the sentinel pines around it
In solemn beauty keep
Their watch from the flush of the dawning
Till the grand hills fall asleep.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in The January Cosmopolitan.

THE HANGING ROCK IN BRONX RIVER PARK.

A very interesting feature in Bronx River Park of which little has ever been heard is the hanging rock. While its motion is not as great as that of like phenomena in the West, it should receive attention on account of its proximity, as it is within the city limits. The rock is about 300 feet from the road which runs from Fordham to West Farms, and about a quarter of a mile from the latter place.

The rock is about eight feet in height and its diameter varies. The front shown is about eleven feet wide, while from the front to the back it is about eight feet. The rocking motion is from east to west, and it can be easily started by grasping the ledge immediately below the crevice shown in the picture on the left-hand side.



WHITNEY HOUSE ON OCTOBER MOUNTAIN.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, having in his possession the fairy wand of the present day—active, energetic, progressive brains—has transformed a mountain top. He did it in a few short weeks, that his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his son's young bride, formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, might have a charming place in which to spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Whitney's idea was a novel one. Others had spent the first days of married life in grand mansions, either given or loaned to them by friends or relatives, but he would have his son do something out of the ordinary, and, as he is a man of quick determination, he no sooner reached a conclusion than he set all the forces at his command to work to fulfill his object. And he succeeded, although it is said that he was disappointed because some one made known to the young people what he was doing before he had an opportunity to surprise them with the gift that he was preparing, and of which he wished them to know nothing until he should have it completed and ready for occupancy.

The Berkshire Hills have long been popular as an abiding place for many of the wealthier members of the higher social set in this and other Eastern cities; their attractions have been appreciated for many years, and vast sums have been spent in establishing Summer and Fall homes among their many spurs, but no such work as that which has been performed by Mr. Whitney has ever before been undertaken and carried to completion in their midst.

Mr. Whitney found October Mountain an ideal spot on which to carry out his plans. He purchased 8,000 acres, which are over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and within thirty-five working days from the 10th day of last August completed the finest and most attractive "shooting box" that there is to be found in this country.

Up the mountain sides he established an elk park four miles in circumference, around which he placed a fence nine feet high and which he stocked with fifty elk. He built a water tower 125 feet high, reconstructed an old dwelling that was on his acres, built a new cottage and stables, had a camp laid out in Adirondack style, and about it all ran a fence that is thirteen miles long from its starting to its finishing point.

October Mountain had theretofore been considered an inaccessible and deserted part of the country, but after Mr. Whitney's enterprise had transformed so large a portion of it, the Lenox cottagers became aware of its many beauties and the attractive views that its slopes afford. From the cottage Greylock Mountain is in full view with all its picturesqueness, and from other parts of the great preserve equally attractive scenes greet the eye.

The "Adirondack camp" that was built was the work of "Fred" Martin, an old guide who has charge of Mr. Whitney's sister's place in the Adirondacks. He had his tents and all that goes to make an attractive camp in readiness when the bridal couple arrived, and under his hospitable canvas the honeymoon was spent.

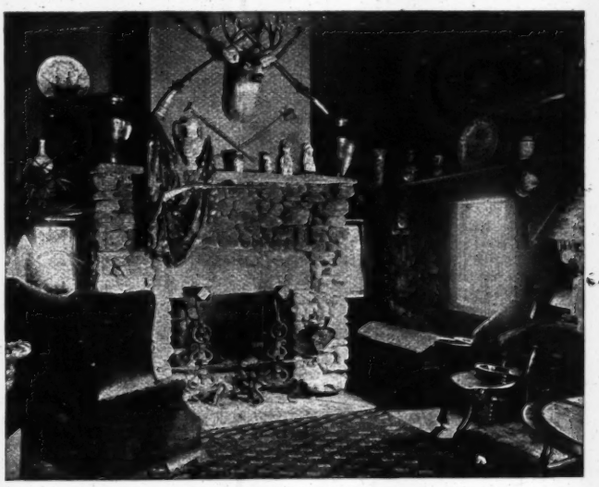
Upon the arrival of the bride and bridegroom at the camp, great bonfires were lighted, and strings of Chinese lanterns were hung between the trees, giving the place a weird and yet an attractive appearance.

An old cottage that had stood on the mountain side for over 100 years was renovated and rearranged that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney might have a place to dwell in in the event of the weather being stormy and the tents of their camp being unable to keep out the rain. The camp will be pitched and placed in order every year, that the Whitneys and their friends may enjoy more of an outdoor life than the cottages afford, if they so wish.

The old cottage is covered by a beautiful growth of vines. It was a two-story structure from the day it was finished until Mr. Whitney began to prepare it for the use of his son. The second floor was then removed, the lower floor was reconstructed, and now there are but two rooms and a bath in the cottage, the roof of the building being the ceiling of the rooms. One of the rooms is used as a living room, and the other as a bedroom.

The preserve, which is about eight miles from Lenox, is reached by a drive that is almost general in its rise until the 2,000-foot level has been attained. The Whitney lodge is then at hand—a neat two-story farmhouse, with a piazza across its front.

From this lodge, roadways have been built up the mountain side to the new cottage, the camp, and the old two-room cottage that has been mentioned. While the bride and groom were at the camp it consisted of a number of tents under the trees. The larger tents were used respectively for a dining room, bedroom, and kitchen, and the smaller ones for the housing of the servants.



LIVING ROOM IN THE OLD COTTAGE.

The main tent had a double roof of striped canvas, the upper one extending out over a front balcony that was edged with a rustic railing. Wooden floors were in each tent, and in some of them matting was laid, the figures or decorations on which were brown and blue butterflies.

In the dining tent was a mahogany buffet, with long slender legs and brass-handled drawers. The chairs were of the rare old-fashioned splint-bottomed mahogany kind, all looking as though of great age. A broad, handsome table stood in the middle of the floor, and a small iron stove and unpretentious wood box filled a corner.

The camp boudoir adjoined the dining room and opened off the balcony. Its floor was covered with matting similar to that on the dining room, and it contained a white enameled bedstead, with draperies of the finest monogrammed linen and canopies of frosty lace. The chairs were of delft blue and white, two of which were large and roomy, and were covered with old-fashioned striped cretonne. The dresser and washstand were of mahogany, and there was a "Sheridan" escritoire of the same wood, highly polished. The toilet pieces were oddly shaped, beautifully colored Spanish ware, shading from a sea green to a deep olive and having an exquisite glaze. Ware of this sort was to be found throughout the camp.

In one corner of this room Mrs. Whitney's comfort was especially cared for. It held a low mahogany rocker, upholstered in old pink brocade, and beside it was a charming sewing screen of cretonne. Within easy reach was a line of copper spikes for spools of silk or cotton, and to them hung a needle book, suspended by a ribbon. Pin cushions, emery bags, and cases for worsted and embroidery were also there. Near by stood a low mahogany table for a pot of tea or other refreshment.

Bathing and dressing rooms adjoined the bedroom, and a porcelain bath that could be filled with sparkling mountain water made them attractive.

The old cottage stands within a few steps of where the camp was. Under its gable roof, covered with gray shingles, is the wet-weather dwelling place. It resembles a cabin more than a house, and its old stone chimney attracts attention. Its windows have been changed, and small diamond-paned sashes have been substituted for those that were there. The doors have also been replaced, and heavy brass-bound ones have been hung, one of which is divided, as were the old ones of former time.

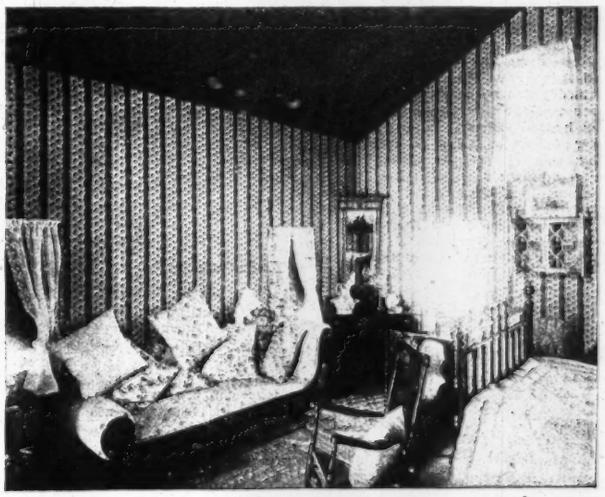
At the front of the cottage a terrace balcony has been built. It is floored in hard wood and roofed and furnished so that it is practically a room. At one side matting screens cut off the sun, and at the other yellow striped awnings protected from the heat of midday.

Oriental rugs of exquisite texture and pleasing designs are spread about this terrace, and at one side an old oaken settee, that has a high back, is piled with cushions. Great blue china plaques are hung against the wall, and an oval mirror in a gilt frame, surmounted by an eagle, fills a corner. Beneath this mirror stand an umbrella jar of Spanish ware and a mahogany footstool. A centre table bears a high lamp with a cut-paper shade. The whole constitutes an ideal lounging place.

The fireplace in the cottage or cabin, just as one chooses to call it, takes up one entire side of the living room, and reaches from the floor almost to the ceiling. It is built of great rough, unpolished stones, and constitutes a superb chimney place. Over it, near the roof, are swords and guns, crossed and grouped skillfully. In this room there is an "omnibus" rocking chair, big enough to hold five persons. In its wide arms are pockets that will hold glasses, boxes of cigars, books, or such other small articles as it may be desired to place there. There is also a large easy chair done in brocaded green satin, with odd side wings that stick out at each side of the occupier's head.

Odd and rare bits of old china are also

THE OLD COTTAGE.



BRIDAL CHAMBER IN THE OLD COTTAGE.

in this room. They stand around in profusion, all pleasing, all elegant. A few old prints have been placed upon the walls, and many ancient silver and brass candlesticks and snuffers are on tables and wall ledges. One of the finest pieces of furniture is an old oak writing desk, and near it is a settee, with high sides, that is upholstered in green.

The remaining room in the cottage or cabin, the bedroom, opens off this living room. Its latticed windows are curtained with dotted muslin, its walls are covered with taffeta in Dresden stripes on a pale cream ground, and its ceiling is finished in sunrise shades.

In this exquisite bedroom are a few miniatures in gold frames that stand on odd shelves, a colonial mirror in a gold frame, and a settee that has been made from an old chest of drawers, the upper drawers having been removed and a cushion placed above the remaining one, between the high sides and the back. The dressing table and chiffonier are of mahogany, and little square and oval mirrors, between candle sconces, fill unexpected places. The brass bed has yards and yards of altar lace hanging from its high frame and canopy top.

The big house, as the new house is called, is further up the mountain. It is to be furnished with everything that will go to make it comfortable and attractive. In it the guests of the Whitneys will be entertained, and the camp may be extended and enlarged for the overflow.

A polo ground has been partially constructed. It will be completed next year, and ample stabling accommodations will be erected if those there now are found not to be sufficient. The present stable, which was built last Summer, is 110 feet long and 60 feet wide. It is built around a court in the English fashion. It has eight box and three standing stalls, and rooms for grooms and their families overhead. There is also, under the same roof, space for drags, wagons, and various kinds of vehicles.

Roaring Brook, which runs down the mountain side and supplies the camp and dwellings with water, will be stocked with trout. It will make a splendid stream, and, later, will afford rare sport.

Game abounds in the forest growth that covers the thousands of acres that comprise the preserve, and there is always good hunting in season.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Dr. John Williams of Patricksburg, Ind., for twenty-four years has guessed correctly the outcome of each Presidential election.

—Signor Crispi has had a marble monument erected in the Naples cemetery. It bears no inscription but the word "Crispi."

—Judge Buckingham of Shelby County, Ind., was applied to for an injunction to restrain all clergymen and Magistrates from marrying a youth named Snodgrass to a young daughter of a neighbor of his father.

—Dr. J. C. Barron, who has owned racing yachts all his life, has retired from racing now, and this year will be a member of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. He will watch the racing from the quarterdeck of the judges' boat.

—Dr. William Ebherd, who was one of the pioneers of Madison County, Ind., died lately at his home near Franklin. Three years ago he wrote the sermon that was preached at his funeral, and directed that it should be used. He was a farmer, a physician, and an Adventist preacher.

—Mrs. Lucretia Esteo died at Head of the Bay, Rockland, Me., at the age of 101. She hadn't a great deal of property to dispose of by will, but left her nurse a jar of butter that she had had in her trunk for twenty-seven years.

—Zola has made nearly twenty attempts to be elected to the French Academy, but on only one occasion has he come anywhere near an election. He seems destined to occupy the forty-first fauteuil, as the imaginary chair reserved for him to whom admittance to the Academy is denied is called.

—M. Laporte, one of the oldest booksellers on the Paris quays, got out a book containing a selection of the most "naturalistic" passages in Zola's works to show the tendencies of the writer's school, and Zola had the entire edition seized by the police on the ground of infringement of copyright.

—George Paynter, employed on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria, and known throughout England as the "old man of the sea," has crossed the Atlantic 804 times. He has been at sea forty-eight years, thirty-five of which have been spent in the service of the Cunard Line.

—Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes in this city, is one of the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club to which the club is largely indebted for its present prosperity. He is Secretary of the club and a member of the Regatta Committee. One of the Colonel's fads is to never let any yacht pass his to windward; he refuses to have his yacht blanketed.

—Robert Beall's book store in Washington has been closed. It was one of that city's landmarks. John Sherman procured Beall an order for $1,000 worth of books back in the fifties, and with that for a beginning Beall opened his store. Among Beall's customers before the war were Sumner, Webster, Winthrop, Alexander Stephens, and Toombs.

—George J. Gould's new house at Lakewood, N. J., will be erected upon a large tract of land that he purchased some months ago. It will be in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and will be built of brick, with white marble stucco and terra cotta ornamentation. It will face the Lake Drive, overlooking Lake Carasaljo. There will be sixty rooms in it.

—Mrs. Mary Ragland, a widow eighty-three years old, living near Port Gibson, Miss., wished to marry L. H. Lyman, aged seventy, a neighboring farmer. As Mr. Lyman was willing and Mrs. Ragland's family objected, although the courtship had gone on for two years, the young lovers eloped and were united in the bonds of holy matrimony at the Court House by a Supervisor.

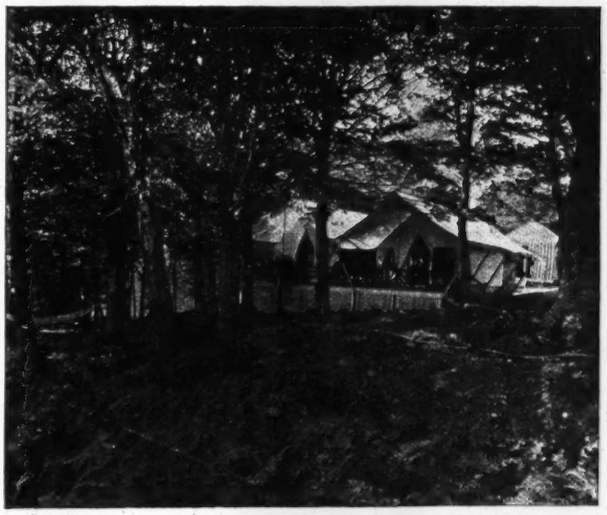
—Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, will be of age in August. Her subjects want her to marry, but she says she prefers to remain single as long as possible. She recently said: "I love my loyal subjects, and hope to please them in every way, but if they believe that they have a voice in the choice of my husband they are decidedly mistaken. If extreme measures should be resorted to against me, I shall be more energetic than ever. I will not be married against my will, and I will not be married at all if I am not allowed to have a voice in the matter."

—Joseph Mylchreest, who was the original study for Pete in Hall Caine's "The Manxman," has died lately in his beautiful home on the Isle of Man. He was called the diamond king of the island because he possessed two great diamonds, but he valued a copy of the novel in which he figured above everything else. He kept it by his bedside, and read and re-read it in the early mornings.

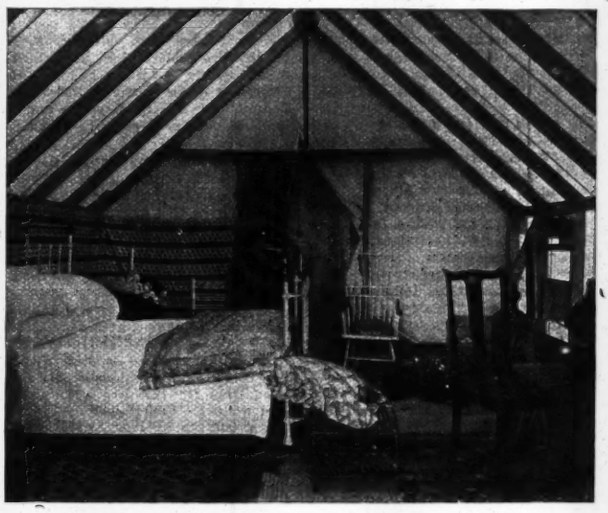
—Miss Myssie Brown of Nashville, Tenn., whose grandfather, the late Gov. Neil S. Brown, was Minister to Russia under President Buchanan, this Spring will wed Mr. Archibald Majoribanks, second son of the Marquis of Tweedmouth, and brother of Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada. Mr. Majoribanks met Miss Brown while at the World's Fair in Chicago. She has since been a guest at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa.

—Libbeus C. Cummings of Prospect, Me., thinks he has one of the oldest guns in the country. It is a flintlock, wrought-iron-barreled King's arm, bearing the inscription "Georgius Secundus Rex, A. D. 1738." The barrel is forty-six inches long, and the gun weighs eleven pounds ten ounces. The gun has been in his family since 1759, when his great-grandfather carried it into the Heights of Abraham under Wolfe, and helped to capture Quebec from the French. It was also used in the Revolutionary War, and with it a fox was killed last year.

—Not since the days of the war has the Union League Club had so many of its active members "in the public eye" as at present. Gen. Horace Porter, its President, is discussed as a not unlikely selection for the post of Secretary of War in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet; Cornelius N. Bliss, a Vice President, is also talked of for a Cabinet position; Joseph H. Choate, an ex-President, is urged by the club as a suitable man for United States Senator from this State; Chauncey M. Depew, another ex-President, is a possible Minister to England, and Charles Stewart Smith, a Vice President, has just been appointed a Rapid Transit Commissioner.



THE ADIRONDACK CAMP.



BEDROOM IN THE CAMP.

PIAZZA OF THE CAMP.

WATER TOWER AND ELK PARK.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

W. H. S. Aubrey, LL.D.
Author of "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation."

AMONG the illustrated books of the recent holiday season have been none more interesting than those devoted to historic lands and cities. Has not Stratford, in that charming volume of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, been shown to us as never before? Has not the land of Don Quixote come before us with striking clearness in Jaccaci's book, illustrated by Vierge? Dennie's "Rome," with the extended series of views, has pictured for us Rome much as we might see it with our own eyes. Yriarte's "Venice," with its beautiful group of pictures, has a value which all the charm of Yriarte's style could not alone impart.

And now, from the Messrs. Coates of Philadelphia, we have De Amicis's radiant volumes on the City of the Golden Horn, with a crowd of pictures which do for that town about all that pictures can do for those who have never pressed their feet upon the paving stones of the city that was Rome's, and is now the Turk's. Wherever goes De Amicis to write a book, a day of fortune has come to the place he visits. It may be Holland or it may be Spain or Constantinople, but from each he gathers notes and impressions that make up a book freighted with life and color, with truth and reality. De Amicis is neither archaeologist nor historian, neither an annalist nor a superficial traveler. With knowledge of his theme at once historical and social, he combines the eye of the artist and the art of the writer who is truly descriptive. He writes no paragraph that has not in it movement, elevation, and glow. We see with his eyes and feel with his senses.

We are apt to forget that Constantinople is a truly ancient city; that its antiquity goes back of its founder, and even that on its site civilized men had pitched their tents, reared their fortresses, waged their wars, and founded towns before Caesar died or Christ was born. Nearly half a thousand years before the Christian era the Dorian Greeks, taking part in the great colonization movement of the Grecian people, planted the settlement which grew into the town of Byzantium. Not alone as a military station was this picturesque headland, looking toward the sea beyond which all Asia lay, attractive to men of arms; it had great commercial advantages. Water lay on two sides of it, and on the third side of its triangle spread out a plain needing only a wall to complete the fortress nature had made.

Here for three hundred years, except for the thirty years when Persians held sway there, Byzantium remained a free city of Greece. Mr. Oman, one of the later Oxford school of historians, has told us that on this headland the foundations of the naval empire of Athens were laid. When Cimon and Aristides sought ships from the Asiatic colonies of Greece, it was here that they found them. The Persians understood the strength of Byzantium only too well. Darius here constructed the bridge of boats on which his Eastern hordes crossed the Bosporus, and when Xerxes crossed the Hellespont he modeled his bridge after the one Darius had built. Philip of Macedon and Philip's great son forever associated their names with Byzantium. Indeed, it was under Philip and during the siege he laid there that the heavens disclosed that mysterious light which suggested the famous emblem of the star and crescent which one of the later Ottoman monarchs reared above the dome of St. Sophia, and which his fellow-followers of the Prophet in many ages have borne aloft on their banners.

It is not alone in the late Roman times that a town on this site has been sacked. If the darkest stain upon the history of Venice be the Latin conquest of Constantinople, if the gravest incident in late mediaeval Europe be Constantinople's final fall before the Turk, the Roman rulers themselves, many years before Constantine, had seen Byzantium sacked from corner to corner by other Roman soldiers, followed by a murderous extermination of the descendants of those Greeks who founded it.

The master stroke of Constantine's genius was the foundation of the town bearing his name. It was not that he reared one of the earth's most splendid cities, which finally contained the magnificent Hippodrome and the glorious St. Sophia of Justinian, that still remains after a thousand and a half of years. Constantine's achievement did more than he ever could have dreamed it would do. On this point of Europe the Roman Empire survived seven hundred years after it had become extinct in Italy. Roman law, the literature of Rome, the arts and culture of Greece, here flourished and found protection, while the barbarians of Northern Europe extended their ruthless sway over the south, and the Saracen, the Moor, and the Turk spread their rule over Asia and Africa, made Spain their province, and advanced into France, only to meet with a final repulse from Charles Martell. What nature had done for this European fortress was far more than the work which the Romans could do, and when Mr. Oman sets down the victory of Tours as of less merit to the Christians who won it than was the siege of Constantinople, as successfully resisted by Leo the Isaurian, the praise belongs not so much to Leo as to nature. We understand the debt of Europe to Constantinople best when we recall the later history of Eastern Europe and the struggle which the men of Servia and Hungary had with the Ottomites down to the victories of Don John of Austria at Lepanto and John Sobieski before the gates of Vienna.

No passage in De Amicis's brilliant volumes is more striking than the picture he gives of that memorable entry of the Turk into Constantine's town, some forty years before Columbus opened the way for the planting of a new seat of civilization across the great western sea. He describes the high altar of the sacred church, once the mob had got into the edifice, as broken into a thousand pieces of silver and gold. As if swept away by an avalanche of rock and stone, the choir rail, pulpits, and thrones disappeared. The enormous nave, shining with gold and silver and precious stones, awakened from the invaders a shout of joy and wonder. Under their feet they trod the crucifixes of ivory. Mosaics were mistaken for precious stones, and smote with cimeters until they fell among the crowd in showers. The points of sabres detached pearls from their settings. Drunken ruffians wore tiaras on their heads and the vestments of the sacerdotal office over military garments. The clang of trumpets was heard, and there were bursts of laughter and the cries of woman, when suddenly the uproar ended and on horseback at the doorway appeared Mohammed the conqueror, advancing toward the altar to rise in his stirrups and proclaim in his loudest voice that "Allah is the light of heaven and earth." Around the wall of the great dome these words, in letters more than twenty-seven feet long, still proclaim in that inclosure the supremacy of the Prophet, and to this day from the pulpit of St. Sophia the man who rises to read the Koran carries in his hand a drawn cimeter as the symbol of the conquest by which Constantine's temple was acquired.

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It is significant not only of the wide extent of Roman rule, but of the splendid activity which Romans displayed in every corner of their empire that the founder of the town on the Bosporus should have been proclaimed Emperor of Rome in that far distant British city which the Romans called Eburacum, and whose later name of York we of Manhattan Island have inherited. Here was the capital of Roman Britain, a city with walls built as Romans always built walls, and otherwise of such importance that the place was sometimes called another Rome. Dr. Aubrey's new work, in three volumes, on "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation," published by the Messrs. Appleton, begins with those old Roman times, and even penetrates back of them into those myths and legends in the early twilight of which the first history of Britain is unfolded. The Greeks knew Britain, or at least Cornwall, and those mines of tin which the enterprising navigators from Phoenician cities had found long before the time of Herodotus.

Dr. Aubrey summarizes facts enough to show that during the 465 years that the Roman rule in Britain lasted a surprising degree of civilization had been established there. About a hundred years before the Romans left the country upward of 130 towns were mentioned in a record drawn up by the Romans themselves. Archaeology in our own time has brought to light the remains of many others, and Dr. Aubrey believes the country "must have been studded with settlements." He says it was a seat of more or less civilization and luxury for upward of 300 years. When Roman troops were not engaged in war they turned their attention to building villas and towns, bridges and roads, and portions of their roads remain in use to this day,' so that England shares with the rest of Europe those best-preserved monuments of Rome.

But the industry of the Romans went much further in Britain. Agriculture was carried on to a considerable extent, and we know from remains which now adorn many public and private collec-

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HOME OF LOWELL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

From De Amicis's "Constantinople." Copyright H. T. Coates & Co.

ENTRANCE TO ST. SOPHIA.

From De Amicis's "Constantinople." Copyright H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

PERA AND GALATA ON THE GOLDEN HORN.

From "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors." Copyright G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HOME OF BRYANT, ROSLYN, L. I.

tions that manufactures had been extensively set up. Articles in porcelain, bronze, leather, and brass exist to the number of thousands, and they came from places well distributed over the islands. If the Italian builders destroyed many Roman structures in order to obtain the material with which to erect other buildings, the Saxon people were merely indifferent to the Roman work. They perhaps employed it where they wished to, but were mainly indifferent, because it was foreign to their taste. Roman buildings they permitted to fall into decay. Later builders in England, however, did employ Roman material, and a notable instance is found in the Abbey of St. Albans, where Roman tiles were extensively used, and covered with plaster. Even Wales had seen many evidences of Roman splendor. Stately palaces existed there, adorned with gilt tiles; there were hot baths, temples, theatres, and aqueducts.

Dr. Aubrey's work embraces the whole period of English civilization, and deals not with wars and dynasties, but with the life of the people and the long enduring, often defeated, often successful, conflict of more than a thousand years, by which civilization has been advanced and freedom won. The author records the story of the development of a race; shows what have been the phases of life and action in different periods; how from age to age and conflict to conflict the national character has been formed, and how the enforcement of great principles, beginning in the earliest times, and again and again broadened and emphasized, has been the motive force behind the wars we have seen waged, the Kings we have seen set up and dethroned, the supremacy and the overthrow of classes and privileges that have occurred.

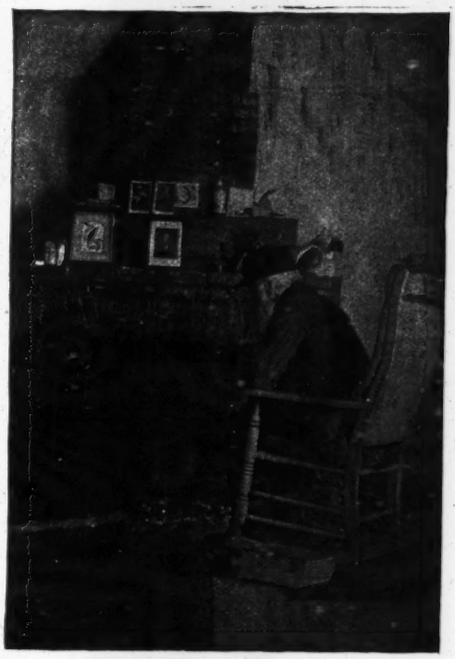
His learning is exhaustive, and if his style be subdued at times, there is no lack of clearness, interest, or point. We know for one thing that he writes no party pamphlet, as Macaulay did, and that he has none of the intolerance and tiresome exactness for special points of Freeman. If he is not to be ranked among the eminent historians of England, if his pages lack color and his language lacks style, we uniformly feel a trust in him, and a sympathy with every attempt he makes in awarding the honors. A more instructive book on things really vital to English history perhaps has not appeared since Green.

From Roman remains on the Hellespont and in Britain to abandoned farms and authors' homes in a world of which the Roman conquerors never dreamed as existing, is not an inviting journey, though a long one. When Columbus had made his discovery, the followers of the Prophet had enjoyed their succession to the rule of the Byzantine Caesars about forty years, and the career of England had gone forward to the Wars of the Roses; but a long time was yet to elapse ere the Pilgrims should step ashore at Plymouth, or Henry Hudson should seek for a northwest passage to China and find only a great river destined to bear his own name. We find, therefore, in New England and New York remains of European civilization which date back a hundred, two hundred, or nearly three hundred years, instead of ruins that claim a history of one and two thousand.

But antiquity is not the sole interest that historic scenes can possess; nor are the rise and fall of dynasties able to crowd from the mind the strong human interest that lies in those changes in one's own country which, with enormous growth in general prosperity, have left ruins in its track where once were thriving fields and happy homes. The abandoned farms of New England supply a theme over which lamentations have been many and the causes of which have been diligently sought. Mr. Clifton Johnson, in his "Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine" and his "New England Country," (Lee & Shepard,) has given us charming pictures of a rural land.

But he knows as well as any thoughtful student of causes that, great as have been the economic changes within the past thirty and more years, these farms have not been abandoned because they would not yield returns from cultivation, but because men have lacked, on the one hand, the intelligence, and on the other the disposition, to cultivate them as they were cultivated by former owners who did make them pay. It is not soil that has changed, but the tastes and ambitions of young men. Villages and towns where factories are, cities where are stores and offices, now attract the talent which formerly was content to devote itself to the plow, the hoe, and the scythe. The railroad has effected much of this change in ambitions, and it is also to the railroad that we owe that striking feature of all ancient New England highways, those large houses with spacious barns, which in turnpike and stage-coaching times were thriving hotels, but have now come down to less pretentious usefulness as ordinary farmhouses.

Mr. Johnson writes of the hills and valleys of Western Massachusetts, and it was among such that was born a poet who wrote verse there which gave him immediate fame, but who afterward, through a long life, had still greater celebrity while living in New York. Here in New York his latest days were spent, and here he died; but his New York reputation has intimate association with a Long Island Summer home in a town to which, by request of others, he gave the new name of Roslyn. Here at Roslyn Bryant was living in 1853, and here was his Summer home when he died a quarter of a century afterward. In the series of "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors," which the Putnams have reprinted, appears Caroline H. Kirkland's sketch of Bryant, as written in 1853. Bryant's Roslyn home is now upward of one hundred years old. It was built in 1787, and its builder was a Quaker, Richard Kirk by name, who had a paper mill on the adjacent Hempstead Harbor. It was described in 1853 as "a great, ample, square dwelling place in the lap of the hills"—a region where in Revolutionary times dwelt many men loyal to the King. Altered as it has been since Richard Kirk reared it, it retains to this day much of the character which he gave it, but he, as well as the Tories of his time, is forgotten, and the house still speaks only of Bryant.



From "A Year in the Fields," by John Burroughs.

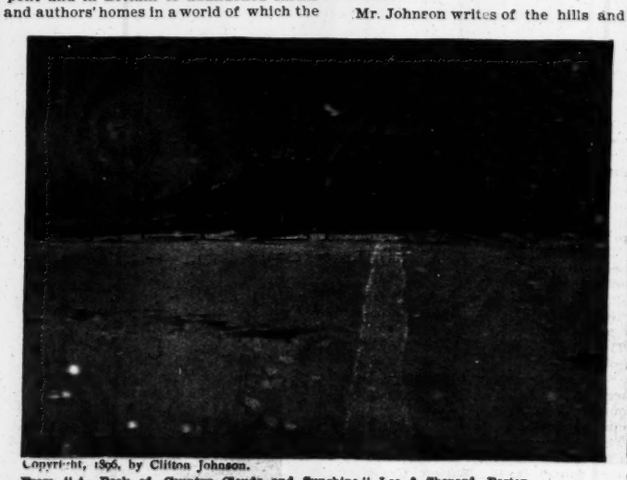
JOHN BURROUGHS AT HIS STUDY FIRE.

The same volume contains a sketch of Lowell's home, written in the same year by Charles F. Briggs, and still in this reprint remarkable for the preservation of a misprint—Bigelow for Biglow. Mr. Briggs's article is otherwise remarkable for the way in which it urges upon the reader Lowell's claims to attention as a poet. In 1853, of course, Lowell had not won the recognition that came later, but with our knowledge of the place he holds it is curious to read that he "is generally looked upon as a serious poet," and to be assured that "no one has a better claim to be so regarded." We are further told that "Lowell is naturally a politician," but Mr. Briggs does not "imagine he will ever be elected a member of Congress, as his grandfather was." Mr. Briggs obviously never suspected that even greater political honors than the Congressional ones were in store for the poet—that he would grace the Courts of two European States, and thus rival another American man of letters—Franklin—by standing before Kings. Mr. Briggs says that Lowell was remarkable as an author who had "the rare fortune to reside in the house in which he was born." At that time Lowell had about forty years of life before him, all to spend with that same house as his home.

Again we meet with Clifton Johnson's work in the selection from the writings of John Burroughs which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued, with the title "A Year in the Fields." Mr. Johnson's work is only photography, but there is a distinct individuality running through it, and this is not alone seen in the New England pictures. He has fine skill and taste in his selection of subjects, and his work is well done. How welcome were the pictures with which he illustrated the Appleton edition of "Selborne," and then again what interest lies in the pictures he furnished for the holiday edition of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." With Burroughs Mr. Johnson went far afield in all seasons and to many scenes in the land of Burroughs's Hudson River home and the land of his boyhood, so that we see him, now stalwart and alone in the woods, now standing beneath an old apple tree in Winter, now splitting his own firewood, now at the door of his quaint bark-covered study, now by woodland bank, now watching the birds, and then seated with his hat on at his study fire, his costume always rustic, his figure that of a man who looks a farmer of the best type, rather than a man of letters.

The reader may be surprised to read that Burroughs regards himself more as a farmer than as a writer. If it be not the culture of grapes, but the authorship of books, that has made his fame for him, Mr. Burroughs may have at least the consolation that fame in this perversion of things has dealt more kindly with him than with some others—for example with Nesselrode, the Russian Minister of Napoleon's time, whom men know most familiarly nowadays for the name he gave to a pudding; or that Charlotte of Russia, otherwise forgotten, whose name has been carried to some millions of firesides by its association with another esteemed article of diet.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.



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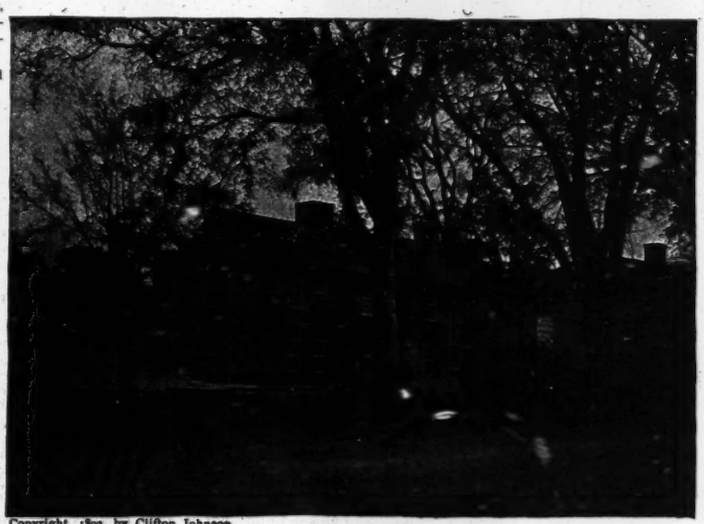
From "A Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine," Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A DESERTED HOME.



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From "The New England Country," Lee & Shepard, Boston.

AN OLD TAVERN.

THE THEATRES

Mrs. Charles Walcot.

MR. HOYT'S new farce called "A Contented Woman" is not likely either to help or to hurt the cause of Woman's Rights, if there is such a cause, or to have any other serious effect. It is a lively thing in four short acts which touches in its author's droll, smart, and original way upon the foibles, prejudices, and failings of some human beings, and transfers to dramatic form many jests that are old but not yet stale. It is written in pert, snappy language, which the actors speak in the careless, ungrammatical way common to "hustlers" and "men about town" and some other folks who make up the populations of our big cities. Unquestionably Mr. Hoyt writes "neither is," but his actors, or most of them, prefer "neither are." It is all very funny, and it is never coarse, in the sense that some popularly approved exhibitions are coarse, (the sense in which a chimpanzee is "plain,") and each act has an effective and unexpected climax.

The scene is Denver, where the women can vote, and, "Reform" being the watchword, the "ring" nominates a decent, rich man for Mayor, merely as a "blind," for in accepting the nomination he becomes its victim and its tool. This is the first situation, and every possible bit of fun in it is carefully extracted and clearly expressed. The committee, comprising a gambler, a barkeeper, and a Tammany Irishman from New York, represent a standing joke which good Americans never tire of laughing at. The candidate has a young, affectionate, and extraordinarily pretty wife, whose wisdom he is inclined to deny and whom he treats rather curtly when excited by the new honor thrust upon him. In revenge she is induced to accept the nomination of the opposing party and to contest the Mayoralty with her own husband. Her committee, comprising three caricatures of the "advanced" woman, represents another stock joke which the American people have been laughing at since the days of Sarah Bloomer.

In the working out of this scheme Mr. Hoyt's nimble wit has not missed a point. The elemental weaknesses of the male and female mind are humorously depicted. The fun is never subtle; the shafts of wit are rather heavily pointed and are shot as from a catapult.

The performance enlists the services of a large company, and it is all zealous and vigorous. In the middle of the play there is a pause for refreshments, as one might say, a parabasis; in short, an interlude of "specialties." This includes the customary skirt dance, a darky song and chorus, with Mr. W. H. Bray as soloist, and a topical song, with the inevitable verse about Cuba.

As for acting, if Mr. Hoyt does not prohibit it in his entertainments, he at least makes it nearly impossible. He employs performers and recitationists rather than actors as a general thing. Yet Amy Ames and Grace Thorne-Coulter contrive to create some sort of illusion with their rôles, the one a mannish old woman who dons checked trousers when she votes, the other a lady whose tastes and reputation are supposed to be denoted by her name, "the notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith."

Caroline Miskel Hoyt, however, is the centre of attraction. Hers is the "star" part. It scarcely demands "acting," but Mrs. Hoyt's rare beauty and grace, her agreeable voice and natural and easy way of using it, are all of great value in the performance; while her sympathetic manner and dramatic intelligence lead the critical spectator to hope that she may soon have a chance in a play which is not obviously an elaborated "wheeze." I am sure Mr. Hoyt could write a real comedy.

I can remember experiencing only one pang the evening I spent at Hoyt's Theatre. In one of their squabbles Mrs. Benton Holme asks her husband: "When you are abusing women so, do you ever think of your mother?" To which the husband replies: "No; for a man never thinks of his mother as a woman, but as an angel." Mr. Frank Lane, who is in the scene when that speech is uttered, must remember that it was a part of his "fat" in "A Midnight Bell." As a matter of fact, that sentimental sally is one of Mr. Hoyt's earliest inventions or acquisitions. He took it with him in his gripsack when he journeyed from the granite hills to Boston, and he has treasured it ever since. But, somehow, it does not seem to fit well in the new farce. Mr. Hoyt seems to have dropped a stitch or two in his crocheting and failed to get the connection. I fancy the audience could spare the speech, and I am sure that the inventor of Jonah and Baggage and the three bad men of "A Brass Monkey," of the Deacon and the bad boy, and the frozen cider in the church belfry will not be best remembered for his sentiment.

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CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT.

Charles H. Hoyt.

The new comedy called "A Superfluous Husband," and signed by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, in which E. M. and Joseph Holland have been acting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is of German origin. The authors, in a note on the house bill, acknowledge indebtedness to Ludwig Fulda, but in such language as to lead to the inference that their play contains much original matter.

"A Superfluous Husband" has been mistakenly identified with "Die Berühmte Frau," a comedy by Schönthan and Kadelburg, which was rather freely adapted by Mr. Daly under the title of "The Great Unknown." There is some similarity in the motives of the two plays, but the likeness ends there. "A Superfluous Husband" is much more like L'Arronge's "Benevolent Females," a version of which was acted at Daly's in April, 1880, with the title "The Way We Live." In this the young husband is a merchant, whose wife devotes all her time to fashionable charities. In one scene the husband returns home from his daily labors to find his wife preparing to leave him to a solitary chop, while she dines out with friends interested in her benevolent schemes. The servants take advantage of her absence to steal away themselves. The master of the house is left to take care of a small boy. To quiet the child he winds up the music box and the curtain falls to the tinkling strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

This scene, with the music box omitted, and a "property" infant substituted for the live child, makes the first climax of "A Superfluous Husband," and the general dramatic scheme of the L'Arronge comedy, which is purely conventional, closely resembles that now set before us by Messrs. Fitch and Dietrichstein. Thus it may be inferred that Ludwig Fulda is not always the original and progressive dramatist we have been led to think him.

The husband is now a journalist, the wife a fashionable artist. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson is not tranquil. The wife is a heroine, a lioness, and a fad. Her husband, devoted to the science of political economy, is a "nobody." The wife foolishly attempts to secure recognition for her husband by employing one of her discarded lovers as the benevolent intermediary, and the scene of mutual recrimination and estrangement which naturally ensues is skillfully led up to.

The play is well acted by Mr. Joseph Holland, a comedian of much personal distinction and force, as the husband; Olive Oliver, long-armed, statuesque, and gracefuly free in her motions, as the wife; E. M. Holland as the father-in-law, and a number of other actors well suited to their easy rôles. The dialogue is not extraordinary, but much of it is nice, and some of it is direct and effective. The nursery prattle does credit to Mr. Fitch's powers of observation, and is calculated to make crusty old bachelors growl.

The bill also includes a condensed version of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," in which the elder Mr. Holland presents once more his rich and droll impersonation of the impecunious, high-minded, courteous relic of Southern chivalry.

These two excellent actors need a new strong and virile play, and perhaps they have found it in Marion Crawford's dramatization of his own "Dr. Claudius." Mr. Crawford's dramatic ambition has been talked of for some time. Plays by him have been promised but never performed. There was a story, for example, that "Marion Darche" was a play before it was a novel.

John Hare.

"The Hobby Horse" is a fine piece of dramatic workmanship, and of an excellent literary quality, too, but it is bound to suffer somewhat from lack of appreciation, because it was not designed to appease the common appetite for mild sentiment and conventional humor, in alternate slabs or patches, and because its dénouement, like all the dénouements of our everyday life, is not laden with happiness for all concerned who deserve happiness. The honorable, pure-minded young curate is rather shabbily treated, and inevitably so. He has done nothing wrong, and he has suffered misery enough, before the foolish woman invades his humble home in the guise of a ministering angel and plays havoc with his susceptible heart. And he bears himself so bravely through his ordeal that the sympathetic spectator would like to see him rewarded with something better than a vague promise of another curacy, "far away." But such is life, and such, to this extent, is "The Hobby Horse."

This comedy of Arthur Pinero's most prolific period is whimsical, ironical, farcical, sentimental, scintillant with the wit of the satirist, mellow with the peculiar kind of broad humor which Dickens bequeathed to English fiction and the drama. It was written before Pinero thought of his first problem play, or had experimented largely with the farce of "situations," yet it bears a close kinship to his avowed farces and also to his "problem plays." In other words, it bears the stamp of its author's individuality.

Technically, it is somewhat inferior to his later plays, and even to "Sweet Lavender," but this is not due to scamped workmanship or inexperience, but to the antique design which admits the employment and even the abuse (for modern prose comedy) of the soliloquy and the aside. Apart from the use of these out-of-date and illusion-destroying expedients of the ancient stage, whose drama was poetical and purely conventional, "The Hobby Horse" is modern and natural.

Every personage is an individual, rather than a type, and each is distinctly drawn and richly elaborated. Spencer Jermyn's obstinacy, whimsicality, generousness, dignity, and sense of humor are amalgamated into a perfect and easily recognizable entity. The over-enthusiastic, impressionable wife, who yearns to "do good," and finds that philanthropy is a difficult profession, requiring experience, as well as zeal, and a strong stomach, too; Constance, charmingly insincere and delightfully irresponsible; Shattuck, the "welcher"; the good parson, and the solicitor, in love are all ad-

E. M. Holland as Col. Carter.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE," ACT III.—BERAULT AND THE COCHEFORETS.
The spy executes the Cardinal's commission.

mirable characters. The rector's formidable, mischief-making, scandal-loving, domineering, she-dragon of a wife is a bit of caricature reminiscent of Dickens.

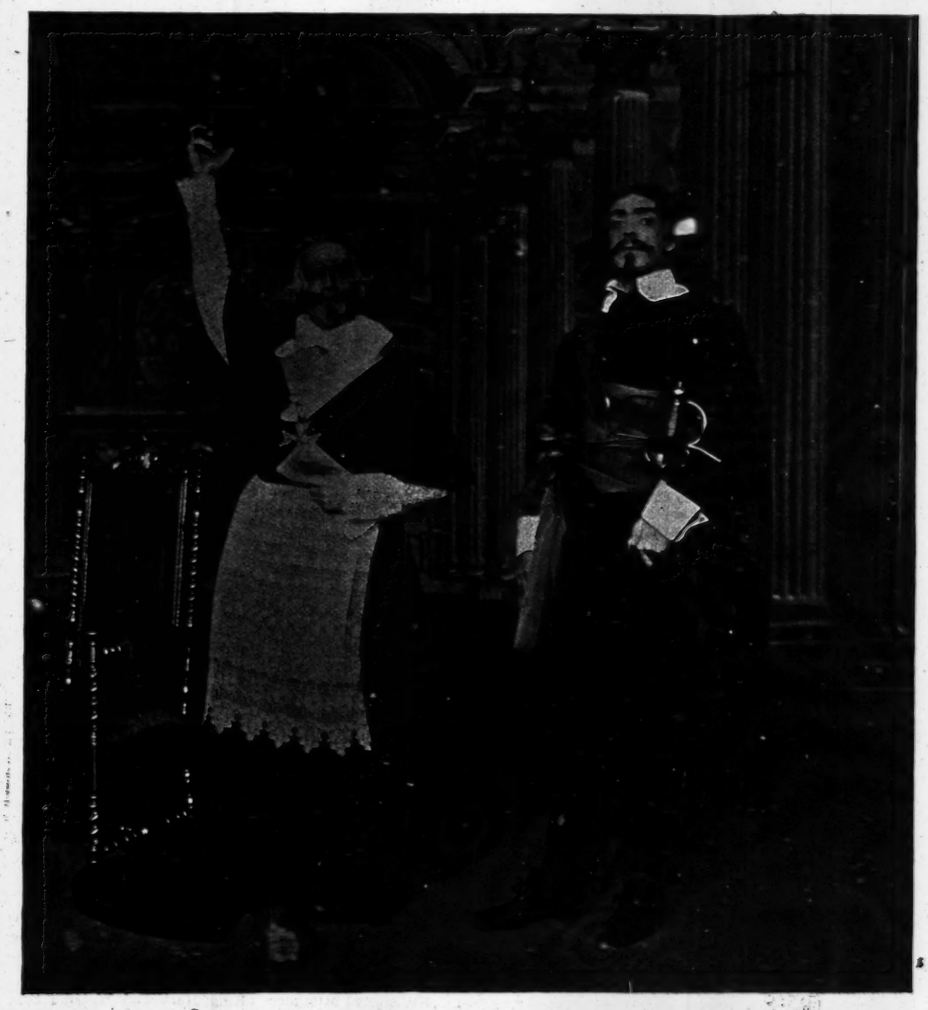
The text contains some of the brightest dialogue recently spoken on our stage. In fact all the dialogue is uncommonly bright and vivacious, while Mrs. Jermyn's reflections, after her visit to Tyke's Alley; Bertha's expression of regret when she learns that her lover is no poor seafaring lad, but a rich squire's only son; Shattuck's eloquent indictment of the new Warden of the Home for Decayed Jockeys, who interrupts him when he is "pitching an honest coin or two" on the veranda, and that happily turned conversation in which Jermyn discovers the identity of the pseudo Constance Moxon, are worthy of the literary skill and imagination of any prose dramatist since George Farquhar—and why not boldly acknowledge it? Pinero ranks very high among English dramatists, dead as well as living.

As for the purpose of "The Hobby Horse," it is aesthetic rather than ethical. It embodies no particular sermon for people who are not ever seeking morals in life. It shows us the folly of sentimental philanthropy, and the sin of obstinacy and the penalty of lying, as any other veracious transcript of human manners and customs might.

It must be admitted that the performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre drags perceptibly in both the first and second acts, which are unusually long, but that is not Mr. Pinero's fault, exactly, but is largely due to the ladies of Mr. Hare's company, who, with the exception of Miss Vaughan, and hers is an easy and grateful rôle, lack the needful skill to act their parts well. Their voices are bad, their vocal delivery seems to have been acquired in burlesque, their perception is not quick, and they are deficient in grace of manner. In one of Gilbert's travesties of life all three might succeed. But Pinero demands much more of his actors than Gilbert, (who does not care much for actors, anyhow,) and he has given difficult tasks to the women in this play.

Nothing more in dispraise of the performance can be fairly said. Mr. Gillmore, Mr. Kerr, (especially Mr. Kerr, who denotes every trait of Pinching with delightful skill and modesty,) Mr. Groves, and Mr. Gilbert Hare fill their parts well, while John Hare's portrayal of Old Jermyn reveals his art more strongly and comprehensively than any other rôle he has yet acted here. It is not only an exhibition of perfect technique, of admirable diction, and elegant style, for the humor is rich, the suggestion of wounded honor in the last act is true and touching, and the effect of the simplicity of nature is secured. A long chapter of analysis might be written of this impersonation without exhausting its merits. Mr. Hare is a comedian of rare personal charm, and his work is richly varied in expression and polished to the highest degree. Yet it is, after all, to feel the effect that we go to the theatre, not to study the manner in which it is produced; and the effect in this case could not be bettered.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.



"UNDER THE RED ROBE," ACT IV.—RICHELIEU AND BERAULT.
"My only client on the Day of Dupes."

MUSIC

Richard Wagner.

ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER did Wagner some harm, it must be admitted; for it is to the influence of his philosophy upon the master's mind that we owe the long passage of metaphysical hairsplitting in the great love duet of "Tristan und Isolde." But, on the other hand, Schopenhauer gave to Wagner one of his noblest conceptions of the scope of his art. He found this conception in Book III. of Schopenhauer's "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung," in which the German metaphysician set forth his theory of art. As I have already epitomized this theory elsewhere, I may be pardoned for quoting my own words: "Shorn of its philosophical terminology and presented as plainly as possible, it is this: When the human mind rises from the study of the location, period, causes, and tendencies of things to the undivided examination of their essence, and when, further, this consideration takes place, not through the medium of abstract thought, but in calm contemplation of the immediately present natural object, then the mind is brought face to face with eternal Ideas. Art, the work of genius, repeats these eternal Ideas, which are the essential and permanent things in the phenomena of the world. In other words, art endeavors to exhibit to us the eternal essence of things by means of prototypes."

The repetition of this fundamental theory upon which Wagner's art work rests is made timely by the recent performances of "Siegfried" and the approaching reproduction of "Tristan und Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The first performances of "Siegfried" have passed into operatic history, where they will be recorded among the splendid achievements of the lyric stage of our time. It becomes us now in the luxury of the reaction after first enthusiasm to inquire more particularly into the nature of the enterprise and the value of its accomplishment. The problems set before an impresario brought up in the Italian field and a company schooled in the Italian and French traditions are manifold and formidable, but none offers a more serious obstacle to complete artistic victory in the Wagnerian field than the difficulty of appreciating the enormous philosophical difference between the old-fashioned "libretto" and Wagner's dramatic poems. The historical libretto, for instance, such as that of "Les Huguenots," at once confines the dramatic expression within definite limits. Raoul is a French Huguenot gentleman of the latter end of the sixteenth century. The impersonating artist may expand the significance of Raoul's knightliness and love for Valentine till he makes him a type of the courtly gentlemen of France, but he can do no more, for Raoul is not universal.

When Wagner decided upon the employment of mythical and legendary characters as the personages of his dramas, he did it because he perceived that such characters were already types, and that by employing them he could bring himself and possibly his public "face to face with eternal Ideas." He realized that the true myth is an idealization of a human type. "Jupiter and Hercules, Wotan and Thor, Isis and Osiris are human types idealized and exalted into godhood." Wagner found that in using such types he freed himself from all restrictions of circumstance and environment. It is absolutely impossible for any one to get from "Die Walküre" or "Siegfried" a convincing conception of place or period. These dramas suggest that a line might be added to the programme, to read: "Time, always; place, the world." Let the reader try to rid himself of the atmosphere of France which envelops "Les Huguenots," and let him equally strive to surround "Siegfried" with a conviction of locality, and he will perceive at once the futility of either experiment.

Now the singer trained in the old school has first of all to rid himself of the restrictions of his accustomed methods. He finds himself in the presence of characters that do not conform to any of the familiar traditions. In other words, he has to rise from the contemplation of individuals to that of types, and in doing so he must break away from all his time-tried ways of analysis and synthesis. The first quality that Wagner demands in his interpreter, be he manager, stage manager, or singer, is intellectuality. The contemplation of eternal types is beyond the reach of the singer whose whole artistic food has been of the "Lucia" and "La Traviata" variety. The old-fashioned lyric rôles are very poor training for Wagner interpretation, though all the graces of song which they demand are used to their highest advantage in Wagner. For, as half a dozen of the most accomplished singers in the world have said to me of late, "Wagner is the most vocal composer that ever lived."

It takes intellect to grasp the true significance of such parts as Siegfried and Brünnhilde. One must not only comprehend the part itself, but must be absolute master of its place and purpose in the mighty drama of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." No man can be successful in "Siegfried" who does not know the whole work from "Weia waga" to "Siegfried, Sieh! Selig grüsst dich dein Weib." No woman can sing Brünnhilde in the single scene in which she appears in this drama who has not fully comprehended the meaning of Sieglinde's acclamation of her as the "maiden divine."

Siegfried is the free, untrammeled youth of all time, the young man invincible, rejoicing in the strength of his youth, and arriving at a knowledge of the fundamental laws of life and love by observation, introspection, and the mighty workings of natural passion. He is a type, freed from every convention of clothes-philosophy and custom, from every law of time or place. Siegfried is young manhood. His every utterance demands of the impersonator a largeness of conception far and away beyond the requirements of such rôles as Raoul, Faust, or Vasco di Gama. These are the petty puppets of machine-working librettists, men who cut and fit more or less dramatic stories to the requirements of operatic formulae. Wagner was a great dramatic poet, who created first his enormous dramas, and then forced the music to follow their lead, and by making it the handmaid of poetry raised its expressiveness to a height never before reached. Siegfried must be conceived along the lines of Brünnhilde's apostrophe:

"O Siegfried! Herrlicher!
Hort der Welt!
Leben der Erde!
Lachender Held!"

He must be big in every way—big in the brawn of his brandished limbs, big in the bursts of his blithesome enthusiasm, big in the beauty and bloom of his song, and big in the blaze of his burning love. Fortunately for us in New York, M. Jean de Reszke had already studied Tristan before he essayed Siegfried. The study of Tristan might properly be the last achievement of the Wagner singer, because in that rôle he would find the extremest advance of the Wagner theories. But as M. de Reszke had to make one broad, bold stride out of his old world into the new, it was well that he planted himself squarely in the middle of things and surveyed thence the entire circumference of his new sphere. As I have already noted, it was a grand thing for him to re-read his Lohengrin in the light of his Tristan. Here are my comments on M. de Reszke's Lohengrin of Jan. 4, 1892, when he made his first appearance here in the part:

"Jean de Reszke was a remarkably handsome Lohengrin, and he sang the music in his usual graceful and finished manner. But it must be admitted that he did not quite satisfy the imagination. His conception of Lohengrin seemed to be that the Knight of the Grail was a charming gentleman, who would never strive to impress any lady with his dignity. In short, his Lohengrin was sentimental, and a sentimental Lohengrin is something that cannot be tolerated by any person cherishing a respect for poetic verity."

It is hardly necessary to say that such comment would be wholly unjust if uttered about M. de Reszke's present interpretation of Lohengrin, for he has come to give us a broad, noble, beautiful characterization, which in the last act rises to ideal heights. We have to thank the two years of arduous study he put on Tristan for this Lohengrin, and no one knows that better than M. de Reszke himself. He has told me so. And his brother Edouard realizes that his Hans Sachs has grown broader since he studied King Mark and Wotan. Both of these noble artists possess intellectuality. They are broad-minded men, who look below the surface of things, and who are conscious that in the Wagner dramas there is a field for the wider development of their own natures. It is one of the glorious rewards of the difficulties of Wagnerian study that it repays the artist by raising him to new and brighter levels. Every true artist knows that he cannot stand still. He must grow or shrink. Men like the de Reszkes, having reached the topmost pinnacle of achievement in the old-fashioned operas, and seeing beyond that the mighty ocean of Wagnerian drama, must feel, with Keats:

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

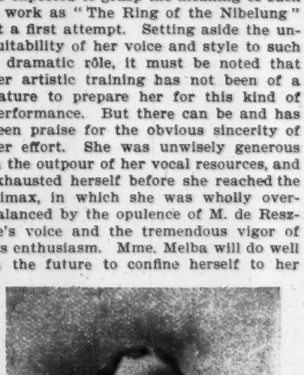
How the two de Reszkes have surmounted the obstacles presented at the entrance to the Nibelung dramas we all know now. That Jean de Reszke has truly comprehended the fact that Siegfried is a type is a settled fact. His Siegfried is built on bold, broad lines, and it needs hardly anything more than his majestic delivery of "Erwache, heiliges Weib" to show how well he understands the depth of meaning in every scene. He has thought out the part with loving care. For an entire year he has lived with "Siegfried." He has studied and discussed it every day in those wonderful tête-à-têtes in which he and his brother criticise their art and one another, and prepare results which instruct the whole world. The same thing is true of M. Edouard's Wotan. What may not be accomplished by two such men, fired by an enthusiastic love and reverence for Wagner?

Though it is not directly in the line of thought, let me say one thing here which must not be omitted. For the first time we have heard all the music of the rôle of Siegfried sung; and now let any person capable of rising above "Annie Rooney" come forward and say it is not beautiful. Furthermore, let any one demonstrate that it is not singable. M. de Reszke has given us the supreme argument of fact in favor of the vocal quality of Wagner's music. He has sung Tristan and Siegfried—not shouted, barked, or coughed the music—but sung it. And he himself has said to me: "Certainly, 'Siegfried' is one ceaseless flow of the most beautiful melody, and there is not a single unvocal phrase in it. No doubt some of it would be difficult for a person who did not know how to sing. Wagner requires good singing." A prominent English singer said to me recently: "Jean de Reszke knows more about the art of singing than any other living man." I should have said "than any other living person—except Edouard"—because Edouard knows all that Jean knows.

The reasons which have been given for the difficulty of stepping out of the old-fashioned opera of the Neapolitan pattern founded by Alessandro Scariatti into the Wagner music drama ought to account for Mme. Melba's failure to give a complete and satisfying embodiment of Brünnhilde. The famous singer of Lucia and Marguerita de Valois could hardly be expected to grasp the meaning of such a work as "The Ring of the Nibelung" at a first attempt. Setting aside the unsuitability of her voice and style to such a dramatic rôle, it must be noted that her artistic training has not been of a nature to prepare her for this kind of performance. But there can be and has been praise for the obvious sincerity of her effort. She was unwisely generous in the outpour of her vocal resources, and exhausted herself before she reached the climax, in which she was wholly overbalanced by the opulence of M. de Reszke's voice and the tremendous vigor of his enthusiasm. Mme. Melba will do well in the future to confine herself to her

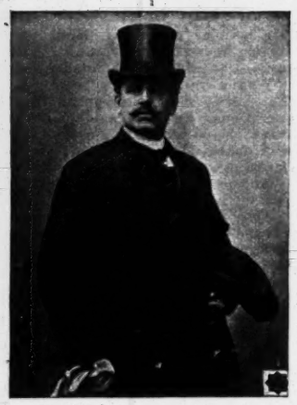
From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

MME. MELBA.



From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.

David Bispham.



From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.
Jean de Reszke.

own field, where she is the "queen lily and rose in one."

It may be admissible to pause here to make passing comment on the high C with which M. de Reszke closes the duo. It was unquestionably a surprise to Wagnerites to hear the war cry of Verdi's Manrico ringing above the fire-girt couch of the Valkyr, but the great singer is justified in the emission of a tone which he seldom uses, and which for the best of artistic reasons he has eliminated from his "Salve dimora" in "Faust." In the first place, Wagner indicated in the score that it should be optional with the singer to use that note. Wagner singers of the earlier school did not as a rule have that tone in their voices, and consequently it was not heard. But, as one of the local commentators has observed, M. de Reszke's high C resounds as a triumphant "shriek of joy" when he clasps Brünnhilde in his arms in the glorification of overmastering love. M. de Reszke is not ambitious to sing high C, but he uses the tone in "Siegfried" with a fine artistic purpose.

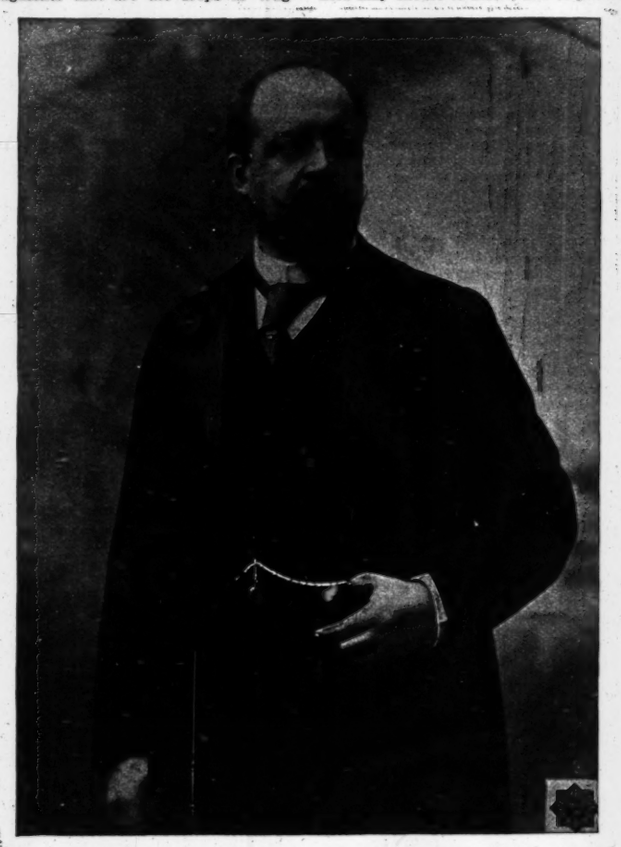
Mme. Litvinne, who succeeded Mme. Melba as Brünnhilde at the Saturday matinée, was better suited to the part than her predecessor, but was far from being satisfactory. Her voice has not the breadth of quality nor the organ-like sonority required by the majestic phrases of the awakening goddess. Furthermore, the short phrasing which has been mentioned so frequently in these columns prevents her from giving the music in a sustained cantilena, and therefore robs it of its continuity and power. It appears that we shall have to be contented with an inadequate delivery of the final duo this season, for there is no one else in the company who is prepared to essay the part. It is most unfortunate for our present enjoyment that this is so; but it is a state of matters which may make for our future delectation. If it is so difficult to give a satisfactory performance of "Siegfried" with the present sopranos, how will it be possible to present properly "Die Walküre"? The public will be grateful if the present conditions bring the managers to a recognition of the unquestionable fact that they need the services of Mme. Nordica to achieve a complete fulfillment of their desires. The public will rejoice further if the result shall be a reconciliation of M. de Reszke and Mme. Nordica, for the great tenor ought now to see that his work in the last act is robbed of that full measure of value which it would certainly have if Mme. Nordica were, as Kotzebue words it, the "brave associate, partner of his toils, his feelings, and his fame."

No retrospect of the "Siegfried" performances would be complete without words of commendation for Mr. von Hubbenet's admirable Mime, Mr. Bispham's somewhat too melodramatic Alberich, M. Castelmary's fine voicing of the dragon's uncouth speech, and Mlle. Olitzka's earnestness as Erda. Neither Miss Traubmann nor Mrs. Mina Schilling has been satisfactory as the bird, for neither has a birdlike voice or a birdlike style. If Mme. Melba would for poor art's sake just sing the "Stimme des Waldvogels" once, she would have a genuine success in Wagnerian music drama. Something, too, must be said in praise of Stage Manager William Parry. He has, of course, done nothing new; but he went to Baireuth last Summer, and closely studied the proceedings there from the auditorium and the stage, having access to the latter by the sufferance of Frau Cosima Wagner. The results of his study were seen in a faithful attention to those troublesome details which are so necessary to a correct performance of "Siegfried."

And finally let us sing glory to Anton Seidl, for he is the presiding genius of this art-work. How his orchestra floats the singers upon billowy waves of gorgeous tone! Without once drowning their voices, he succeeds in bringing to the surface every one of the lovely melodic fragments that are the drops in Wagner's ocean of beauty. His reading of the score is a complete and convincing exposition of his mastery of the inner meaning of Wagner's method of composition.

The production of "Siegfried" has been a happy thing for the opera house. Every person in the company is bubbling with enthusiasm, and the results of this will unquestionably be seen in more lifelike performances of works which were almost buried in the ruts of conventionality.

W. J. HENDERSON.



From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.
EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.
Anton Seidl.

THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City is doing a work that should be gratifying to its organizers and commended and supported by the residents of this city. Its work is of the most humane kind, and its benefits are far reaching, as they are received by the poor of this city without distinction as to creed, color, or nationality.

From an effort for an individual purpose—to sustain beds for sick poor people in St. Luke's Hospital—it has expanded until now thirty-eight institutions yearly receive advantage from the collections that are made by its members and auxiliary branches.

The hospital Sunday movement was begun in the Autumn of 1874 by the Directors of St. Luke's Hospital, and the co-operation of the Episcopal churches in this city was obtained. Collections were taken from year to year until after January, 1878, and the proceeds were devoted to the work of institutions in the Episcopal Church; thereafter, on Dec. 16, 1878, a general conference was held, and it was determined to establish a Hospital Day for the purpose of making collections in all the churches and to receive general contributions for the benefit of the private hospitals of this city.

Representatives of many churches of different creeds, of city hospitals, and some persons who were especially invited, attended the conference, and the work as it now exists was outlined and started. Mr. George Macculloch Miller and others who were then and since have been associated with him in the work were appointed a committee to take such steps as they should judge would best promote the success of the movement.

The committee met and made known its plan of action in the following declaration: "The objects at which we aim are to draw out benevolent gifts for hospital purposes, by bringing the claims of these charities simultaneously before the public; to stimulate and foster the giving by personal donations and church collections on appointed days in behalf of such institutions as the donor or donors may choose to assist, and to provide a way for obtaining and distributing the gifts of those who sympathize with the general object of hospital charity, without having interest in any special institution."

It was determined that the money collected should be distributed among institutions according to the number of hospital days free patients should have been treated in the beds of each institution for the year ending with the 30th day of September preceding such distribution, and a distributing committee, consisting of the Mayor, Postmaster, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, was appointed.

From that time the institution ceased to be a denominational one, and all persons within the city were asked to contribute to aid the hospitals. The success that this plan of providing for the sick poor has met with is indicated by the great aggregate sum that has been contributed to help carry it on. That which was contributed this year is not yet known, as all returns are not in, but from 1879 until and including 1895 about $840,000 was contributed, and if this year's collection equals that of last year, and there is no reason to suppose it will not, the aggregate will exceed $900,000—a marvelous growth from a small beginning, and one that indicates the interest that the public takes in the work.

And yet the subscriptions might have been larger, for the good that is done is done solely for those who otherwise might have to go without proper medical or surgical treatment, or both, and their number seems almost without limit in this great city.

Women in the higher walks of life and men in all professions and businesses have taken an interest in the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and through their auxiliary organizations, churches, and clubs, are aiding to carry on the work. While they are doing what they can, doing it cheerfully and ungrudgingly, they still are not able to do as much as the association could do if it had greater assistance, for it aims to reach and make comfortable every person in this city who needs such assistance as it can furnish.

From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.
Stage Manager William Parry.

ON AN ACTRESS.

Aye, she played rarely, though it had been played
A hundred times, and some of more renown
Have played it worse; but she bewitched the town.
Dowered with ethereal loveliness, she swayed
All hearts to love, while music lent soft aid;
She moved, she spoke, and, when she would, drew down
Laughter unquenchable, the player's crown,
Symbol that all her frolic rule obeyed.
Aye, she played rarely; but myself, who knew
What grief had gripped her in its chill embrace,
Could hear dumb weeping in her words, and through
Her every pose the anguished soul could trace,
And pierce the frippery of art unto
The pallor shining in her perfect face.

CONVENT CHIMES.

Listen, listen—they are ringing
Far away, the convent chimes,
On the breath of hawthorn bringing
Memories of ancient times.
And below the day is dying
In the flush of yellow wine;
On my knees thy head is lying,
And my hand is clasped in thine.
Listen—in those long-dead ages,
When one sweet nun chimed their song,
Kings and prelates, serfs and pages,
On the highway listened long.
But that kindly world is banished
Where the ivy creeps above;
Like a pale star has she vanished,
She who knew not what was love.

—THOMAS WALSH in The Bachelor of Arts.

From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.
Sophie Traubmann.

FICTION

Anthony Hope,
Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

IN ALSACE.

Salome stood on the bridge which spanned the foaming stream, and gazed dreamily at the mountains beyond, and then at the meadows. Salome's cows were slowly coming homeward. In the pasture she could see her sister, Frederika, making the hay. The girl was not lazy, only dreamy. Presently Salome was by her sister's side. Then each one took a bundle of hay and carried it to their father's outhouse, for old Dominic was the forester.

The girls worked on, when Salome's bundle of hay was seized and carried for her. The girl turned surprised, and there was Morand, the young forester. She knew he had come, for her father had expected him. Dominic was to teach him forest ways.

"I thought it was Cousin Joseph," cried Salome, with a smile, and then Frederika laughed. "We were expecting Cousin Joseph; you know he is shut up for weeks in his factory. Joseph cares less for the grand forest and its wild beauty than he does for gardens and their flowers."

"I do not admire his tastes," answered Morand.

Then homeward went the two girls, and the man followed, and as they passed the window of their little house, there was the old mother, and Salome kissed her. Frederika stood a little in the background. She now turned back and sought a new bundle of hay. Then Morand ran after Frederika and took her bundle and carried it for her.

Then the father joined the three young people. Now Frederika, who was the practical sister, went into the house to prepare the evening meal.

"Come along, Morand," said the old forester; "the soup will get cold, and we must milk the cows before we go in."

Morand looked in despair; he had never milked a cow in his life. "I have much to learn," muttered he, piteously.

"Supper is waiting," said Frederika. As they hastened on, Salome noticed that Morand had stuck in his buttonhole a bunch of flowers. They were crocuses.

"So you like crocuses, M. Morand?"

"I thought you did, Mlle. Salome," he said.

So, for a time, Morand lived with the forester. The harvest was gathered, and there was a good stock of potatoes. The Winter was coming along and a cold one, but the family were prepared to face it. Salome's mother required the girl's constant attention.

Joseph came now on every Sunday. He was overseer of the factory in the neighboring little town. Everybody respected Joseph. The young man was the support of his family. Perhaps his visits to his cousins were not as pleasant as before. The fact was, though no one knew it, he was in love with Frederika. Then he felt twinges of jealousy. He was uncertain whether Morand liked Salome or Frederika.

"Besides," thought Joseph, "he will soon get his nomination to be forester elsewhere. A few months' patience—I shall speak to my uncle, and Frederika will not say me nay."

Morand watched Frederika from morning till night, engaged in her household cares.

"The time will come," he said softly to himself.

One night the moon shone in through the frosty windows. Salome sat at the foot of the bed, watching her sleeping mother.

"She looks less pale than yesterday," thought Salome. "Perhaps father is right, she will revive in the Spring."

Morand and Frederika were laughing together—sometimes even her father, too—but Salome only sat and watched her mother.

"Take care, my child, take care," the mother feebly murmured, as the listless hand dropped, and over the beloved features came a solemn, terrible beauty. Salome uttered a sharp cry and lost consciousness.

When she came to herself she was beside the kitchen, Morand alone sitting near her.

"Thank God, my child, your mother was not alone when she died!" she heard her father say.

Morand at once found the means of sending the sad news to Joseph, and Joseph came at once. It was a bitter cold day when the mother was buried in the village graveyard. It was terrible work making their way through the deep snow. It was Joseph who gave Frederika his hand, and Morand supported Salome.

"Why, why," Salome said to herself a thousand times, "did my poor mother bid me 'take care'?"

Father Dominic seemed to take now no interest in passing events. His wife was dead.

Then an unusual thing happened. Dominic wrote a letter, and Morand went to the village to post it. In a week afterward Morand had a letter, and he read that he had an appointment as forester in another part of the country—or should he prefer it, he might remain as Dominic's assistant.

Morand hesitated. The old forester, who had guessed the contents of the letter, had turned aside.

Salome watched both with evident anxiety. Frederika, busy preparing dinner, was the only one who took no heed.

Morand met Salome's inquiring eyes. "I am appointed forester to a place fairly well paid, but a long way from here."

"A long way from here," repeated the old man. "I begged that favor. I wanted to keep you here; I am not the man I once was; my strength does not come back with Spring; I think she must have taken it away with her, all my courage and all my hope."

His daughters tried to comfort him, but he shook his head without replying. Morand precipitately escaped from the room.

When the young man came back, his dinner had been laid for him only. But Frederika had taken care that all should be quite comfortable for him, even more so than usual; and she was in the kitchen alone. Morand seized her hands.

"If I go to that far-off place, will you go with me?"

"Wherever you like," said she simply. She had hitherto been too busy to think of love. But when Morand took her in his arms a deep joy took possession of poor Frederika.

At this moment the door opened and Salome entered. Frederika hastily drew back, but her hands were still clasped in her lover's, and Salome saw it.

"Sister!" said Morand, with a smile.

Amazement, almost stupor, was written on the poor girl's white face. All she muttered was, "Does father know?"

"Not yet," answered Morand. "I was just going to look for him in the forest."

When later the father came home, Frederika simply said to him: "Morand loves me, he wishes me to be his wife."

"God bless you both," said Dominic, and then he asked: "Do you stay or go?"

The father then thought for a moment and added: "Yes. We must expect that you will want a home of your own. That is right. You know pretty well what are the duties of a forester. It is hard for me to part with both of you, but it is better so."

So Morand understood, to his great joy, that he had won, not only his wife, but his independence. Salome and her father went out together. "Thou shalt be wholly my own," he said tenderly. "Thou shalt replace all whom I have lost."

Salome helped her sister to arrange her wedding dress, silently but energetically. She seemed to have quaffed in one draught her bitter cup, to have cut off her right hand and plucked out her right eye. Salome was bent on rooting out of her soul a love which, however innocent at first, was innocent no longer—Salome watched and prayed night and day.

Joseph was at the wedding. When he asked for a holiday it was with so dull a face that his master inquired laughingly whether he was off to a marriage or a funeral.

Joseph's secret was tolerably well guessed, but the bridegroom was not jealous.

The young couple were gone, the forester's cottage had become silent. Once Salome used to sing at her work, now she worked without singing. It was with difficulty that she remembered little details of housekeeping, so easy to Frederika.

"I am still stout enough to take care of myself, and I want no assistant," said her father. "It was Morand I wanted, but the lad knew better how to shift for himself."

It was the brightest day of the very dull week when Joseph paid his usual visit; he never failed to come early and depart late.

He entered, taciturn and cold, arranging on his lap the flowers he had gathered in the forest, great handfuls of which he often took back to his city home. Never once had he exchanged confidences with Salome, yet he felt she understood him. Whether he spoke or not, her presence was a rest to him. She, on her side, began to find the time long between his visits, and each time when Joseph went away she said to him, "You will be sure to come again?"

The clouds were low and the sky gray when Joseph, stick in hand, took the next time his way to the forester's cottage. Streams long frozen came tumbling down the rocks or filtering through the ground, the murmur of waters was heard on every side.

Salome stood at the house door, watching the sudden thaw. Her father was away. She knew Joseph was coming, and she felt, she knew not why, glad for that. Then she saw Joseph. She felt like scolding him for having loitered so long. He met her and he laughed; he had been gathering the first Spring flowers, but Salome did not laugh.

"Will you walk with me, Salomé," he asked. "We may meet your father," and now chatting, the two went toward the glen.

They reached the stream. Then Joseph stopped, horrified. It was a roaring torrent. Dominic was not there. The water was tearing down the mountain side.

"For the love of God," cried Salome, "let us hurry on. Close by here there is a cottage; a poor woman and her child live in it. They will be swept away."

"How brave and strong is she," thought Joseph. He was certain now that he heard a cry of distress. Yes, there at the window he saw a woman, a child in her arms, and the house was shaking. It would topple over in an instant, and the torrent had to be crossed if they were to be saved. A moment after Dominic was by Joseph's side. The forester at least was safe. Then Joseph, in a loud, clear voice, bid the woman come down. She did so, and shrieked when she saw the raging torrent.

Salome fell on her knees upon the bank. Her father stood by her, shouting out advice to the brave fellow who was already fighting with the torrent.

"That round stone is not firm! There is a hole in the bed of the stream! Brave lad! That stupid woman! She clings to him! She will hinder his getting ashore!"

But Joseph's feet were firm on shore; he was able to make a sign to Salome that he would go straight home with the woman and child.

"Let us hurry back and see that there is a good fire and wine and food!" cried Salome.

Meantime, Joseph, carrying the child and helping the woman, had succeeded in getting home first. He had not changed his clothes, but he had made up the fire, placed the woman in Father Dominic's armchair, and wrapped the child in a rug, where it lay warming its little feet in the hearth and smiling up at its preserver.

Salome stood an instant to watch the pretty sight, then took the child in her arms. "Go, Joseph, get yourself dried in father's room. You have done enough for one day. You will be ill yourself."

"Then will you nurse me?" and he took her hand.

"Anything you like, if you will only go and change your clothes."

* * * * * * *

Some months after Joseph and Salome were walking along the banks of the stream. It was Sunday, and the little waves seemed singing a Sunday psalm.

"What a transformation," said Salome, "since the day when you saved that poor woman and her child! How contented she is now! This stream is not more changed than her life, poor soul! thanks to you."

"And our life, too," said Joseph tenderly.

"Yes," answered Salome, pressing her husband's arm; "our storms are past; the stream flows peacefully on. I understood to-day that one may yet be happy."

"I understood it a little before you did, perhaps," said Joseph, smiling.—From the Leisure Hour.

NEW YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grammar School No. 90 is one of the largest and best appointed schoolhouses in the city. It is situated on the top of the ridge at Eagle Avenue, and occupies 250 feet on the avenue between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets. The surroundings are almost ideal, and there is such an abundance of light and air all about the structure that there is not a single classroom in it that is not bright and cheery. From the upper front windows of the building a delightful view of the Hudson River and the Palisades is presented, and from the rear windows an equally pleasing view of the Sound and the Long Island shore can be obtained.

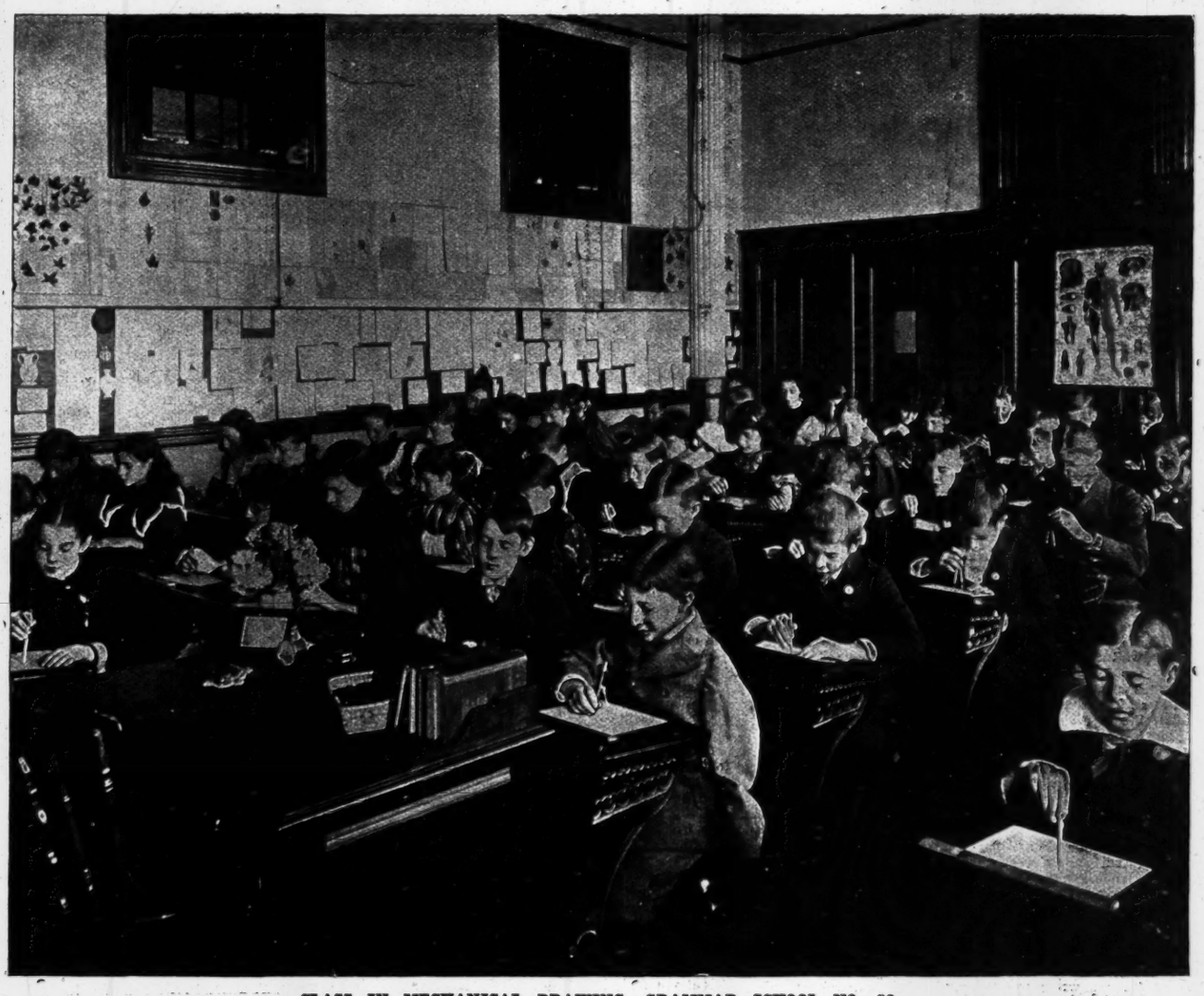
This school was organized on March 2, 1891, in the present building, which had just been completed. It was then regarded as a model structure, and none of the school buildings which have been erected since that time excels it, so far as the appliances for the convenience and comfort of the pupils and teachers are concerned. It is divided into two departments—a mixed grammar and a primary. The grammar department was organized by Principal Evander Childs, who is still in charge. The teaching staff consists of twenty-eight teachers, including the Principal. There are twenty-four classes in the department, all of which are composed of boys and girls who are taught together. The pupils on register number 1,350, and there is an average daily attendance of 1,275. Physical culture is much thought of in this school, and the well-appointed gymnasium adds greatly to the pleasure of the pupils.

Principal Childs is a native of this city, where he was born in 1843. He has been teaching since 1861. He is a graduate of Grammar School No. 17, of which

Evander Childs,
Principal, Grammar School No. 90.

Prof. James Monteith was Principal. He was graduated from the City College in the class of 1861, and subsequently taught in Grammar Schools Nos. 51 and 9. In 1880 he was promoted to be Principal of No. 61, in the Twenty-third Ward, and when No. 90 was ready for occupancy he was placed in charge of it.

The primary department of the school is in charge of Mrs. Sara M. Reins, who has been the Principal of the department since its organization, nearly six years ago. Mrs. Reins is a very accomplished woman and a most efficient Principal. She has been connected with the public school system of this city for thirty years past. There are over 1,200 children on register in this department. There are twenty regular classes in the department and several half-day classes. Dr. J. Gardner Smith is the special teacher of physical exercise in the school, and under his direction the pupils have become enthusiastic on the question of athletics, which has been an important factor in developing their bodies, and at the same time improving their minds. The illustrations show a class at recitation in the assembly room and a class taking a lesson in mechanical drawing.



CLASS IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.
One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eagle Avenue.
EVANDER CHILDS, PRINCIPAL.

THE RECITATION AT ASSEMBLY, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 90.

THE JUMEL MANSION.

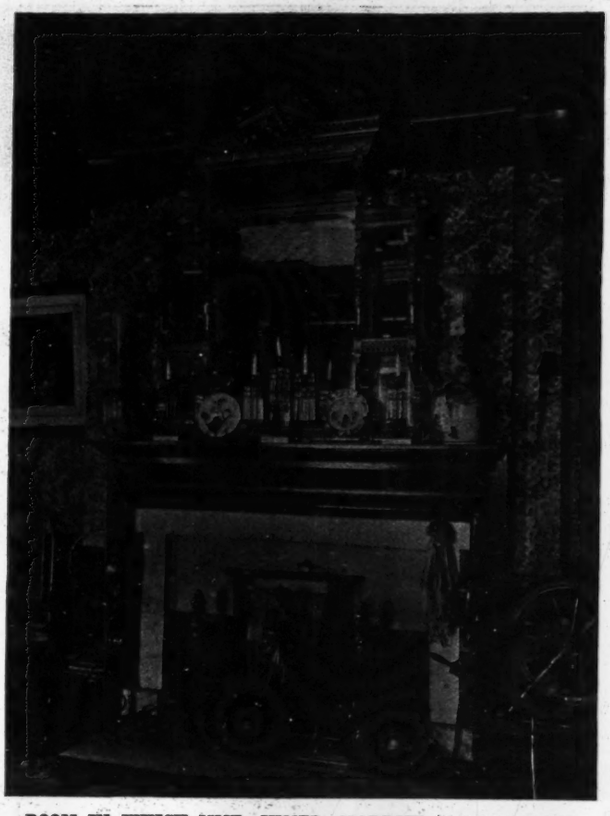
THE destructive genius of improvement has taken possession of Manhattan Island. It has moved from the seawall at the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil with irresistible, giant strides within the last two decades. Devoid of all sentiment for the past and the social life of the early days of our city, it has leveled nearly everything that it found in its way, until now there are but few structures standing that have histories that date beyond the early days of the present century. There are not many buildings in this city that were constructed in Colonial days, and of these nearly all have been "renovated" until they have lost all resemblance to what they formerly were. Modern ideas have had to have room for development, and a generation that cares not for the past has made it, where it was not to be found ready at hand.

Of the few remaining old landmarks to which an interest will always attach, and which it seems wrong to destroy, the most perfect in its way is the Jumel mansion, a Colonial dwelling that is one of the finest examples of the old style of architecture that exist in this country, and to which a history of more than general interest is attached. It stands to-day on One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, a link between the past and the present, and has connected with it the names of Gen. Washington and Col. Burr, and others who were of less importance, but who were nevertheless among the foremost in the civic, social, and business life of the city in the last half of the eighteenth and the early days of this century.

It was not built as most modern houses are, and so it has withstood the elements, a fair share of inattention, and some very hard usage during nearly a century and a half. Its exterior is attractive, situated as it is far above and overlooking the Valley of the Harlem River and the entrance to the Long Island Sound, but its interior is a delight, an unending source of pleasure to one who knows what a home should be and has an opportunity to enjoy it.

Many are familiar with its outward appearance, but to be appreciated its interior must be seen. Its great hall, at the end of which is the "council chamber," its large rooms on each side of the hall on the first floor, its sleeping rooms on the floor above, and its attic, with rooms and corners and secret passageways that bring to mind romantic stories of the long ago, are almost ideal. Built to shelter a young love, it has stood through troublesome times, and has witnessed the expatriation of its builders, the defeat of the English, the birth of a Nation, and the overthrow of slavery, which at one time was an important part of its domesticity.

The Jumel mansion is to-day in an excellent condition, thanks to its present owner, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who, with his wife, has restored it as nearly as possible to its former state. Its architectural beauties have all been retained, and its furnishings are in keeping with its interior. It is a Colonial mansion still, and from its porch one may pass at a single step from the busy life of a metropolitan city to a realization of the quiet and hospitality that made it famous a century and more ago.



ROOM IN WHICH MME. JUMEL MARRIED AARON BURR.

Its history begins with the year 1758, the year in which it was begun—it was finished and first occupied six years later.

Col. Roger Morris, who built the house, was born in England Jan. 28, 1717. He accompanied Gen. Braddock to Canada as his aide de camp, and remained in the British Army until 1764, when he retired from the army, settled in New York, and was appointed one of the Executive Council of the city in December of that year. Before Col. Morris retired from the army he had met, and in 1758 had married Mary Philipse, a daughter of Frederick Philipse, second Lord of the Manor of Philipseburg, whose manor house is at present the City Hall in the City of Yonkers.

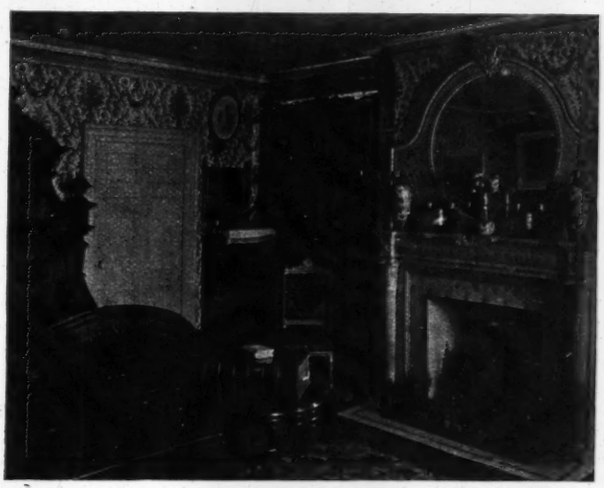
Mary Philipse was a great beauty, and her charming features, dark hair and eyes are said to have so impressed Washington, who met her at the house of Beverly Robinson, her brother-in-law, in this city in 1756, that it was difficult for him to leave her and return to his home after he had transacted the business for which he came North. It is even said that she declined his suit, and, although his papers disprove the assertion, she no doubt will always be named among the women that Washington loved.

The Morrises were ardent loyalists during Revolutionary times, and their property was confiscated in 1776. They then went up the Hudson to Beverly, their brother-in-law's country home, where they remained for a time before embarking for England. Mary Philipse Morris was one of the three women who were attainted of treason during the Revolutionary War. Col. Morris and his wife both died in York, England, without having returned to this country. He died in 1794, and she in 1825.

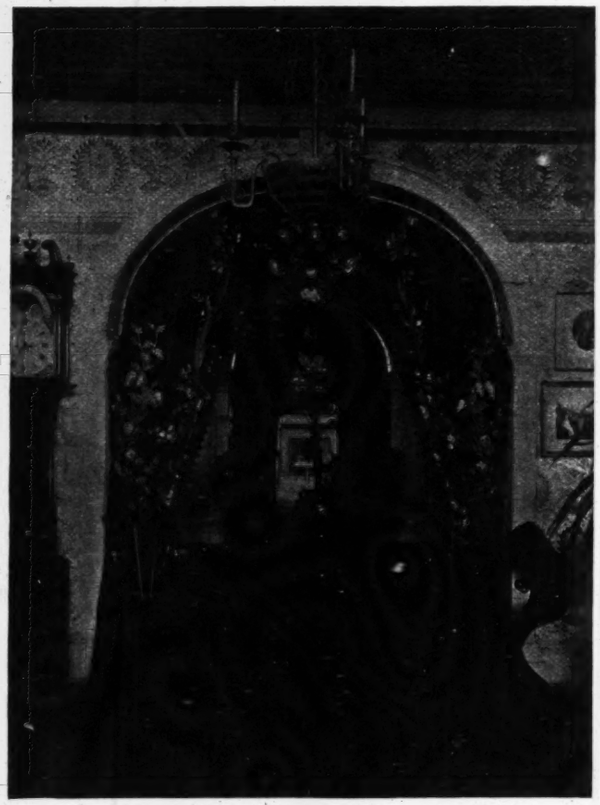
After the property of Col. Morris had been confiscated by the State it is not known who occupied it until after the battle of Long Island. Washington then took possession of it, and from it as a headquarters conducted the retreat of the Continental Army from Manhattan Island. In the large room at the end of the hall, the "council chamber," Washington deliberated with his Generals, and from the balcony over the front door watched the retreat of his men and the pursuit by the English.

There are thirteen ears of corn now hanging together in the mansion which tradition says Washington tied together and hung over the doorway, and remarked that as the ears of corn would grow and produce many fold under cultivation, so the thirteen Colonies would thrive and become a powerful Nation under a proper Government. This story at best can only be placed among the many traditions that have come down from Washington's time, for, although the ears of corn are in evidence, and the spot where they hung can be seen, it is hardly supposable that the British, who occupied the mansion from the time Washington vacated it until Nov. 25, 1783, when they evacuated New York,

THIRTEEN EARS OF CORN AND OLD WALL PAPER.



WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM.



HALL IN THE JUMEL MANSION.

would have let the ears of corn remain where Washington placed them, and where they would have been ever in their sight.

At the conclusion of the war the property was claimed by the State, and in 1785 Talmage Hall, who ran a stage line between New York and Boston, became its occupant. It was thereafter used as a roadhouse until 1809, when John Jacob Astor purchased it from the State and from Mary Philipse Morris and her children, whose rights in the property it was held had never been destroyed. To Mrs. Morris and her children Mr. Astor paid £20,000, and the English Government gave them £17,000 also, as their loyalty had lost them hundreds of acres in this State.

John Jacob Astor sold the property to Mme. Jumel, wife of Stephen Jumel, the following year, and it was she who, by her grand entertainments and lavish display, afterward made the house famous in the annals of this city.

Eliza B. Capet was born at sea in 1769, while her mother was on a voyage from France to the West Indies. Her mother died at her birth, and she was adopted by a Mrs. Thompson of Newport, R. I. She eloped with and married Col. Peter Croix, a British officer, when she was seventeen years of age. They came to New York, and through her great beauty and talents she became the friend of many of the distinguished men of that day. After the death of Col. Croix, about 1801, she married Stephen Jumel.

Stephen Jumel, a Frenchman, at an early age, emigrated to San Domingo, and there, by thrift, in due time became part owner of a coffee plantation. Having been warned of the great massacre, in which the slaves endeavored to kill all of the whites on the island, Jumel escaped, and while in hiding saw his buildings burned and his plantation laid waste. After much suffering he signaled a vessel, and was carried to St. Helena, whence he came to New York. Here the proceeds of a shipment of coffee were awaiting him, and with this capital he embarked in trade, prospered, became the owner of many ships, and about the year 1812 retired from business with what was then considered a great fortune.

After Napoleon's downfall, M. Jumel and his wife went to Paris and resided there until 1822. In that year M. Jumel lost much of his fortune, and Mme. Jumel returned alone to New York, bringing with her a great quantity of grand furniture and paintings, took up her abode in the "Jumel mansion," which she possessed in her own right, cultivated her farm, economized, and tried to restore her husband's fortunes.

M. Jumel returned to the United States in 1828. Four years later he was thrown from a wagon, receiving injuries from which he died in a few days. Mme. Jumel was then little past her prime.

Mme. Jumel had known Aaron Burr in former days—he was then seventy-eight years of age, straight, active, agile, fascinating—and to him she went for legal advice about some real estate. Burr seems to have determined to marry her at once, and so become possessed of her property, for he took one of her young relatives into his office to study law, and through him kept himself informed about her and her affairs.

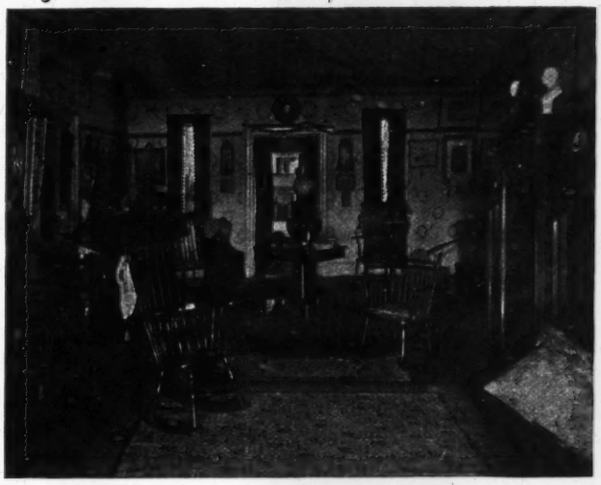
The marriage of Col. Burr and Mme. Jumel was as remarkable as it was unfortunate.

Col. Burr soon began making ducks and drakes of his wife's fortune, and in a short time they separated. She afterward divested him of all authority over her property. Though she did not see him during the last two years of his life, she bore him no ill will, shed tears at his death, and afterward spoke kindly of him.

Mme. Jumel remained in possession of the mansion and about 150 acres of land that surrounded it, until her death, which occurred in 1865. Thereafter, for many years, it was in litigation, the long and intricate legal contest over the property of Mme. Jumel being a cause célèbre in this State. During the time that litigants were trying to have it determined to whom the mansion belonged, and, in fact, until Gen. Earle purchased the mansion and the thirty-five city lots surrounding it, it was inhabited by tenants whose main object seemed to be to lay it waste as much as possible and yet leave a roof over their heads.

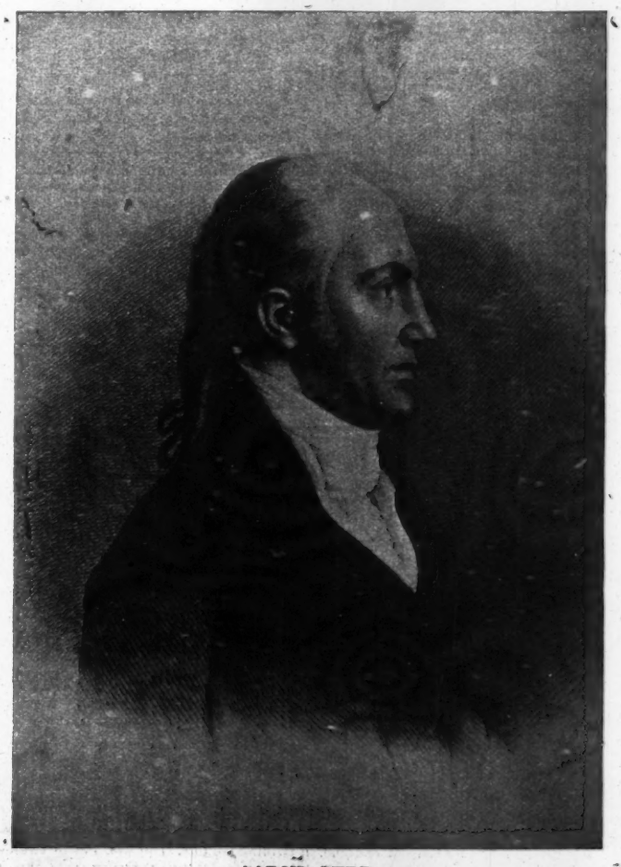
Fortunately, only the interior of the building was injured, and this was easily restored—or almost restored, for some of the work of destruction is still to be seen. From the "council chamber" Mrs. Earle obtained enough of the rare old wall paper to cover the walls of the small billiard room. The paper is peculiar, and when new must have been striking and rich in effect. It is green in tone, and consists of panels running from ceiling to floor, the borders of which are formed by full-blown morning glories, which are said to have been painted by hand. The paper was hung in the "council chamber" in 1810, the year Mme. Jumel purchased the mansion.

From the balcony at the front of the mansion and from its upper windows grand views of the city, Long Island Sound, and portions of Westchester County may be had. Looking directly down from the front porch one sees the Harlem River, the viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and away off in the distance, on clear days, the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge. The rushing, busy world that lies at the foot of the rocky ledge upon which the mansion stands causes a faint murmur that is heard indistinctly from the grounds, and is not heard at all from the interior of the building. It was while at the mansion that Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote his famous lines on the Greek patriot, Marco Bozzaris.



DRAWING ROOM AND WASHINGTON'S OFFICE.

STAIRCASE IN THE JUMEL MANSION.



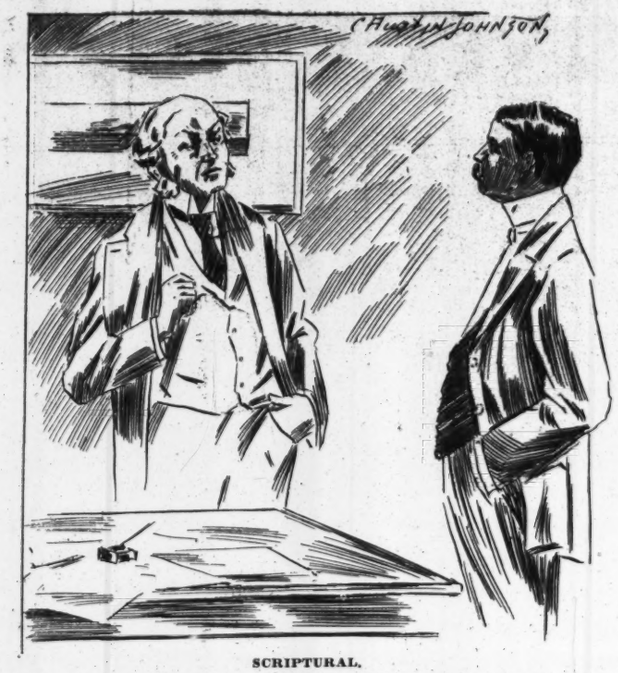
AARON BURR.

Proof That Was Unassailable.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"But," said Mrs. Hawkins, who was helping to organize the Neverpeep Whist Club, "do you think this Mrs. Newton is all right? Does her social position warrant her in aspiring to become a member of our set?"

"Oh, there can be no doubt of that," replied Mrs. Oldham. "Why, she wears one diamond that is worth over a thousand dollars!"



SCRIPTURAL.

First Employer—"Lend me one of your men this week, will you?"

Second Employer—"Can't do it, old man."

"Why not?"

"The Bible forbids it. Oh, yes; that's so. You know it says: 'It is not good for man to be a loan.'"

QUITE NATURAL.

Her Mother—Edith, don't you think you are getting too old to play with little boys?

Edith—No, mamma; the older I get the better I like them.

A Lucky Urchin.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Tommy Thompson is a mighty lucky boy, isn't he, ma?"

"Why is Tommy lucky?"

"'Cause his mamma can't spank him with a hair brush."

"And why can't she?"

"'Cause their hair brushes ain't got no handles."

Too Witty to be Prized.

From The Washington Star.

"They say I am a wit," quoth she,
"Yet spinster I have tarried;
The girl who's quick at repartee
Seems slow at getting married."

Seems to be Qualified.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is Mrs. Bellingham a Daughter of the Revolution?"

"I think so. Her father used to run a steam lathe."

Those Slippery Places.

From The Washington Star.

How hard it is to tell if Fortune's face
Will smile on worth, or greet it with a frown!
The idle boy slides lightly o'er the place
Where grown-up cautiousness slips and tumbles down.

Warmth by Thought Transference.

From The Boston Transcript.

The young gentleman who sports a cane and no overcoat probably remembers his earlier days, when upon occasion a cane proved remarkably warming.

Marriageable Daughters Saved Trouble.

From The Chicago Record.

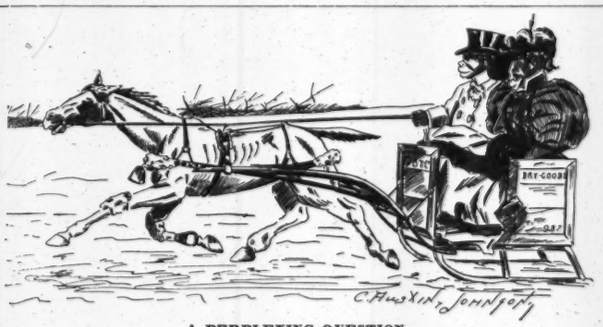
"Mr. Badger, are you prepared for Winter?"

"Yes; I've bought a music box that plays 'Home, Sweet Home' when the clock strikes ten."

Terrible Revenge for Love Scorned.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"From this time on," said he, when the only woman who had ever rejected him passed from his sight, "from this time, mine shall be the delight to wreak vengeance on woman. I shall be a shoe-clerk, and instead of selling them shoes one size too small, with my persuasive manner I shall make them buy them still smaller."



A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

Mr. Cole—Dey says de world am cumin to an end dis year, Miss Smiff.

Miss Smiff—Dey don't know anyfing 'bout it. How can de world hab an end when it's round?

Why Her Faith Was Shaken.

From Clips.

An amusing story is told about a worthy vicar of a rural parish who had waxed eloquent in the interest of foreign missions one Sunday, and was surprised on entering the village shop during the week to be greeted with marked coldness by the worthy dame who kept it. On seeking to know the cause, the good woman produced a half-crown from a drawer and, throwing it down before the vicar, exclaimed:

"I marked that half-crown and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back again in my shop. I knowed well them niggers never got the money."

Proof That Was Positive.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Sometimes a horrible doubt comes over me, and I can't believe that you love me more than you did your first wife."

"Yet in all of the four years that we lived together she never wore a waist that hooked up on the shoulder, because she didn't dare to ask me to fasten it for her."

And he was never doubted again.

Business and Pleasure.

From The Somerville Journal.

The girl who couldn't walk a quarter of a mile to buy a spool of thread will waltz twenty-five or thirty miles an evening and then say that she has had a perfectly delightful time.

Reason for Their Unpopularity.

From The Boston Transcript.

"No," said the conservative man, "I don't believe in women barbers. Just look at the scrape that Samson got into by going to a woman for a hair cut."

English of the Backwoods.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"How's the going, Reuben?" asked the tradesman of the farmer who had just got into town with a load of produce.

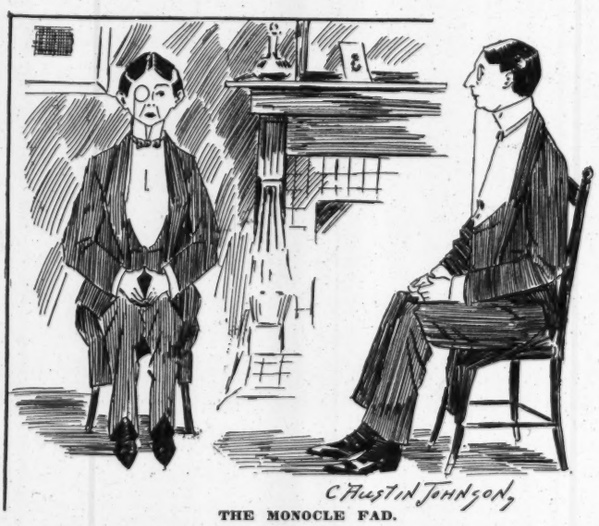
"Can't say; haven't gone yet," replied the tiller of the soil; "the coming was pretty bad, though."

Proper Wedding Congratulations.

From The Buffalo Times.

Editor—Mr. Faber, in speaking of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Spatts you may say something graceful with the congratulations.

New Reporter—How would it do to say: "We trust their married life may be interrupted only by little spatts?"



THE MONOCLE FAD.

Algy—Ah, Reggy, deah boy, you weally seem in pain.

Reggy—Merely trouble, old chappie, a twifling trouble. You see, I'm in twaining for a front-row seat in the Opera Club box at the Metropolitan.

ANOTHER WAY.

He—Do you believe in Deacon Post's theory that "Matches are made only in heaven"?

She—Yes, but on earth we make light of them.